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OR

FAMILIAR EXPLANATION

OF THE TERMS

USED IN

ALL ARTS AND SCIENCES,

CONTAINING

DEFINITIONS DRAWN FROM THE ORIGINAL WRITERS,

AND ILLUSTRATED BY PLATES, DIAGRAMS, CUTS, &c.

66636

BY GEORGE CRABB, AM.

AUTHOR OF ENGLISH SYNONYMES EXPLAINED.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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G.

G. (*Ant.*) vide *Abbreviations.*

G. (*Arith.*) a numeral letter formerly denoting four hundred, and with a dash over it, thus, $\overline{G}$, forty thousand.

G. (*Law*) vide *Abbreviations.*

G. (*Gram.*) vide *Abbreviations.*

G. (*Her.*) denotes the *dexter base*, or *dexter base point*, in the escutcheon. [vide *Heraldry*]

G. (*Mus.*) the fifth note in the natural diatonic scale, to which Guido applied the monosyllable *sol.*

G. is also the name for the treble cliff, or the highest of the three cliffs. [vide *Cliff*]—*G gamut*, the first G below the bass cliff.—*G above the bass cliff note*, the octave above G gamut.—*G in alt*, the octave above G.—*G in altissimo*, the octave above G in alt.—*G double*, or *double G*, the octave below G gamut.

G. (*Med.*) or the Greek letter Γ, among the Greek physicians was the mark for an ounce. *Gal. de Compos. Med. et de Pond. et Men.*

GABA'LIUM (*Bot.*) a kind of spice growing in Arabia, of which they made an ointment.

GA'BBARA (*Ant.*) the name given by the Egyptians to a dead body embalmed.

GA'BEL (*Law*) in Saxon ȝaȝel, French *gabelle*, an excise in France on salt. In our ancient records it is taken also for a rent, service, custom, &c. yielded to the king or lord, not by contract, but arbitrarily imposed.

GA'BERDINE (*Archæol.*) a coarse frock.

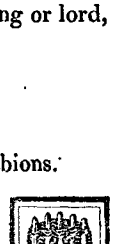
GABIA'NUM (*Med.*) vide *Petroleum rubrum.*

GABI'NIA *lex* (*Ant.*) vide *Lex.*

GABI'NUS *cinctus* (*Ant.*) vide *Cinctus.*

GABIONNA'DE (*Fort.*) a bulwark made with gabions.

GA'BIONS (*Fort.*) baskets about four feet in diameter, and five or six feet high, which, being filled with earth, are placed upon the batteries, &c. as in the annexed figure.



GA'BLE (*Archit.*) from the Saxon ȝaȝel, the triangular end of a house.

GA'BLOCKS (*Sport.*) false spurs for fighting cocks.

GAD (*Com.*) a measure of nine feet.

GAD (*Mech.*) a bar of iron heated in the fire to quench liquor; also a punch of iron among miners, with a wooden handle, for breaking up the ore.

GADS (*Her.*) such plates of steel as are borne in the arms of the Ironmongers' Company.

GA'D-FLY (*Ent.*) an insect, the *Oestrus* of Linnæus, which has a face somewhat resembling that of an ape. It is extremely troublesome to horses, and other cattle, depositing its eggs in different parts of the body, and producing painful tumours.

GA'DARA (*Mil.*) a Turkish sabre with a large blade, somewhat curved.

GA'DUS (*Ich.*) Cod-Fish; a genus of fishes of the *Jugular* Order.

Generic Character. *Head* smooth; *body* oblong, covered with deciduous scales; *fins* all covered with the common skin; *ventral fins* slender.

Species. The principal species are as follow, namely—*Gadus morhua*, the Common Cod.—*Gadus æglefinus*, the Haddock.—*Gadus callarias*, the Torsk.—*Gadus luscus*, the Bib.—*Gadus barbatus*, the Whiting-Pout.—*Gadus merlangus*, the Whiting.—*Gadus carbonarius*, the Coal-Fish.—*Gadus pollachius*, the Pollack.—*Gadus merluceius*, the Hake.—*Gadus minutus*, the Poor.—*Gadus molva*, the Ling.—*Gadus lota*, the Burbot.—*Gadus tricirratus*, the Rockling, or Three-bearded Cod.

GA'DWALL (*Orn.*) the name of a particular fowl of the duck species, the *Anas strepera* of Linnæus.

GA'ELIC (*Gram.*) the language of the Highlanders, which had its immediate origin from the *Celtic.*

GAERTNE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants so called from Joseph Gærtner, M. D. F. R. S. Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* parallelopiped.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* sharp.—PER. *capsule* woody; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Gærtnera racemosa*, *Hiptage*, *Banisteria*, *Molina*, *Sida poa*, seu *Vedal*, native of the East Indies.

GAFF (*Mar.*) in French *pic ou vergue à corne*; a sort of boom used to extend the upper edge of the mizen.

GA'FFLES (*Mil.*) the steel lever with which cross-bows used to be bent.

GAGA'TES (*Min.*) another name for the agate-stone.

GAGE (*Law*) French for a pawn or pledge. *Glanv.* l. 10, c. 6.

GAGE (*Mech.*) or *Gauge*, an instrument for ascertaining measures of various kinds, as the—*Gage of the air-pump*, for estimating the exact degree of the rise and fall of the mercury.—*Gage of the condenser*, for showing the exact density of the air.—*Sea Gage*, for sounding the depth of the sea.—*Tide Gage*, for determining the height of the tides.—*Wind Gage*, for measuring the force of the wind.

GAGE *of a ship* (*Mar.*) a name for the number of feet which a ship draws.—*Weather Gage*, vide *Weather Gage.*

GAGE (*Mil.*) French for the gauntlet, or glove of defiance. [vide *Gauntlet*]

GA'GER *de Deliverance* (*Law*) to put in surety or pledges to deliver up cattle that have been distrained. *F. N. B.* 67; *Kitch.* 145.

GA'HNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants so called from Henry Gahn, a botanist, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. one-valved.—COR. *glume* two-valved. — STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* linear. — PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* erect; *stigmas* capillary.—PER. none; *seed* single.

Species. The two species are, the—*Gahnia procrea*, native of New Zealand.—*Gahnia schœnoides*, native of Otaheite.

GA'IANITES (*Ecc.*) certain heretics so called, who sprung from the Eutychians.

GAIDARO'THEMUM (*Bot.*) another name for the *Stachys*.

GAIEME'NT (*Mus.*) a French epithet which in musical compositions denotes that the style of performance must be lively.

GAILLA'RDA (*Bot.*) the *Galardia alternifolia* of Linnæus.

GAIN (*Build.*) the levelling shoulder of the joist, or other timber.

TO GAIN *the wind of a ship* (*Mar.*) to get on the weather side, or to windward, of another ship which is also plying in the same direction.

GA'INAGE (*Archæol.*) all plough-tackle and instruments of husbandry.

GAINAGE (*Law*) *Gainagium*, i. e. *Plaustri Apparatus*, in French *gaignage*; the gain or profit of tilled or planted land raised by cultivating it. It was only applied to arable land when they that had it in occupation had nothing thereof but the profit raised from it by their own labour; whence a *gainer* was the same as a *sokeman*, one who had such land in occupation.

GA'INER (*Law*) vide *Gainage*.

GA'INERY (*Archæol.*) the profits arising from tillage or husbandry.

GALA'CTIA (*Bot.*) the *Clitoria galactu* of Linnæus.

GALACTI'NA (*Med.*) milk-diet.

GALACTI'TES (*Min.*) γαλακτιτης, a precious stone, so called from resembling γάλα, milk, in its colour and taste. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 150; *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

GALACTO'DES (*Med.*) γαλακτωδης, luke warm, or the warmth of γάλα, milk.

GALACTOPHORA (*Med.*) from γάλα, milk, and φέρω, to bring; medicines which increase the milk.

GALACTOPHOROUS DUCTS (*Anat.*) from γάλα, milk, and φέρω, to bring; channels or vessels which serve to convey the milk to the breast.

GALACTOPOE'TICA (*Med.*) from γάλα, milk, and ποιέω, to make, milkmaking; an epithet for the breasts, which are supposed to have the faculty of generating milk.

GALACTOPO'SIA (*Med.*) from γάλα, milk, and πίνω, to drink; a drinking of milk for the cure of disorders.

GALA'NGA (*Bot.*) Galangal, an aromatic plant in the East Indies.

GALA'NGAL (*Bot.*) vide *Galanga*.

GALA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathe* oblong.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* short; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* oval; *seeds* several, globular.

Species. The species is a bulb, as the—*Galanthus nivalis*, seu *Leucoium*, Snow-drop, native of Switzerland. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*

GA'LANTINE (*Cook.*) a particular way of dressing Veal, Chickens, &c. by taking out the bones, stuffing them with ham, &c. tying them tight, and boiling them; the dish is then served up cold.

GALA'RDIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia Frustrania*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common.*—COR. *compound radiate.*—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindric.—PIST. in the hermaphrodites, *germ* turbinate, angular; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two, spreading: in the females, *germ* very small; *style* none; *stigma* none.—PER. none; *calyx* unchanged; *seeds*, in the hermaphrodites, solitary; in the females, none.

Species. The species is an annual, as the *Galardia alternifolia*, *Gaillarda*, seu *Calonnea*.

GALARICI'DES (*Min.*) vide *Galactites*.

GA'LARIPS (*Bot.*) another name for the *Allamanda* of Linnæus.

GALATHE'A (*Ent.*) a name given by Fabricius to a division of the genus Cancer, consisting of those species which have their antennæ unequal.

GALATU'RÆ (*Med.*) mucilages of the seeds of quinces.

GA'LAX (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* ten-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* short; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* roundish.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* two.

Species. The single species is the *Galax aphylla*, *Viticella*, seu *Anonymos*, native of Virginia.

GALA'XIA (*Ant.*) γαλαξία, a festival among the ancients, at which they boiled την γαλαξίαν, i. e. a mixture of barley, pulse, and milk. *Hesychius*.

GALAXIA (*Anat.*) γαλαξία, the ways of distributing the chyle.

GALAXIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monodelphia*, Order 1 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathe* one-valved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* many.

Species. The two species are natives of the Cape, as the—*Galaxia ovata*, seu *Ixia*.—*Galaxia graminea*.

GALA'XIAS (*Min.*) vide *Galactites*.

GALA'XY (*Astron.*) γαλαξία, or milky way; that long white luminous tract which seems to encompass the heavens like a swathe or girdle, and which is perceivable in a clear night, particularly when the moon does not shine.

GA'LBANUM (*Bot.*) γάλβανον, the juice of a ferulaceous plant growing in Syria. The best sort, which resembles frankincense, is grumous, pure, and pinguious. It is discussing, heating, and drawing. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 97; *Plin.* l. 11, c. 25; *Gal. de Simpl.*; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 12; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 1; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

GALBANUM, *in the Linnean system*, is the *Bubon galbanum*, which is imported into England in soft, pale-coloured masses.

GA'LBEUM (*Ant.*) a kind of bracelets worn by the Romans, as well for health as for ornament. *Suet. in Gal.* c. 3; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

GA'LBULA (*Orn.*) Jacomar, a genus of birds, of the Order *Picæ*, having a very long straight bill, oval nostrils, and feet climbers.

Species. This tribe of birds mostly inhabits New Guinea, the Brasils, Surinam, &c.

GA'LBULUS (*Nat.*) an epithet for the skin, which is naturally yellow.

GA'LDA (*Nat.*) a sort of gum formerly used.

GALE (*Bot.*) another name for the Candle-berry.

GALE (*Mar.*) a term used by mariners for a storm or tempest, more commonly called a hard gale.—A *fresh gale* is something less in signification.—A top-gallant *gale* is a sort of wind in which a ship may carry her top-gallant sails.—*Equinoctial gales* are the storms observable about the time of the sun's crossing the Equator.

GA'LEA (*Ant.*) a light casque, headpiece, or morrion, coming down to the shoulders, the lower part of which was called the *buccula*, and the upper part the *crista*, or crest. It was made originally of skins, as the origin of the world itself bespeaks, being derived ἀπὸ τῆς γαλέης, i. e. from the cat or weasel; wherefore, in the Greek, the galea is called κυνέη, when made of dog's skin, and λυκείη, if made of a wolf's skin: it was afterwards made of brass or iron. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 24; *Diodor.* l. 5; *Tacit. de Germ.* c. 6; *Plut. in Camil.*; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 56; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 18, c. 14; *Scal. Conject. Varr.* p. 56.

GALEA (*Anat.*) a name for the amnios, because it surrounds the fœtus like a helmet.

GALEA (*Med.*) a sort of head-ache, so called because it surrounds the head after the manner of a helmet.

GALEA (*Surg.*) a kind of bandage. *Gal. de Fasc.*

GALEA (*Bot.*) the helmet or upper lip of a ringent corolla, so called from its shape.

GALEANTHRO'PIA (*Med.*) from γαλέη, a cat, and ἄνθρωπος, a man; a sort of madness in which the patient fancies himself to be a cat.

GALEA'RII (*Ant.*) the camp followers of an army. *Veget.* l. 3, c. 9.

GALEA'SSE (*Mar.*) a low-built Venetian vessel with both sails and oars, which carries three masts, that cannot, however, be lowered as in a galley. It has 32 seats for rowers and three tier of guns at the head.

GALE'GA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* slender; *styles* slender; *stigma* a small dot at the end. — PER. *legume* long; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Galega officinalis*, Officinal Galega, or Goats' Rice.—*Galega Virginica*, *Erebinthus*, seu *Cicer.*—*Galega villosa*, *Cracca securiadaca*, seu *Coronella.*—*Galega maxima*, seu *Vicia*, native of Ceylon; but the—*Galega pulchella* is an annual or biennial, and native of the Cape of Good Hope. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

GALEGA (*Bot.*) is also a species of the *Æschynomene*.

GALE'GÆ *affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Cassia tora* of Linnæus.

GALE'NA (*Min.*) the ore of silver and lead. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 16. *Galena* is now the name of an ore formed by the combination of lead with sulphur.

GALE'NIC MEDICINE (*Med.*) a system of practice accommodated to the rules of Galen, who applied the virtues of roots and herbs in a very particular manner to the healing art.

GALE'NION (*Med.*) a cataplasm in which galena was an ingredient.

GALEO'BDOLON (*Bot.*) vide *Galeopsis*.

GA'LEON (*Mar.*) vide *Galleon*.

GALEO'PSIS (*Bot.*) γαλέοψις, or *Galeobdolon*, γαλεόβδολον, a plant very similar to the nettle, both in its form and its virtues. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 95; *Plin.* l. 27, c. 29.

GALEOPSIS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* quadrifid; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Galeopsis ladanum sideritis*, *Ladanum*, seu *Lamium*, Red Dead Nettle, or Nettle-Hemp, Narrow-leaved Allheal, or Ironwort.—*Galeopsis villosa*, Hairy Dead Nettle, or Hemp-leaved Dead Nettle.—*Galeopsis tetra*, seu *Cannabis*, Common Dead Nettle; but the *Galeopsis galeobdon*, seu *Cardiaca*, Yellow Dead Nettle, is a perennial. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*

GALEOPSIS is also another name for the *Lamium*.

GALEO'TES (*Zool.*) a kind of lizards. *Plin.* l. 29, c. 4.

GALE'RICUM APONEUROTICON (*Anat.*) the tendinous expansion which lies over the pericranium.

GA'LEUS (*Ich.*) a sort of fish now called the Dog-fish.

GALE'XIAS (*Ich.*) γαλεξίας, a sort of fish much valued by the Romans for its delicacy. *Gal. de Alim. Fac.*

GA'LIA (*Med.*) a composition in which galls are an ingredient: and an aromatic galia in which there is musk.

GALIO'PSIS (*Bot.*) vide *Galeopsis*.

GA'LIPOT (*Nat.*) a concreted juice from the fir, which consists of a rosin mixed with oil.

GA'LIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* small.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* twin; *style* filiform; *stigmas* globular.—PER. *berries* two; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are perennials and annuals: the following are the principal perennials; namely—*Galium palustre*, White Ladies'-Bed-straw.—*Galium procumbens*, seu *Molluca*, Trailing Ladies'-Bed-straw.—*Galium uliginosum*, *Aparine*, seu *Rubia*, Marsh Ladies'-Bed-straw, native of Sweden.—*Galium pusillum*, seu *Rubeola*, Dwarf Ladies'-Bed-straw, native of Provence.—*Galium verum*, seu *Gallion*, Yellow Ladies'-Bed-straw.—*Galium mollugo*, Great Ladies'-Bed-straw.—*Galium linifolium*, Flax-leaved Ladies'-Bed-straw.—*Galium rigidum*, Rigid Ladies'-Bed-straw. The following are the principal annuals, as the—*Galium trifidum*, native of Denmark.—*Galium spurium*, Corn Ladies'-Bed-straw.—*Galium anglicum*, English Ladies'-Bed-straw.—*Galium viscosum*, native of Tunis. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

GALIUM is also another name for the *Asperula*.

GALL (*Anat.*) a humour of the body, otherwise called the Bile. [vide *Bile*]

GALL-BLADDER (*Anat.*) the *Vesicula fellis*, an oblong membranous receptacle which retains the bile that regurgitates from the hepatic duct.

GA'LL-FLY (*Ent.*) an insect, the *Cynips* of Linnæus, so called because it produces the excrescences of galls, found on the roots, branches, and leaves of trees. The larva is without feet, soft, and cylindrical, inhabiting the galls, and feeding on the juices of the tree.

GA'LL-NUTS (*Bot.*) vide *Galls*.

GA'LL-STONES (*Med.*) biliary concretions formed in the gall-bladder of animal bodies.

GALLATU'RA (*Nat.*) that part of the albumen of the egg which is of a denser substance than the rest, and is supposed to be a sign of fecundity in the generation of the chick.

GA'LLEAS (*Mar.*) vide *Galeasse*.

GA'LLED (*Mar.*) an epithet applied to a mast or rope where the surface is rubbed.

GA'LLEON (*Com.*) the Spanish fleet which conducted the trade between Spain and South America.

GALLE'RIDAS (*Ich.*) a sort of fish; the same as the *Asellus*.

GA'LLERY (*Archit.*) a kind of balcony that surrounds a house, or a passage leading to several apartments in a great house.

GALLERY (*Fort.*) a covered walk across the ditch of a besieged town.

GALLERY (*Min.*) any branch of a mine carried on towards any place.

GALLERY (*Mar.*) an ornamental frame made on the outside of the stern.

GA'LLEY (*Mar.*) in French *Galeasse*, a kind of low flat-built vessel, which is managed with oars, particularly used in the Mediterranean. Whence a *galley-slave*, one condemned to work at the oar to which he is chained on board a galley.—*Row-galley* is an open boat, rowed by six or eight oars, which is used by the custom-house officers on the Thames.

GALLEY, also the name of the kitchen in a vessel.

GALLEY (*Print.*) a frame into which the compositor empties his stick as often as it is filled.

GA'LLEY-MEN (*Com.*) merchants of Genoa, formerly so called, who imported their goods in galleys.

GA'LLEY-SLAVE (*Polit.*) one condemned to the punishment of the galleys.

GA'LLEY-WORM (*Ent.*) a hairy insect, so called because it resembles the oars of a galley.

GA'LL-FLY (*Ent.*) vide *Gall.*

GALLIA'MBIC *verse* (*Poet.*) verses so called from the *Galli*, or priests of Cybele.

GALLIA'RD (*Mus.*) a kind of merry dance.

GALLIA'RDA (*Mus.*) the Italian name of a tune that belongs to a galliard.

GA'LLIC *acid* (*Chem.*) an acid procured from the gall-nuts of oak-trees.

GA'LLICAN (*Ecc.*) an epithet for what belongs to France, particularly for the church, or the united body of clergy in that kingdom, called the Gallican Church.

GA'LLICISM (*Gram.*) an idiomatic form of speech peculiar to the French language.

GA'LLICUS *morbus* (*Med.*) another name for the *Lues venerea*.

GA'LLIGASKINS (*Archæol.*) a sort of wide breeches formerly used by the inhabitants of Gascony in France, and so called from the *caliga*. [vide *Caliga*]

GA'LLIHALFPENCE (*Com.*) a sort of coin brought into England by the Genoese merchants.

GALLI'NÆ (*Orn.*) the Fifth Order of the Class *Aves*, in the Linnean system, having the *bill* convex, the upper mandible arched and dilated at the edge over the lower; *nostrils* half covered with convex cartilaginous membrane; *feet* cleft, but connected at the innermost joint. [vide *Animal Kingdom*]

GALLINA'GINIS *Caput* (*Anat.*) a caruncle or eminence in the urethra, near which the semen is excreted, from the seminal vessels into the urethra.

GALLINA'GO (*Orn.*) the Wood-Cock, the *Scolopax rusticola* of Linnæus.

GALLINA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Cassia Sophera* of Linnæus.

GA'LLING (*Vet.*) an excoriation, particularly of a horse's back, occasioned by heat, and the pinching of the saddle.

GALLINULE (*Orn.*) a sort of water-fowl, the *Rallus porzana* of Linnæus.

GA'LLIOT (*Mar.*) a small galley designed for chase.

GALLITRI'CHUM (*Bot.*) vide *Callitrichum.*

GA'LLIVATS (*Mar.*) large rowing boats used in the East Indies.

GA'LLIUM (*Bot.*) another name for the *Galium.*

GA'LL-NUT (*Bot.*) vide *Galls.*

GA'LLO (*Com.*) a silver money of the kingdom of Camboya, in the East Indies, weighing one mace five condorins Chinese.

GA'LLOGLASSES (*Mil.*) a corps of Irish cavalry, so called under the French monarchy.

GA'LLON (*Com.*) an English measure of capacity, both wet and dry, containing two pottles, or four quarts, or eight pints.

GALLO'ON (*Com.*) a thick and narrow kind of ferret, or lace made of wool, sometimes of thread.

GA'LLOP (*Man.*) the well known pace of a horse, which is of two kinds; namely, the *hand gallop*, or the *full gallop*, according to the degree of velocity with which the horse goes. "To *gallop* united" is when the hind leg follows the foreleg of the same side. "To *gallop* false" is when the legs are disunited.

GALLOPA'DE (*Man.*) a hand-gallop, in which a horse galloping upon one or two treads is well united.

GA'LLOPER (*Gunn.*) a piece of ordnance of small caliber.

GALLO'WAY (*Man.*) a horse not more than fourteen hands highs, so called probably because it originally came from Galloway, a county in Scotland.

GA'LLOWS (*Print.*) a part of the stay of a carriage belonging to a printing press.

GALLOWS-BI'TS (*Mar.*) beams made in the form of a gallows to support the masts.

GALLS (*Bot.*) or *Gall-nuts*, excrescences produced by insects on oaks and other trees, which are used both in medicine, dying, and making ink.

GA'LLY-BANK (*Archæol.*) an iron crane in the chimney to hang a pot on.

GALO'CHES (*Archæol.*) a kind of shoe worn by the Gauls in dirty weather, mentioned in the statutes. 14 & 15 *H.* 8, c. 9.

GALOPI'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* four.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two; *stigmas* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* in pairs.

Species. The single species is the *Galopina circæoides*, seu *Athospernum*, native of the Cape of Good Hope, an annual.

GA'LNES (*Law*) in the Scotch Law, any kind of satisfaction for murder or manslaughter.

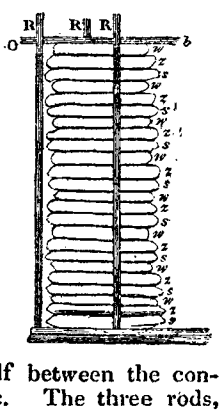
GALRE'DA (*Med.*) another name for a jelly.

GA'LTRAP (*Her.*) vide *Caltrap.*

GALVA'NIC (*Elect.*) an epithet for any thing appertaining to Galvanism, as the *Galvanic Pile*, or the *Galvanic Trough*. [vide *Galvanism*]

GA'LVANISM (*Elect.*) a branch of the science of electricity, so called from its discoverer, the late Professor Galvani, of Bologna, who discovered that metals applied to the nerves and muscles of animals occasioned powerful and sudden contractions, which he conceived to be produced by means of a fluid which he called *animal electricity*, supposing it to be lodged in the nerves, and conveyed to the muscles through the medium of the metals.

Signor Volta, on the other hand, ascribing these effects to the contact of the two metals, was naturally lead to conclude that by increasing the number of metallic pieces, their effect would be increased in proportion. Agreeably to this view of the subject, he constructed a galvanic apparatus, well known by the name of the *Galvanic battery*, or *Voltaic pile*, such as is represented in the annexed figure, consisting of pieces of silver about the size of half crowns, pieces of zinc of the same size, and pieces of cloth, leather, or other bibulous substance, a little less in diameter than the metallic plates. These pieces are disposed in order, silver, zinc, and wet cloth, as indicated by the letters *s*, *z*, *w*. The pieces of cloth must be well soaked in water before they are applied, but afterwards squeezed out again, that the superfluous fluid may not run down the pile, and insinuate itself between the contiguous pieces of silver and zinc. The three rods, R R R, are of glass or baked wood, and the piece, *o*, slides freely up and down the rods, so as to prevent the falling of the plates.



GAMB (*Her.*) a name for the whole leg of a lion, or other beast, which is borne in arms, as in the annexed figure. He beareth "*Gules*, three lions' gambs erased, *argent*, by the name *Gate*."

GA'MBA (*Archæol.*) *Gamberia*, *Gambria*, or *Gambadoes*, military boots or defences for the legs.

GAMBA'DOES (*Archæol.*) vide *Gamba*.

GAMBA'GES (*Archæol.*) vide *Gamba*.

GAMBE'RIA (*Archæol.*) vide *Gamba*.

GA'MBET (*Orn.*) a water-fowl of the plover kind, the *Tringa gambella* of Linnæus.

GAMBE'YRON (*Archæol.*) *Gambezonum*, a horseman's coat used in war. *Flet.* l. 1, c. 24.

GA'MBIST (*Mus.*) a performer on the Viol di Gamba.

GAMBIT (*Sport.*) a term, in Chess, applied to that kind of game which is commenced by pushing the King's and King's-Bishop's Pawn, each two squares instead of making the one defend the other; or the Queen's and Queen's-Bishop's Pawn. The Pawn first pushed is called the *Gambit Pawn*.

GAMBO'GE (*Bot.*) *Gambogia*, or *Gutta gamba*, a resinous juice, the produce of the tree called by Linnæus the *Gambogia gutta*. It is used by painters, in its concrete form, for its yellow colour; and in medicine as a drastic purge.

GAME (*Sport.*) all sorts of birds or beasts that are objects of the chase.

GA'MMA (*Gram.*) the third letter in the Greek alphabet.

GA'MMARUS (*Ent.*) a term used by Fabricius for a division of the genus *Cancer*, consisting of such insects as have their antennæ pedunculate and very simple.

GA'MMONING *the Bowsprit* (*Mar.*) the act of binding the inner quarter of the bowsprit close down to the ship's stem.

GA'MMOT (*Mech.*) a sort of incision knife.

GA'MPHELE (*Anat.*) the cheek.

GA'MUT (*Mus.*) the table or scale laid down by Guido, so called because he applied the Greek letter, *gamma*, to the note which he added below the *proslambanos*, or lowest note of the ancients. To this scale he assigned the monosyllables *Ut*, *Re*, *Mi*, *Fa*, *Sol*, *La*.

GA'NDOLA (*Bot.*) the *Basella rubra* et *alba* of Linnæus.

GANG (*Mar.*) a select number of a ship's crew appointed on any particular service, and commanded by an officer suitable to the occasion, as the Press-gang.—*Gang-Board*, a board or plank for walking out of a boat on to the shore.—*Gang-Way*, in French *échelle*, that part of a ship's side, both within and without, by which persons enter and depart: it is also a platform in ships that are deep-waisted along the upper part of the ship's side, for the convenience of walking more expeditiously fore-and-aft. It moreover signifies a narrow passage left in the hold. "To bring to the *Gangway*," is to punish a seaman by tying him up and flogging him with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

GA'NG-WEEK (*Cus.*) i. e. Going or Walking Week, the time when the bounds of the parishes are lustrated or walked over by the parish officers.

GA'NGAMON (*Anat.*) a name for the *omentum*.

GA'NGIATORS (*Law*) in the Scotch Law, officers whose business it is to examine weights and measures.

GANGI'TES (*Bot.*) A species of the *Nardus* of Linnæus.

GA'NGLIA (*Bot.*) vide *Sesamum verum*.

GA'NGLION (*Med.*) γάγγλιον, a preternatural and unequal tumour just under the skin, which, on compression, recedes sideways. According to the description of the ancients, it affected many parts of the body; but Galen describes it to be a nodous induration of a nerve. *Hippocrat. de Artic.*; *Cels.* l. 6, c. 7; *Gal. Def. Med. et Com.* l. *de Artic.*; *Aet. Tetrab.* 2, serm. 3, c. 83; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 4, c. 16; *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 11; *Gorr. Def. Med.*; *Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

Ganglion, among the moderns, is a moveable tumour formed on the tendons, particularly of the carpus.

GANGLION (*Anat.*) or *Plexus*, a knot formed in the course of the nerves by the intermixture of several nerves one with another.

GANGRÆ'NA (*Surg.*) γαγγραινα, from γράω, to feed upon; Gangrene, an incipient mortification, so named from its eating away the flesh. *Cel.* l. 5, c. 26; *Gal. Comm.* 4. *in Hippocrat. de Artic.*; *Aet. Tetrab.* 4, serm. 2, c. 56; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 4, c. 9; *Gorr. Def. Med.*; *Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

GA'NG-WAY (*Mar.*) vide *Gang*.

GA'NG-WEEK (*Cus.*) vide *Gang*.

GA'NIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Corchorus* of Linnæus.

GANI'TRUS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Elæocarpus*.

GA'NNET (*Orn.*) a bird of the pelican tribe, the *Pelicanus bassanus* of Linnæus, which inhabits Europe and America.

GA'NTAN (*Com.*) a weight used at Bantam, in Java, equal to about three Dutch pounds.

GA'NTLET (*Mil.*) *Gantelet*, or *Gauntlet*, a large kind of glove made of iron, and the fingers covered with small plates, which was formerly worn by cavaliers; whence "To throw the *gauntlet*," signifying to give a challenge. [vide *Gauntlet*]

GA'NTLOPE (*Mil.*) or *Gantlet*, a punishment in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from every man; whence it is called *running the gantlope*, which is now almost entirely out of use.

GA'NZAS (*Com.*) a money made of copper and pewter by private persons in the kingdom of Pegu.

GAOL (*Law*) in French *geole*, from the Latin *caveola*, a little cage; a prison wherein a man is confined, either for debt, or for some breach of the laws. The term is particularly applied to county prisons.—*Gaol Delivery*, a commission, or patent, in nature of a letter, from the King to certain persons, authorizing them to deliver his gaol of the prisoners in it.

GAPE (*Orn.*) the opening between the mandibles of birds.

GAPE (*Conch.*) the opening between the two lips of an irregular coral.

GA'RAB (*Med.*) an Arabic name for the disorder called *ægilops*.

GARAMA'NTITES (*Min.*) a kind of carbuncle.

GARB (*Her.*) a wheat sheaf signifying peace and plenty in coats of arms, as in the annexed figure.

GARB *Arabum* (*Bot.*) another name for the Weeping Willow, or *Salix Babylonica*.

GA'RBA *Sagittarum* (*Archæol.*) a sheaf of arrows.

GARBA'NZO (*Bot.*) the *Cicer arietinum* of Linnæus.

GA'RBE-FEEDERS (*Falcon.*) the feathers under a hawk's beak.

GA'RBEL (*Mar.*) vide *Gar-board*.

TO GA'RBLE (*Com.*) to sift, or separate the good from the bad of any thing; also to cleanse of the dust, &c.

GA'RBLERS *of spices* (*Law*) officers of the city of London, who are empowered to enter into any shop or warehouse to view and search drugs, spices, &c.

GA'RBLES (*Com.*) the dust or filth separated by garbling.

GA'RBLING *of bow-staves* (*Archæol.*) the sorting or culling them out, the good from the bad.

GA'RBOARD (*Mar.*) the first plank of a ship fastened to her keel on the outside.

GARBS (*Archæol.*) sheaves of corn.

GARCI'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved. — COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* sixteen; *anthers* roundish. —PIST. *germ* superior; *style* scarcely any; *stigma* flat.—PER. *berry* large; *seeds* eight.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Garcinia mangostana*, seu *Laurifolia*, native of the Molucca Islands. —*Garcinia celebica*, seu *Mangostana*, native of Celebes. —*Garcinia cornea*, seu *Lignum corneum*, native of Amboina. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Raii Hist.*

GARCIO'NES (*Archæol.*) servants who followed the camp. *Ingulph. Walsing.*

GARD (*Law*) vide *Guard.*

GARD-MANGE'R (*Archæol.*) a storehouse for victuals.

GA'RD-ROBE (*Mech.*) a wardrobe.

GA'RDANT (*Her.*) an epithet for a beast of prey that is borne full-faced guarding, as a *lion gardant*, in the annexed figure. The leopard is not so termed because it is always borne so.

GARDEVISU'RE (*Mil.*) that part of the helmet which is the safe-guard, or defence of the face.

GARDE-VIA'NT (*Mil.*) a wallet for a soldier to put his victuals in.

TO GA'RDEN *a hawk* (*Falcon.*) to put her on a turf of grass to cheer her; also to give her an airing by letting her fly at large.

GARDE'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Alexander Garden, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. one-petalled. — STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* five.— PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigmas* ovate.—PER. *berry* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Gardenia florida*, seu *Jasminium*, Fragrant Gardenia, or Cape Jasmin.—*Gardenia thunbergia*, *Thunbergia*, seu *Bergkias*, Starry Gardenia, native of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Gardenia genipa*, seu *Janipha*, native of Ceylon. — *Gardenia rothmannia*, seu *Rothmannia*, Spotted-flowered Gardenia, native of the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

GA'RDIAN (*Law*) vide *Guardian.*

GARE (*Husband.*) a sort of coarse wool such as grows about the shanks of sheep.

GA'RFISH (*Ich.*) a sort of pike, the *Esox osseus* of Linnæus.

GA'RGALE (*Med.*) γαργάλη, irritation, stimulation.

GA'RGANEY (*Orn.*) a sort of duck inhabiting Asia, the *Anas querquedula* of Linnæus.

GARGA'REON (*Anat.*) the cover of the windpipe.

GA'RGARISM (*Med.*) γαργαρισμὸς, a liquid medicine to cleanse the throat.

GA'RGATHUM (*Med.*) a kind of bed to which lunatics and dæmoniacs were confined.

GA'RGET (*Vet.*) a distemper in cattle causing their eyes and lips to swell.

GA'RGIL (*Vet.*) a distemper in geese.

GARGI'LON (*Sport.*) the principal part of the heart of a deer.

GA'RGLE (*Anat.*) in Latin *gurgulio*, French *gargouille*, the gullet of the throat.

GA'RI (*Com.*) an imaginary specie, or nominal coin, used in many parts of the East Indies, equal to about four thousand rupees.

GARIDE'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Pierre Garidel, a physician of Provence, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved. — COR. *petals* none. — STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* blunt.— PIST. *germs* three; *styles* scarce any; *stigmas* simple.— PER. *capsules* three; *seeds* several.

Species. The single species is the *Garidella nigellastrum*, *Nigellastrum*, *Nigella*, seu *Melarithium*, is an annual, and native of the South of France. *Bauh. Pin.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.*

GARLA'ND (*Her.*) in French *guirlande*, an ornament of flowers for the head.

GARLAND. (*Mar.*) a collar of rope wound about the head of the main-mast to keep the shrouds from galling; also a kind of net hung up to the beams within the birth, which the sailors use as a locker, or cupboard.— *Shot-Garland*, a piece of timber nailed horizontally along the ship's side, and full of cavities to hold the round-shot.

GA'RLIC (*Bot.*) a plant very similar to the onion, the *Allium sativum* of Linnæus.—Garlic Pear, the *Crataeva tapia* of Linnæus.

GARNESTU'RA (*Archæol.*) victuals, arms, and other implements of war necessary for the defence of a town or castle. *Matth. Par.* ann. 1250.

GA'RNET (*Min.*) in the Spanish *garnata*, Italian *garnato*, and Low Latin *granatus*; a garnate-stone, a sort of carbuncle, so called from its red colour, like that of the seed of the pomegranate. In respect to hardness, it is between the sapphire and the common crystal.

GARNET (*Mar.*) i. e. cranet, a little crane; a sort of tackle in a ship wherewith goods are hoisted in or out.—*Clew-garnet*, vide *Clew.*

GARNIAME'NTUM (*Archæol.*) any manner of garnishing or trimming of clothes, &c.

GA'RNISH. (*Cus.*) a prison fee paid to the fellow prisoners, &c. at the first entrance into a prison.

TO GARNISH (*Law*) to warn, as "To *garnish* the heir," to warn the heir. *Stat.* 27 *Eliz.* c. 3.

GA'RNISHED (*Her.*) an epithet for a charge provided with any ornament.

GARNISHE'E (*Law*) the party in whose hands the money of another is attached.

GA'RNISHMENT (*Law*) a warning given to one for his appearance for the information of the court, and explaining a cause. *Stat.* 27 *Eliz.* c. 3.

GA'RON *de Malaca* (*Bot.*) the *Aquilaria ovata* of Linnæus.

GARON (*Ant.*) or *Garum*, γάρον, a kind of sauce made of pickled fish, particularly the scomber, or mackrel. *Mart.* l. 13, epig. 102.

Exspirantis adhuc scombri de sanguine primo,
Accipe fastosum, munera cara, garum.

It was reckoned a great delicacy among the Romans, and used also medicinally in clysters. *Hor.* l. 2, Sat. 8; *Plin.* l. 31, c. 7; *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 34; *Gal. de Fac. Alim.* l. 2, c. 22; *Aet. Tetrab.* 4, serm. 4, c. 121.

GARO'SMUS (*Bot.*) the *Chenopodium vulvaria* of Linnæus.

GAROTI'LLO (*Med.*) a name for the malignant cynanche.

GA'RRE (*Vet.*) a disease in hogs.

GA'RRISON (*Mil.*) a body of officers disposed in a fortified place to defend it against the attacks of an enemy.—*Garrison town*, a strong place in which troops are quartered for its security.

GARRO'T (*Mil.*) French for the bolt of a cross-bow; also for the withers of a horse.

GARSUMMU'NE (*Archæol.*) a fine, or amerciament.

GA'RTER (*Her.*) the half of the Bendlet. [vide *Bend*]—*Order of the Garter*, vide *Heraldry.* — *Garter King at arms*, the chief of the three Kings at arms, the other two being named Clarencieux and Norroy.

GARTER (*Print.*) more properly the *collar* which is around a hoop, encompassing the flat groove, or neck, in the shank of the spindle of the press.

GA'RTERS (*Orn.*) coloured rings, in some birds, round the naked part of the thigh, just above the knees.

GARTH (*Mech.*) or Fish-Garth, a dam in a river for the catching of fish.

GA'RTH-MAN (*Com.*) the owner of a wear, or dam, in which fish are kept.

GA'RUM (*Ant.*) vide *Garon.*

GAS (*Chem.*) a term corrupted by Van Helmont from the German *Geist*, spirit, to denote a subtle spirit not capable of being coagulated, as *Gas sulphuris*, the spirit of sul-

phur; *Gas sylvestre*, the spirit arising from vegetable juices. *Van Helm. de Compl. et Mist. N.* c. 42; *De Flat.* c. 4.

GAS, *in modern chemistry*, is taken for an elastic aërial fluid, of which there are different kinds, some being acid, as carbonic acid; some alkalies, as ammonia; some combustible, as hydrogen; some supporters of combustion, as oxygen, &c. The following table, from Dr. Thomson's Chemistry, contains the principal gases at present known.

1. *Simple Gases.*

1. Oxygen. 2. Chlorine. 3. Iodine. 4. Hydrogen. 5. Azote. 6. Sulphur.

2. *Compound Gases.*

a. Simple gases combined.

7. Hydriodic Acid. 8. Protoxide of Chlorine. 9. Protoxide of Azote. 10. Muriatic Acid. 11. Deutoxide of Azote. 12. Steam. 13. Ammonia.

b. Oxygen and a solid Base.

14. Sulphuric Acid. 15. Sulphurous Acid. 16. Carbonic Oxide. 17. Carbonic Acid.

c. Hydrogen and a solid Base.

18. Cyanogen. 19. Sulphureted Hydrogen. 20. Olefiant Gas. 21. Carbureted Hydrogen. 22. Hydroguret of Phosphorus. 23. Bihydroguret of Phosphorus.

d. Fluorine, Chlorine, Cyanogen, with a Base.

24. Fluoboric Acid. 25. Chlorocyanic Acid. 26. Hydrocyanic Acid. 27. Chlorocarbonic acid.

e. Two solid Bases.

28. Sulphuret of Carbon.

f. Triple or quadruple Compounds.

29. Hydriodic Ether. 30. Chloric Ether. 31. Sulphuric Ether. 32. Muriatic Ether. 33. Alcohol. 34. Oil of Turpentine.

GA'SKET (*Mar.*) in French *garcette*, a sort of platted cord fastened to the sail-yards of a ship, and used for furling up the sail.—*Bunt-Gasket*, that which supports and ties up the bunt of the sail.—*Quarter-Gasket*, used only for large sails.—*Yard-arm Gasket*, made fast to the yard-arm, serving to bind the sail as far as the quarter-gasket.

GASTA'LDUS (*Archæol.*) a governor of the country, whose office was temporary, and who had jurisdiction over the common people.

GA'STER (*Anat.*) γαστὴρ, a term used by Hippocrates to signify the whole abdomen.

GASTERO'STEUS (*Ich.*) Stickleback; a genus of fishes of the Thoracic Order, having the *head* oblong; *jaws* armed with minute teeth; *eyes* moderate; *body* carinate on each side; *dorsal fin* single, with distinct spines between it and the head.

Species. The principal species are as follow, namely—*Gasterosteus aculeatus*, Three-spined Stickleback.—*Gasterosteus ductor*, the Pilot-Fish.—*Gasterosteus saltatrix*, the Skip-Jack, &c.

GA'STRIC (*Anat.*) from γαστὴρ, the belly; an epithet for any thing appertaining to the belly, as the—*Gastric arteries*, one of which, the right gastric, is a branch of the hepatic; and the other, the left, of the splenic.—*Gastric Juice*, a fluid separated by the capillary exhaling arteries of the stomach, which open upon its internal surface. It is the principal agent of digestion, and changes the aliments into a kind of uniform soft paste. The gastric juice of a human subject, when healthy, is inodorous, of a saltish taste, and limpid like water, unless it is tinged with the yellow colour of the bile that has regurgitated into the stomach.

GASTRI'NUM (*Chem.*) Potash.

GASTRI'TIS (*Med.*) from γαστὴρ, the belly; an inflammation of the stomach; it is a genus of diseases in the Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Phlegmasiæ* of Cullen.

GASTROBRA'NCHUS (*Ich.*) the Hag-Fish, or the Hag, a genus of fishes, having the *mouth* terminal, furnished with cirri; the *body* eel-shaped.

GASTROCE'LE (*Med.*) from γαστὴρ, the belly and κήλη, a hernia; a hernia of the stomach occasioned by a protrusion of that viscus through the abdominal parietes.

GASTROCNE'MII (*Anat.*) γαστροκνημία, two muscles of the tibia, which form a great part of what is called the calf of the leg; they are so named because they constitute, as it were, γαστὴρ, the belly, κνήμης of the leg. They are serviceable in all motions of the leg. *Hippocrat. de Artic.; Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. Hum.* l. 1, c. 16; *Gal. de Muscul. Dissect.* c. 32.

GASTRO-CO'LICUS (*Anat.*) from γαστὴρ, a belly, and κῶλον, the colon; an epithet for a vein that proceeds from the stomach to the colon.

GASTRODY'NIA (*Med.*) from γαστὴρ, the belly, and ὀδύνη, the pain; a pain in the stomach.

GASTROEPIPLOI'CA (*Anat.*) γαστροεπιπλοϊκὰ, from γαστὴρ, the belly, and ἐπίπλοον, the omentum; the name of a vein and artery that go to the stomach and omentum.

GA'STROMANCY (*Ant.*) γαστρομαντεία, a species of divination through the medium of round glasses filled with water, which reflected certain images that were supposed to contain the answers of the demon. *Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.* l. 18.

GA'STROMYTH (*Ant.*) another name for a ventriloquist.

GASTRORA'PHIA (*Anat.*) γαστρορραφία, from γαστὴρ, a belly, and ῥαφὴ, a suture; the operation of performing a suture of the abdomen. *Gal. de Mus. Dissect.* c. 26; *Scribon. Larg. de Comp. Med.* c. 76; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 24, c. 24.

GASTROTO'MIA (*Surg.*) γαστροτομία, from γαστὴρ, a belly, and τομὴ, cutting; a section of the abdomen, or the uterus.

GATE (*Fort.*) a door made of strong planks and iron bars to keep out an enemy.—A *private Gate* is that passage by which soldiers can go out of the town unseen by the enemy.—A *public Gate* is that which leads by the curtain to some public road.

GATES *of a Dock* (*Mech.*) a kind of thick double door hung at the entrance, and made to open and shut so as to confine and exclude the water.

GA'THER (*Mar.*) a term used in some sea phrases, as "*Gather* aft the jib sheet," the order to pull it tight in. "To *gather* way," to increase the velocity of the ship's sailing.

TO GATHER *Books* (*Print.*) to take the printed sheets off the lines one by one for the purpose of making them up into books ready for the binder.

GATT (*Mar.*) a term used on the Flemish coast for channel.

GA'UDIES (*Cus.*) another name for the grand days at the inns of court, or the rejoicings on particular occasions in the Universities.

GAU'DY DAYS (*Cus.*) festival days observed at inns of court and colleges.

GA'VEL (*Law*) a tribute or custom. [vide *Gabel*]—*Gavel-bread*, corn-rent, or provision of bread and corn, reserved as a rent to be paid in kind by the tenant.—*Gavelcester*, a measure of ale to be paid by way of rent by the stewards and bailiffs of rents belonging to the church of Canterbury.

GA'VELET (*Law*) an ancient and special kind of *cessavit* used in Kent, where the custom of gavel-kind continues; hereby the tenant in gavel-kind shall forfeit his lands and tenements to the lord of whom he holds, if he withdraw

from him his due rent and service. *Fizt. Cess.* 60; 1 *Inst.* 142.

GAVELGELD (*Archæol.*) payment of tribute or toll.

GAVELGI'DA (*Archæol.*) one that pays toll or tribute.

GA'VEL-KIND (*Law*) a tenure or custom annexed, or belonging to lands in Kent, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons; or the land of the brother among all the brethren, if he have no issue of his own. *F. N. B.* 198; *Co. Lit.* 210, &c.

GA'VELMAN (*Law*) or *Gavelling-man*, one who paid a reserved rent besides the customary duty.

GA'VELMED (*Law*) the duty of mowing meadow-land required by the lord of his customary tenant.

GA'VELOCK (*Mech.*) an iron bar to enter stakes into the ground. Gavelocks are also javelins, warlike engines, &c.

GA'VELREP (*Law*) the duty of reaping for the lord of the manor.

GA'UGE-PENNY (*Law*) the fee paid to the King's gauger for the gauging of wine. [vide *Gauger*]

GA'UGE *Line* (*Mech.*) a line on the common gauging-rod used for the purpose of gauging liquids.

GA'UGE-POINT *of solid measure* (*Geom.*) is the diameter of a circle, whose area is equal to the solid content of the same measure.

GA'UGER (*Law*) an officer appointed by the King to examine all tuns, pipes, hogsheads, barrels, &c. *Stat.* 27 *Ed.* 3. c. 8, &c.

GAUGE'TUM (*Archæol.*) a gauge, or the operation of gauging.

GA'UGING (*Men.*) the art or act of measuring the capacities of all kinds of vessels, and thence ascertaining the quantity of liquor they contain.

GA'ULONITES (*Theol.*) a sect among the Jews who opposed the tribute raised by Cyrenius, in the time of Augustus. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18, c. 1, &c.

GAULTHE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Gaulthier, the botanist of Canada, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double. — COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* two-horned.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* cylindric; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The two species are the *Gaultheria procumbens*, seu *Anonyma*, Trailing Gaultheria, native of Canada.—*Gaultheria antipoda*, native of New Zealand.

GA'UNTLET (*Her.*) an iron glove which covered the hand of a cavalier when armed *cap-a-pee*, as in the annexed example. "He beareth *sable*, a horse's head erased *or*, between three gauntlets *argent*, name *Guillim*." Gauntlets were always borne with the casque in processions, and mostly thrown by way of challenge instead of the glove.

GAUNTLET (*Mil.*) vide *Gantlet*.

GA'UNTREE (*Mech.*) a frame to set casks upon.

GA'VOT (*Mus.*) a brisk and lively air.

GAU'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* four.—PER. *drupe* ovate; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The single species is a biennial, namely, the *Gaura biennis*, a native of Virginia.

GAURA is also the *Combretum secundum*.

GAUT (*Geog.*) an Indian term for a passage or road from the coast to the mountains.

GAUZE (*Com.*) a thin sort of silk.

GA'YNAGE (*Law*) vide *Gainage*.

GAZA'NA (*Com.*) a silver coin, and one of the roupees current in the great Mogul's territories.

GAZE (*Her.*) i. e. *at Gaze;* a term in blazon signifying that a beast of chase, as the hart, is looking full at you.

GAZE (*Com.*) a small copper money made and current in Persia, worth two French liards.

GA'ZE-HOUND (*Sport.*) a sort of hunting dog in the North of England, so called because it uses its sight more than its nose.

GAZE'LLE (*Zool.*) an Arabian antelope with tapering horns, the *Antilope Gazella* of Linnæus.

GAZE'TTE (*Polit.*) a newspaper, particularly the official paper published by order of the government; it is derived from the Italian *gazeta*, an old Venetian half-penny, which was originally the price of the newspaper printed there.

GA'ZONS (*Fort.*) sods, or pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in the form of a wedge to line the parapet and the traverses of the galleries.

GA'ZUL (*Bot.*) a weed growing in Egypt, of which the finest glass is made.

GE (*Com.*) or *Je*, a long measure in the empire of the great Mogul.

GEAR (*Husband.*) harness for draught horses.

GEARS (*Mar.*) vide *Jears*.

GEA'STER (*Bot.*) a species of the *Lycoperdon* of Linnæus.

GEAT (*Mech.*) the little spout or gutter made in the brim of casting ladles for the casting of ordnance, type, &c.

GEBE'GIS (*Mil.*) a name for armourers among the Turks.

GE'BELUS (*Mil.*) Turkish horsemen, who are supported by the Tamariots during a campaign.

GE'DER (*Com.*) a measure of continence used by the Indians for their grain, containing near four pounds of sixteen ounces weight of pepper.

GEIR (*Orn.*) a vulture.

GEI'SON (*Anat.*) γεῖσον, signifies properly the eaves of a house, but metaphorically the prominent part of the eyebrows.

GELA'LA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Erythrina* of Linnæus.

GELA'SINOS (*Anat.*) γελασινὸς, from γελάω, to laugh; an epithet for the middle fore-teeth which are shown in laughter.

GELA'TINA (*Chem.*) Gelatine, a clear gummy juice; a gelly extracted from animal substances by solution in water, but not in alcohol.

GELA'TIO (*Med.*) signifies literally freezing, but is applied medicinally to that rigidity of body which happens in a catalepsy, as if the patient were frozen.

GELD (*Law*) *geldum* from the Teutonic *geld*, money, signified a tribute, but particularly a compensation for any thing, as—*Were-geld*, the value or price of a man slain.—*—Orfgeld*, the value of a beast slain.—*Angeld*, the single value of a thing.—*Twi-geld*, double value, &c.

GE'LDABLE (*Law*) liable to pay taxes.

GE'LDER-ROSE (*Bot.*) a well-known flowering shrub, the *Vibernum rosea* of Linnæus. It derives its English name from Guelderland, whence it was first imported.

GE'LIBACH (*Mil.*) a sort of superintendant or chief of the gebegis or armourers in Turkey.

GELSE'MINUM (*Bot.*) a name for the jasmin.

GEM (*Min.*) a common name for every jewel, or precious stone. *Gems* are distinguished generally into the pellucid and the semipellucid. [vide *Gemma*]

GEME'LLES (*Her.*) vide *Bar-Gemel*.

GEME'LLI (*Anat.*) vide *Gemini*.

GE'MINI (*Anat.*) from *geminus*, twin; a name for a pair of muscles which move the thigh outward.

GEMINI (*Astron.*) δίδυμοι, the twins; a zodiacal constellation, or one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, representing Castor and Pollux, marked thus ♊. The stars in the

sign Gemini, according to Ptolemy, are 25; to Tycho, 25; to Hevelius, 38; and in the Britannic catalogue, 85. One star on the top of the left foot of Pollux, of the second magnitude, is called by Proclus πρόπους. *Arat. Phænom.* v. 147; *Eratosthen. Character.*; *Hygin. Astron. Poet.*; *Proc. de Sphær.*

GE'MINOUS *Arteries* (*Anat.*) a name for two small arteries passing down the joint of the knee.

GE'MINUS (*Bot.*) double, an epithet for leaves and stipules.

GE'MMA (*Min.*) gem, a genus of Siliceous Earths, consisting of silica, and a large proportion of alumina, with sometimes a small portion of lime and oxyde of iron. The gem is remarkable for its hardness and internal lustre.

Species. The principal species are as follow:—*Gemma adamas*, the Diamond.—*Gemma rubinus*, the Ruby.—*Gemma sapphirus*, the Sapphire.—*Gemma topazius*, the Topaz.—*Gemma hyacinthus*, the Hyacinth.—*Gemma aquamarina*, the Beryll.—*Gemma chrysoberyllus*, the Chrysoberyl.—*Gemma smaragdus*, the Emerald.—*Gemma chrysolithus*, the Chrysolite.—*Gemma garnatus*, the Garnet.—*Gemma scorlites*, the shorlite.

GEMMA (*Bot.*) vide *Bud.*

GEMMA'TIO (*Bot.*) Gemmation, or Budding, the construction of the bud, as composed of leaves, stipules, and petioles.

GEMMI'PARUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for what produces buds.

GE'MMOW-RING (*Mech.*) a double ring in links.

GEMO'NIÆ (*Ant.*) *Gemoniæ scalæ*, or *gradus*; a place in Rome elevated by several steps, from which condemned persons are supposed to have been precipitated into the Tyber. *Val. Max.* l. 6, c. 3; *Plin.* l. 8, c. 40; *Suet. in Tib.* c. 53; *Dio.* l. 58.

GEMU'RSA (*Med.*) from *gemo*, to groan, on account of the pain which it was said to occasion in walking; the name of an excrescence between the toes.

GE'NA (*Anat.*) the cheek.

GENDARMERI'E (*Mil.*) a select body of cavalry in the old French service, that took precedence of every regiment of horse, and ranked immediately after the King's household. The Gens-d'armes are still a distinct body of men, but are now particularly made to answer the purpose of a police.

GE'NDER (*Gram.*) in French *gendre*, from the Latin *genus*, a kind; the distinction of nouns in regard to sex. There are three genders in Latin and Greek Nouns; namely, the *masculine* for the male sex, *feminine* for the female sex, and the *neuter* for things of no sex.

GENEA'LOGY (*Her.*) γενεαλογία, from γένος, a race, or family, and λόγος, a discourse; a description of the stock, lineage, or pedigree of any family or person.

GENE'IAS (*Surg.*) γενείας, a bandage that comes under the chin. *Gal. de Fasc.*

GENEI'ON (*Anat.*) vide *Antherion.*

GE'NERA (*Mus.*) vide *Genus.*

GE'NERAL (*Mil.*) an officer in chief, to whom the command of troops is entrusted. There are different ranks of generals, as—*Captain-General*, who is the commander in chief, and answers to the *marêchal* of France.—*Lieutenant-General*, the next in dignity to the general.—*Major-General*, next to the Lieutenant-General.—*General officers*, all officers above the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the line. *General* is also a particular beat of drum, early in the morning, to give notice to the men to be ready to march.

GENERAL (*Ecc.*) the principal governor of a religious order.—*General Synod*, a council in which bishops, priests, &c. of all nations are assembled together.

GENERA'LE (*Ecc.*) the single commons, or ordinary provisions of a convent.

GENERALI'SSIMO (*Mil.*) the supreme general, or the commander in chief of an army.

TO GE'NERATE (*Mus.*) the operation of that mechanical power in nature which every sound has of producing one or more general sounds.

GE'NERATED (*Math.*) an epithet for any quantity produced in arithmetic by the operation of multiplication, division, extraction of the roots, &c. or in geometry, for the figures produced by the revolution of lines, &c.; thus, twenty is the product generated by four and five; and a circle is generated by the supposed revolution of a line about one of its extremities, &c.

GENERATE'UR (*Mus.*) the name first given by Rameau to the fundamental note of the chord, so called because it is the principal sound by which others are produced.

GE'NERATING *line* or *figure* (*Geom.*) is that which, by its motion or revolution, produces any other figure, solid or plane.

GENERA'TION (*Math.*) the formation or production of figures and quantities. [vide *Generated*]

GENE'RIC *character* (*Nat.*) a term applied to the characters in plants, animals, &c. by which the genera are distinguished from each other.

GE'NESIS (*Geom.*) γένεσις, from γίνομαι, to be made; the forming of any plain or solid figure by the motion of some point, line, or surface. The moving line, &c. is called the *describent*, and the line in which the motion is made is the *dirigent*. Thus, a right line moving parallel to itself is said to generate a *parallelogram*; and a parallelogram turned about one of its sides as an axis generates a *cylinder*.

GE'NET (*Man.*) a particular kind of Turkish bit, the curb of which is all of one piece, and made like a large ring, above the liberty of the tongue.

GENET (*Zool.*) an animal of the weasel kind, the *Viverra genetta* of Linnæus, which resembles the civet cat in its musk smell.

GENE'THLIA (*Anat.*) γενέθλια, a private festival observed on the day of a child's birth. *Hesychius.*; *Meurs. Græc. Fer. apud Gronov. Thes. Antiq. Græc.* tom. vii.

GENE'VA (*Com.*) from the French *génièvre*, juniper; a strong spirituous liquor distilled from juniper berries.

GENIA'NES (*Min.*) a precious stone said to bring punishment to a man's enemies. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

GENICULA'TUS (*Bot.*) kneed, or, according to Withering, knee-jointed; an epithet applied to a stem, peduncle, or awn, forming a very obtuse angle at the joints.

GENIOGLO'SSI (*Ant.*) a pair of muscles, with which the tongue is thrown out.—*Genio-hyoidæus*, a muscle which pulls the *os hyoides* upwards and forwards, and also assists the *genioglossi* in thrusting the tongue out.

GENIO'STOMA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* inferior.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species is the *Geniostoma rupestris.*

GE'NIPAT (*Bot.*) an Indian tree.

GE'NIPI (*Bot.*) the *Artemisia rupestris* of Linnæus.

GENI'STA (*Bot.*) σπαρτίον, a plant recommended by Dioscorides and others for its medicinal virtues, particularly as a purgative. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 158; *Plin.* l. 24, c. 9, &c.; *Gal. de Simpl.* l. 8; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 15; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 1; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

GENISTA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* simple; *stigma* sharp.—PER. *legume* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Genista canariensis*, seu *Cytisus*, Canary Genista, or Cytisus, native

of Spain.—*Genista sagittalis*, *Genistella*, seu *Chamægenista*, native of France.—*Genista tinctoria*, seu *Tinctorius*, Common Dyer's Genista, or Broom.—*Genista lusitanica*, seu *Scorpius*, Portugal Genista, or Broom, native of Portugal, &c.—*Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

GENISTA is also the *Aspalanthus indica*, *chenopoda*, *spinosa*; the *Anthyllis citysoides*; the *Psoralea pinnata*; and the *Hedysarum alhagi*.

GE'NITIVE (*Gram.*) in Latin *genitivus*, from *gigno*, to beget; a name for the second case in Latin and Greek, which implies property and possession.

GENITU'RA (*Anat.*) γονή, the seed which has been emitted recently into the uterus, and is contained within the vessels. It is the first stage of gestation, in distinction from the *embryo* and the *fœtus*, which are the two other stages. *Hippocrat. de Nat. Puer. &c.*

GENOVI'LLIER (*Her.*) a piece of armour that covers the knees.

GENOVILLIE'RE (*Fort.*) French for that part of the parapet of a battery which lies under the embrasure.

GE'NTIAN (*Bot.*) vide *Gentiana*.

GENTIA'NA (*Bot.*) γεντιανή, a plant so called, according to Dioscorides and Pliny, because its medicinal virtues were first discovered by Gentius, King of the Illyrians. It was reckoned very efficacious against the bites of serpents. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 3; *Plin.* l. 25, c. 7; *Gal. de Simplic.*; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 11; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 1; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

GENTIANA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* none; *stigmas* two.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Gentiana viscosa*, seu *Exacum*, Clammy Gentian.—*Gentiana purpurea*, seu *Coilantha*, Purple Gentian.—*Gentiana asclepiadea*, Swallow Wort-leaved Gentian.—*Gentiana pneumonanthi*, seu *Pneumonanthi*, Marsh Gentian, or Calathian Violet. But the *Gentiana verna*, seu *Gentianella*, and the—*Gentiana campestris*, seu *Gentianella*, are annuals. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

GENTIANA is also the *Orobanche uniflora*, et *Chlora perfoliata*.

GENTIANE'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Gentiana campestris* of Linnæus.

GENTIANO'IDES (*Bot.*) the *Gentiana sessilis* of Linnæus.

GENTI'LES (*Ant.*) those who were not Roman subjects. *Theodos. A. l. fin. C. de Offic. milit.*; *Panciroll. Notit. Dign. imp. occid.* c. 88.

GENTILES (*Theol.*) from *gens*, a nation; the general name given by the Jews to all who were not of the twelve tribes. The term is now applied by Christians to all heathens.

GENTILES (*Gram.*) nouns betokening the country of the person.

GENTILI'TIUS (*Med.*) another word for hereditary as applied to diseases.

GE'NTLEMAN (*Law*) in French *gentilhomme*, from *gentil*, i. e. *è bonâ gente*, a man born of a good country or family; a term originally applied to all who were above the estate of a yeoman; it is now used for all such as are honourable by their birth, education, or profession.

GE'NTLEWOMAN (*Law*) a good addition for the estate and degree of a woman, as *generosus* is for a man.

GE'NTRY (*Law*) the order and rank of gentlemen, descended of ancient families, which have always borne coat armour.

GENU'GRA (*Med.*) another word for *gonogra*.

GE'NUS (*Log.*) γένος, one of the five predicables, or that which is common to a great number of individual things. This is distinguished according to the different degrees of generality, into—*Genus summum*, or *generalissimum*, that which appertains to the greatest number of individuals, as *substance*, which belongs to all material things. This is never a species.—*Genus subalternum*, subaltern genus, that which is sometimes a genus and sometimes a species; thus, *animal*, in respect to *substance*, is a species; and in respect to *man*, *brute*, *dog*, &c. is a genus. The subaltern genera may also, in a series, be *proximate* or *remote*; thus, *man* is the proximate genus to animal, *body* is a remote genus. *Porphyr. Isagog.* c. 1, &c.

GENUS (*Mus.*) a distribution of the *Tetrachord*, or the four principal sounds, according to their quality. The Genera were formerly three, namely, the diatonic, διατονικὸν; chromatic, χρωματικὸν; and enharmonic, ἁρμόνιον. [vide *Diatonic*, &c.]

GENUS (*Nat.*) one part of the systematic division of plants, animals, or minerals, which is contained under the Order, and contains the Species.

GENUS (*Med.*) a division of any order of diseases which contains the species.

GENUS (*Gram.*) vide *Gender*.

GENUS (*Law*) the general stock, extraction, &c. as the word *office*, in law, is the *genus*, or general term; but *sheriff* is the species.

GENUS (*Rhet.*) is distributed into the demonstrative, deliberative, and judiciary. [vide *Rhetoric*]

GEOCE'NTRIC (*Astron.*) an epithet applied to a planet, or its orbit, to denote its being concentric with the earth, or having the earth for its centre.—*Geocentric place of a planet* is the place in which it appears to an observer from the earth.—*Geocentric longitude of a planet* is the distance measured on the ecliptic between the geocentric place, and the first point of Aries. [vide *Astronomy*]

GEODŒ'SIA (*Mens.*) the art of measuring or surveying land or surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures.

GE'ODES LAPIS (*Min.*) λίθος γεώδης, a stone so called, from γῆ, the earth which it contains. It is of an astringent and drying quality. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 169.

GEOFFRO'YA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Monsieur Geoffroy, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* subulate; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *drupe* ovate; *seeds* nut, subovate.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Geoffroya spinosa*, seu *Umarè*, Thorny Geoffroya, native of Carthagena.—*Geoffroya inermis*, Smooth Geoffroya, native of Jamaica, &c. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

GEO'GNOSY (*Min.*) from γῆ, the earth, and γινώσκω, to know; a name given by Werner to his system of mineralogy.

GEOGRA'PHICAL MILE (*Math.*) the 60th part of a degree, in distinction from an English mile, of which 69½ form a degree.

GEO'GRAPHY, γεωγραφία, from γῆ, the earth, and γράφω, to describe; a description of the earth, or the habitable world, by which it is distinguished from the description of the earth, as one of the planetary system, which falls under the head of Astronomy. This science constitutes a branch of the mixed mathematics, as far as the relative positions of places, the different circles and lines imagined to be drawn upon the earth, their measure, distance, &c. are determined by astronomical computation, or deduced from mathematical principles.

Geography is distinguished from *Cosmography*, as a part from the whole, the latter comprehending the whole

universe within its description; it is distinguished from *Chorography*, or the description of countries; and *Topography*, or the description of particular places, as a whole from the part. The natural divisions of the Earth are Land and Water. The *Land* is divided into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Promontories, Mountains, Volcanoes, Champaign, Coasts, Cliffs, Archipelagoes, &c. [vide *Continent*, *Island*, &c.] The *Water* is divided into Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Havens, Straits, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Cataracts, &c. [vide *Ocean*, *Sea*, &c.] The political division of the earth is into Countries, Empires, Kingdoms, States, Circles, Provinces, Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages, &c.

The principal writers on geography among the ancients are Ptolemy, Strabo, Pomponius Mela, Pausanias, Arrian, Dicæarchus, Dionysius, Stephanus, &c. Among the moderns, Johannes de Sacrobosco, Sebastian Munster, Clavius, Cluverius, Cellarius, Wolfius, &c.

GEO'LOGY (*Nat.*) from γῆ, the earth, and λόγος, a discourse; that branch of Natural History which treats of the structure of the earth in regard to the origin, constitution, and composition of its solid contents.

GE'OMANCY (*Ant.*) γεωμάντεια, from γῆ, the earth, and μαντεία, divination; a kind of divination performed by making circles on the earth, or by opening the earth.

GEOME'TRA (*Ent.*) a name given by Fabricius to a division of the genus Phalæna, comprehending those insects of this tribe which have the antennæ pectinate.

GEOME'TRICAL (*Geom.*) an epithet for what appertains to the science and principles of geometry, as a—*Geometrical place*, a certain bound or extent wherein any point may serve for the solution of a local or undetermined problem. —*Geometrical solution of a problem*, a solution according to the rules of geometry, &c.

GEO'METRY, the science which teaches the dimensions of lines, surfaces, and solids. The word is derived from the Greek γεωμετρία, signifying, literally, a measuring of land, because the study of geometry first took its rise from the measuring of lands. The invention of it is generally ascribed to the Egyptians, who, in consequence of the periodical inundations of the Nile, which destroyed all their landmarks, had recourse to mathematical admeasurement to determine the boundaries of each man's possessions. Geometry is distinguished into theoretical and practical. *Theoretical Geometry* treats of the various properties and relations of magnitudes and the different propositions which flow out of these.—*Practical Geometry* is the application of these general principles to the various purposes of admeasurement in the concerns of life. Speculative geometry may again be divided into the elementary and the sublime geometry.—*Elementary* or *Common Geometry* is employed in the consideration of lines, superficies, angles, planes, figures, and solids.—*Sublime* or *Higher Geometry* enters into the consideration of curve lines, conic sections, and the bodies formed of them.

Line. A Line, according to Euclid, is length without breadth, the extremities of which are points that have no parts or magnitude.—*A straight line* is that which lies evenly between the points, as A B, fig. 1, Plate 37. This being the shortest line between any two points, is denominated their *distance* from each other.—A *curve line* is that whose parts lie unevenly between their points or tend different ways, as A C B.—A *perpendicular* is a line which is normal or perpendicular to another, as C D perpendicular to A B. This makes the adjacent angles equal, namely, C D B and C D A, fig. 2, and each of them is called a right angle.—An *oblique line* is that which is oblique to another, and makes the angles oblique, as A B to A C, fig. 3.—*Parallel lines* are those which preserve the same distance from each other, as O P and Q R, fig. 7. These lines if infinitely produced will never meet.—*Convergent lines* are those whose distance from each other becomes always less, as T O and U Q, fig. 4.—*Divergent lines* are those whose distance from each other becomes always greater, as O N and R S, fig. 4.

Superficies. The Superficies is that which has only length and breadth; the terms and boundaries of which are *lines*, and the measure or quantity is called the *area.* Superficies are either plane, rectilinear, curvilinear, convex, or concave.—A *plane superficies* is that in which any two points being taken, the straight line between them lies wholly in that superficies.—A *rectilinear superficies* is that which is bounded by right lines.—A *curvilinear superficies* is bounded by curved lines.—A *convex superficies* is that which is curved, and rises outwards.—A *concave superficies* is curved, and sinks inwards.

Angles. An angle is the mutual inclination of two lines or two planes meeting in a point, called the *vertex*, or angular point, as B, fig. 5. Angles are mostly denoted by three letters, the middle of which stands for the vertex or angular point, as A B C, D B C. The sides which contain the angle are called the *legs*, as A B, B C, or D B, B C. Angles are distinguished in respect to the form of their legs, their magnitude, and their relative situation, into—*Rectilinear angles*, whose legs are both right angles.—*Curvilinear angles*, which are contained by curves.—*Mixt*, or *mixtilinear angles*, which have one leg rectilinear and the other curvilinear.—*Right angles* are formed by one line standing perpendicularly on another, as C D B, and C D A, fig. 2.—*Oblique angles* are those which are not right; these may be either acute or obtuse.—An *acute angle* is less than a right one, as D B C, fig. 5, A E B, fig. 6.—An *obtuse angle* is greater than a right angle, as F D B, fig. 2.—*Vertical angles* are such as have their legs mutually continuations of each other, as A and *b*, *c* and *d*, fig. 7: these are also called *opposite angles.*—*Alternate angles* are those made on the opposite sides of a line cutting two parallel lines, A *y*, fig. 7.—*External angles* are the angles of a figure made without it by producing the sides, as *c*, fig. 7.—*Internal angles* are those within the figure, as *b*, *y*, fig. 7. [vide *Angle*]

Figure. A Figure is that which is included within one or more boundaries, called *sides.* Figures are, as to their form, either rectilinear, curvilinear, or mixtilinear.

Rectilinear Figures. Rectilinear Figures are those figures which are contained by right lines: the ambit or limit of such a figure is called the *perimeter.* Rectilinear figures are distinguished, according to the number of their sides, into trilateral figures, or triangles; quadrilateral figures, or squares; and multilateral figures, or trapeziums.

Triangles. Trilateral figures, or Triangles, are figures contained by three straight lines; of these there is the —*Equilateral triangle*, which has all its sides equal, as fig. 8.—*Isosceles triangle*, which has only two sides equal, as fig. 9. It is proved in the fifth proposition of the first Book of Euclid, that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle, as F D E and F E D, are equal to each other.—*Scalene triangle*, which has three unequal sides, as C A B, fig. 10.—*Right-angled triangle*, that which has a right angle, as M K L, fig. 11.—*An obtuse angled triangle*, that which has an obtuse angle, as P N O, fig. 12.—*Acute angled triangle*, that which has all three acute angles, as A C B, fig. 8. To the right-angled triangle belongs the *hypothenuse*, i. e. the side which subtends, or is opposite to the right angle, as M L. In the 47th Proposition of the first Book of Euclid, it is proved that the square of the hypothenuse is equal to the squares of the other two sides.

Quadrilateral Figures. A quadrilateral figure is that whose perimeter consists of four sides. The principal of these figures are as follow: namely—The *square*, i. e. a four-sided figure, which has all its sides equal, and all its angles right angles, as A B C D, fig. 13.—An *oblong square*, a figure having all its angles right angles, but not all its sides equal, as A B C D, fig. 15.—A *rhombus* is a figure which has all its sides equal, but its angles are not all right angles, as E F G H, fig. 14.—A *rhomboid* is a figure which has its opposite sides equal to each other, but all its sides are not equal, and its angles are not right angles, as O P Q N, fig. 16.—A *rectangle* is any quadrilateral figure whose angles are right angles, such as fig. 15.—*Parellelogram* is any quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal, as fig. 13, 14, 15, and 16.—The *diagonal* is the line which divides any parallelogram into two equal parts, as D B, fig. 15, and P N, fig. 16; and if any two lines, as E G and H K, be drawn parallel to A B and B C, then four parallelograms will be formed; namely, two, which are called *parallelograms about the diameter*, as H G and E K, fig. 15; and two which are *complements*, namely, A F and F C. Any one of the parallelograms about the diameter, together with the two complements, is called a *gnomon*, as the parallelogram H G, together with the complements A F, F C, is the gnomon, which is briefly expressed by the letters A G K or E H C. Every right-angled parallelogram or rectangle is said *to be contained* by the two lines which contain one of the right angles: thus, the rectangle A B C D is said to be contained by the lines B A and A D. Trapeziums are all other four-sided figures, as fig. 17.

Multilateral Figures. Multilateral figures or polygons are those figures which consist of more than four sides, which are called *pentagons*, if they consist of five sides, as in fig. 18; *hexagons*, if of six sides, as fig. 19; *octagons*, if of eight sides, &c.

Figures are moreover distinguished into—*equiangular*, which have their angles equal; *equilateral*, when they have their sides equal each to each; *regular*, when they are both equiangular and equilateral; *irregular*, when they are not equiangular and equilateral.—*Similar rectilinear figures* are those which have their several angles equal each to each, and the sides about the equal angles proportional.—*Reciprocal figures*, i. e. triangles and parallelograms, are such as have their sides about two of their angles proportionals in such manner, that a side of the one is to a side of the other, as the remaining side of the second is to the remaining side of the other.

The *Base* of a figure is the lowest part of the perimeter, as K L, fig. 11. The *vertex* of a figure is the extreme point opposite to the base, as M. The *altitude* of a figure is the distance from the vertex to the base, as M K. A rectilinear figure is said to be *inscribed* in another rectilinear figure, when all the angles of the inscribed figure are upon the sides of that in which it is inscribed, each upon each, as A B D C, fig. 27. In like manner, a figure is said to be described about another figure, when all the sides of the circumscribed figure pass through the angular points of the figure, about which it is described, each to each.

Curvilinear Figures. Of curvilinear figures the most important is the circle.

Circle. A circle is a plane figure contained by one line, called the *circumference* or *periphery*, as B A D, fig. 20, which is at an equal distance from a certain point, called the centre, as C. All the lines drawn from this point to the circumference are equal, as C A, C E, C D.—The *chord of a circle* is the right line drawn from one point of a circumference to another, as A B, fig. 20.—The *diameter* is a chord which passes through the centre, as A E: the *semi-diameter*, or the half of the diameter, is otherwise called a *radius*, as A C or C D.—The *arc* is any part of the circumference cut off by the chord, as A F B, fig. 20.—The *arc of a circle* is the measure of an angle: thus the angle B A C, in fig. 3, is measured by the arc D E.—The *segment of a circle* is that part which is bounded by an arc and its chord, as the segment A F B A, comprehended within the arc F B A, and the chord A B. It is called the *greater segment* when it is greater than a semicircle; and the *lesser segment* when it is less.—The *sector of a circle* is the part, A C D, comprehended within the two radii, A C and C D, fig. 20.—The *tangent to a circle* is that line which touches a circle; but if produced, falls wholly without the circle, as H I, fig. 21, which touches the circle M L, in the point L. A circle is a tangent to another circle within if it lies wholly within the other circle, as L M touches the circle L N within, as in fig. 23. A circle touches another circle without, if, meeting the other circle, it falls wholly without it, as L M and L N touch each other in the point L, fig. 22.—Straight lines are said to be equally *distant* from the centre of a circle, when perpendiculars, drawn to them from the centre, are equal, as D E and F G, which have the equal lines C A and C B drawn perpendicularly to them, as in fig. 24.—An *angle at the centre* of a circle is that which forms the vertex of a triangle at the centre, as B G C, E H F, fig. 25, 26.—The *angle at the circumference* is that which forms the vertex of a triangle at the circumference, as B A C, E D F. The angle at the centre is double that at the circumference, as proved by Prop. 26, Book III, of Euclid's Elements.—An *angle* is said to *insist* or stand upon the circumference, intercepted between the straight lines that contain the angle: thus the angles B A C, B G C, E D F, and E H F, stand on the circumferences B K C, E L F.—*A rectilinear figure* is said to be *inscribed* in a circle when all the angles of the inscribed figure are upon the circumference of the circle, as A B D C, fig. 28.—*A rectilinear figure* is said to be *described* about a circle, when each side of the circumscribed figure touches the circumference of the circle, as A B D C, fig. 29.—*A circle* is said to be *inscribed* in a rectilinear figure when the circumference touches each side of the figure, as A B D C, fig. 29.—*A circle* is said to be *described* about a rectilinear figure when the circumference of the circle passes through all the angular points of the figure, about which it is described, as A B D C, fig. 30.

Solid Figures. A solid is that which has length, breadth, and thickness. That which bounds a solid is a plane, or a *plane superficies*.—A straight line is *perpendicular*, or at right angles to a plane when it makes right angles with every straight line meeting it in that plane, as A B in fig. 36.—A plane is *perpendicular* to a plane when the straight lines drawn in one of the planes perpendicularly to the common section of the two planes are perpendicular to the other, as A B C, fig. 37.—The *inclination* of a straight line to a plane is the acute angle contained by that straight line, and another drawn from the point in which the first line meets the plane, to the point in which a perpendicular to the plane drawn from any point of the first line above the plane, meets the same plane, as A C B, fig. 38.—The inclination of a plane to a plane is the acute angle contained by two straight lines drawn from any the same point of their common section at right angles to it, one upon one plane, as A B, and the other upon the other, as B C, fig. 39. Two planes are said to have the same or like inclination to one another, which two other planes have, when the said angles of inclination are equal to one another.—A

solid angle is that which is made by the meeting of more than two planes which are not in the same plane, as the angle A, fig. 40, and E, fig. 41, made by the meeting of C A D, C A B, B A E, D A E, or by the meeting of H E K, G E H, G E L, and K E L.—A *pyramid* is a solid figure contained by planes that are constituted betwixt one plane and one point above it in which they meet, as fig. 42.—A *prism* is a solid figure contained by plane figures, of which two that are opposite are equal, similar, and parallel to one another; and the others parallelograms, as in fig. 43.—A *sphere* is a solid figure described by the revolution of a semicircle, as C B A round its diameter C A, as in fig. 44.—A *cone* is a solid figure described by the revolution of a right-angled triangle, A B C, about one of the sides containing the right angle, as A B, fig. 45. If the fixed side be equal to the other side, containing the right angle, as A B and B C, fig. 45, it is a *right-angled cone;* if it be less than the other side, as in fig. 46, it is an *obtuse-angled cone;* and if it be greater than the other side, as in fig. 47, it is an *acute-angled cone.* The *axis* of a cone is the fixed straight line, as A B, about which the triangle revolves. The *base* of a cone is the circle described by that side containing the right angle which revolves.—A *cylinder* is a solid figure described by the revolution of a right-angled parallelogram, A C B, fig. 48, about one of its sides, as A B, which remains fixed, and is called the *axis* of the cylinder. The bases of a cylinder are the circles described by the two revolving opposite sides of the parallelogram.—A *cube* is a solid figure contained by six equal squares, as fig. 49.—A *tetrahedron* is a solid figure contained by four equal and equilateral triangles, as fig. 50.—*Octahedron*, a solid figure contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles, as fig. 51.—A *dodecahedron*, a solid figure contained by twelve equal pentagons, which are equilateral and equiangular, as fig. 52.—An *icosahedron*, a solid figure contained by twenty equal and equilateral triangles, as fig. 53.—A *parallelopiped*, a solid figure contained by six quadrilateral figures, whereof every opposite two are parallel.

Ratio. Ratio is a mutual relation of two magnitudes of the same kind to one another in respect of quantity: thus, the ratio of 2 to 1, or of A B to A G, fig. 31, is double; that of 3 to 1, triple, &c.—A *less magnitude* is said to be a part of a greater when the less measures the greater, or is contained in it a certain number of times exactly: thus A G is a part of A B, fig. 31.—A greater magnitude is said to be a *multiple* of a less when the greater is measured by or contains the less a certain number of times: thus A B is a multiple of E, and C D of F, fig. 31.—Magnitudes are said to have a ratio to one another when the less can be multiplied so as to exceed the other; and those magnitudes which have the same ratio are called *proportionals.*

Proportion. Proportion is the similitude of ratios: thus the ratio of 6 to 2 is the same as the ratio of 3 to 1; and the ratio of 15 to 5 is also the same as that of 3 to 1: therefore the ratio of 6 to 2 is the same as that of 15 to 5, which is expressed thus: as 6 : 2 : : 15 : 5. The first of four magnitudes is said to have the same ratio to the second which the third has to the fourth, when any equimultiples whatsoever of the first and third being taken, and any equimultiples whatsoever of the second and fourth: if the multiple of the first be less than that of the third, the multiple of the second is also less than that of the fourth; if equal, equal; and if less, less: thus A, fig. 32, is said to have the same ratio to B as C to D, supposing E, F to be any equimultiples whatever of A and B, and G, H any equimultiples whatever of C and D; so that if E be greater than G, F is greater than H, if equal, equal, and if less, less.—In proportionals the antecedent terms are called *homologous* to one another, and the consequents to one another.

Proportion varies according to the order or magnitude of the proportionals, as—*Alternate proportion*, when the first of four magnitudes has the same ratio to the third which the second has to the fourth; thus the ratio of A to C, fig. 32, being the same as B to D, the proportion is alternate.—*Inverse proportion* is when the second is to the first as the fourth to the third, i. e. B to A as D to C.—*Compound proportion* is when the first, together with the second, is to the second as the third, together with the fourth, is to the fourth, i. e. supposing A E to be E B as C F to F D, fig. 33, then, by composition, A B is to B E as C D to D E.—*Proportion by division* is the reverse of the preceding, for supposing A B to be B E as C D to E F, then, by division, A E is to E B as C F to F D. Proportion *by conversion* is when the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth.—*Ordinate proportion*, or proportion *ex æquali*, i. e. from equality of distance, is when any number of magnitudes more than two are proportionals in such manner, that when taken two and two of each rank, it is inferred that the first is to the last of the first rank of magnitudes as the first is to the last of the others, as in fig. 34, supposing A to be to B as D to E, and B to C as E to F; then, *ex æquali*, A is to C as D to F.—*Perturbate proportion*, or *proportion ex æquali, in cross order*, is when the proportion of such magnitudes, taken two and two in cross order, is inferred: thus, supposing A to be to B as E to F; and as B is to C so is D to E; then A is to C as D to F.

The principal writers on geometry, besides Euclid, are Archimides, Apollonius, Pappus, Eutocius, and Proclus, among the ancients; those among the moderns have been already given under the head of Algebra.

GEOPILY'SIA (*Chem.*) γεοπιλυσία, a separation of particles by dilution.

ST. GEORGE (*Numis.*) on the medals of Alexis, John, and Manuel Comnenus, this celebrated saint and martyr is represented mostly on horseback holding a spear in one hand, and a sword, &c. in the other, sometimes piercing a dragon, as he is now commonly represented; the inscription Ⓐ ΓЄΡΓΙΟC, i. e. ἅγιος Γεωργιος, or Holy George. *Bandur. Numis. Imp. Roman.*

ST. GEORGE (*Her.*) or *Knight of St. George*, a denomination of several military orders, the principal of which is that of the Garter, by whom the figure of St. George on horseback is worn.

ST. GEORGE (*Mil.*) the English war cry.

GEORGE D'OR (*Com.*) a Hanoverian coin equal in value to about 16*s.* 6½*d.*

GEORGE *Noble*, a name for the noble coined in the reign of Henry VIII. [vide *Coinage*]

GEO'RGIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics so called from one David George, a Dutchman, who declared himself to be the Messiah.

GEO'RGICS (*Poet.*) from γῆ, the earth, and ἔργον, a work; books treating on husbandry, of which Virgil has left an example.

GEO'RGIUM *Sidus* (*Astron.*) or *Uranus*, the name given by Dr. Herschel, in honour of his late Majesty, to the planet which he discovered in 1781. [vide *Astronomy*]

GERÆ'STIA (*Ant.*) γεραίστια, a festival in honour of Neptune, kept at Geræstus in Eubola. *Stephan. Byz.; Schol. Pindar.*

GERA'NIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 5 *Decandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ*

five-cornered; *style* awlshaped; *stigmas* five.—PER. *capsule* five-grained; *seeds* ovate, oblong.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Geranium molle*, Common Crane's-bill, or Dove's-foot.—*Geranium pratense*, Meadow Crane's-bill, native of Europe.—*Geranium robertianum*, Stinking Crane's-bill, or Herb Robert, native of Europe.—*Geranium Bohemicum*, Bohemian Crane's-bill.—*Geranium carolinianum*, Carolina Crane's-bill.—*Geranium dissectum*, Jagged Crane's-bill.—*Geranium columbinum*, Long-stalked Crane's-bill, native of Europe.—*Geranium lucidum*, Shining Crane's-bill, or Dove's-foot.—*Geranium rotundifolium*, Round-leaved Crane's-bill.—*Geranium sylvaticum*, Wood Crane's-bill.—*Geranium nodosum*, Knotted Crane's-bill.—*Geranium reflexum*, Purple-flowered Crane's-bill.—*Geranium phæum*, Dark-flowered Crane's-bill.—*Geranium tuberosum*, Tuberous-rooted Crane's-bill.—*Geranium incanum*, Hoary-leaved Crane's-bill.—*Geranium sanguineum*, Bloody Crane's-bill.—*Geranium Sibericum*, Siberian Crane's-bill, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

GERANIUM is also another name for the *Erodium*.

GERA'RAT (*Med.*) a name in Avicenna for poisonous animals.

GERA'RDIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* simple; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Gerardia delphinifolia*, Larkspur-leaved Gerardia, native of the East Indies.—*Gerardia purpurea*, seu *Digitalis*, native of North America, &c. &c.

GERASCA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) the *Cordia gerascanthus* of Linnæus.

GERBE'RA (*Bot.*) the *Amica crocea* of Linnæus.

GE'RMAN (*Law*) *germanus*, whole, or entire, as respects genealogy or descent; thus "Brother-german" denotes one who is brother both by the father and mother's side. "Cousins-german," those in the first and nearest degree, i. e. children of brothers or sisters.

GERMA'NDRA (*Bot.*) the *Teucrium* of Linnæus.

GE'RMEN (*Bot.*) germ, ovary, or seed-bud; the rudiment of the fruit while yet in embryo, which is the lower part or base of the pistil: when the germ is included within the corolla, it is said to be superior, but when placed below the corolla, inferior; on the other hand, when the corolla is placed above the germ it is called superior; and when it encloses the germ so as to have its base below the germ it is called inferior: when the germ is elevated on a fulcre besides the peduncle it is said to be *pedicelled*.

GERMINA'TIO (*Bot.*) germination, the time when seeds begin to vegetate; also the act of their vegetating.

GEROCO'MIA (*Med.*) γηροκομία, from γέρων, an old man, and κομέω, to take care of; that part of medicine which prescribes a regimen for old age.

GERONTOCO'MIA (*Med.*) vide *Gerocomia*.

GERONTOXON (*Med.*) from γέρων, an old person, and τόξον, a bow; a small ulcer, like the head of a dart, appearing sometimes in the cornea of old persons.

GEROPO'GON (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* simple.—COR. *compound* uniform.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindric.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* subulate.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, and natives of Italy, as the—*Geropogon glabrum*, seu *Trapogon*, Smooth Geropogon, or Old Man's Beard.—*Geropogon hirsutum*, Rough Geropogon; but the—*Geropogon calyculatum* is a perennial.

GE'RRA (*Ant.*) γέρρα, a square sort of shield, used first by the Persians, and afterwards by the Greeks.

GE'RRÆ (*Mil.*) hurdles made of twigs, and filled with earth, for the fortifying a place. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

GE'RRES (*Ich.*) a fish of the pilchard kind. *Plin.* l. 32, c. 10.

GE'RRIS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Cimex*, according to Fabricius, comprehending those species which have the lip rounded, and body long.

GERSU'MA (*Archæol.*) a fine, or an income, among the Saxons.

GE'RUND (*Gram.*) a part of a verb so called from its double use and form, namely, as a verb and an adjective.

GESNE'RA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Gesneria* of Linnæus.

GESNE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigmas* capitate.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Gesneria humilis*, Low Gesneria, native of New Spain.—*Gesneria acaulis*, seu *Rapunculus*, Stemless Gesneria, native of Jamaica.—*Gesneria tomentosa*, seu *Digitalis*, Woolly Gesneria, native of Jamaica. *Raii Hist.*

GESNERIA is also the *Digitalis canariensis* of Linnæus.

GE'SSANT (*Her.*) vide *Jessant*.

GE'SSERAIN (*Archæol.*) a breast-plate.

GE'SSES (*Her.*) vide *Jesses*.

GESTA'TIO (*Ant.*) a place of exercise among the Romans, similar to what is now termed a riding-school.

GESTA'TION (*Med.*) pregnancy; the period that intervenes between conception and delivery.

GE'STIO *pro hærede* (*Law*) behaviour as heir; in Scotch law, that conduct by which the heir makes himself liable to the debts of the ancestor.

GE'STU *et famâ* (*Law*) an ancient writ where a person's good behaviour was impeached.

GETHIOIDES (*Bot.*) the *Allium pallens* of Linnæus.

GETHY'LLIS (*Bot.*) γηθυλλίς, or ἀγλίθες, a name for the heads or divisions of garlick, which are now called *cloves*. *Aristoph. Acharn; Schol. in Nicand.; Theoph. Hist. Plant.* l. 7, c. 4; *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 18; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 6; *Athen.* l. 9, c. 3.

GETHYLLIS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* simple; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *berry* club-shaped; *seeds* nestling one upon another in three rows.

Species. The species are natives of the Cape, as the—*Gethyllis villosa*, seu *Papiria*, Hairy Gethyllis.—*Gethyllis ciliaris*, Fringed Gethyllis.—*Gethyllis spiralis*, Spiral Gethyllis.

GETHYON (*Bot.*) another name for *Gethyllis*.

GE'UM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 3 *Polygynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* short.—PIST. *germs* numerous; *styles* long; *stigma* simple.—PER. *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Geum virginiacum*, seu *Caryophyllata*, American Avens.—*Geum potentilloides*, seu *Dryas*, Siberian Avens.—*Geum urbanum*, Common Avens, or Herb Bennet.—*Geum rivale*, Water Geum. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh.*

Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.

GEUM, another name for the *Dryas* of Linnæus.

GHE'RKIN (*Cook.*) or Gerkin, a sort of pickled cucumber.

GHE'UX (*Ecc.*) in French *gheux*, a name formerly given to the Protestants in the Low Countries.

GHI'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Lucas Ghinia, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* with oblong cells.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* the length of the tube; *stigma* four-lobed.—PER. *drupe* turbinate; *seed* nuts angular.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Ghinia spinosa Tamonea*, seu *Verbena*, native of the West Indies.—*Ghinia mutica*, native of Guiana and the Island of Cayenne, &c.

GHI'TTA (*Bot.*) vide *Gutta Gamba*.

GI'BBOUS (*Astron.*) an epithet applied to the moon, to express one state of her illumination, namely, while she moves between her *quadratures*, in opposition to the sun: she is said to be gibbous, i. e. bunched, or convex.

GI'BBUS (*Bot.*) gibbous, an epithet for a leaf that swells out.

GI'DDINESS (*Med.*) vide *Vertigo*.

GI'FFÆ (*Med.*) tumours behind the ears.

GIFT (*Law*) *donum, donatio*, a conveyance which passeth either lands or goods. A gift is of larger extent than a grant, being applied to things moveable and immoveable. In respect to personal property *gifts* are always gratuitous; *grants* are upon some consideration or equivalent.

GI'FT-ROPE (*Mar.*) the boat-rope which is fastened to the boat when she is swifted, for the purpose of towing her at the stern of the ship.

GI'FTA *aquæ* (*Archæol.*) the stream of water belonging to a mill. *Mon. Angl.* tom. 3.

GI'GA (*Mus.*) Italian for a jig.

GIGALO'BIUM (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa scandens* of Linnæus.

GI'GMILL (*Mech.*) a mill for the fulling of woollen cloth.

GIGO'T (*Man.*) the branch of a bridle after the form of a gigot, or leg, the lower part of which is round, and called in French *gargouille*.

GIGS (*Vet.*) or *giggs*, swellings growing on the inside of a horse's lips.

GILA'RUM (*Bot.*) vide *Serpyllum*.

GILD (*Archæol.*) from the Saxon ȝilben, to pay, signified properly a tribute or fine, but it was employed to denote a company of men united together by certain laws and orders agreed upon among themselves, so called because each paid his share towards its support.—*Gild-ale*, a drinking match where each paid his club or share.—*Gild-merchant*, a privilege by which merchants might hold pleas of lands among themselves.—*Gild-rents*, rents payable to the crown by any gild or fraternity.

GI'LDA *Mercatoria* (*Law*) mercantile meetings, assemblies, or corporate bodies.

GI'LEAD, *Balm of* (*Bot.*) the *Amyris gileadensis* of Linnæus.

GILL (*Ich.*) vide *Gills*.

GILL (*Bot.*) vide *Lamella*.

GI'LL-COVER (*Ich.*) the bony or cartilaginous substance placed on the membrane which covers the gills.

GILL-CRE'EP *by the Ground* (*Bot.*) the *Glicoma hederacea*, or Ground-Ivy, of Linnæus.

GI'LLIFLOWER (*Bot.*) the *Dianthus caryophyllus* of Linnæus, a smaller kind of carnation.—Stock Gilliflower, the *Cheiranthus maritimus*, an annual.—Queen's Gilliflower, or Dame's Violet, the *Hesperis*.

GILLIFLOWER (*Her.*) this flower has occasionally been borne in coats of arms.

GILLS (*Ich.*) openings on the side of the head, which serve as the organs of respiration to fishes.

GILLS (*Bot.*) vide *Lamella*.

GI'LT-HEAD (*Ich.*) a sort of fish, the *Sparus* of Linnæus, which inhabits the European seas. It feeds chiefly on shell-fish, which it grinds with its strong teeth; weighs about ten pounds; and has coarse flesh.

GI'MBALS (*Mar.*) brass rings by which a sea compass is suspended in its box.

GI'MBLETTING (*Mar.*) the act of turning the anchor round by the stock.

GI'MMEL *Ring* (*Mech.*) or *Gemmow Ring*, a ring of double hoops made to play into each other, so as to join two hands together, which serves as a wedding ring, coupling the parties.

GIN (*Sport.*) contracted from *engin*, a machine which serves as a trap or snare for catching wild beasts, birds, &c.

GINA'NNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 9 *Enneandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* nine; *anthers* versatile.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *legume* long; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the—*Ginannia guianensis*, seu *Paloue*, native of Guiana.

GI'NGER (*Bot.*) a well-known Indian root, of a hot quality, the *Zingiber* of Linnæus.

GINGIBRA'CHIUM (*Med.*) the scurvy.

GINGI'DIUM (*Bot.*) a species of *Daucus*.

GI'NGIVÆ (*Anat.*) from *gigno*, to beget, because the teeth are as it were produced in them; the gums.

GI'NGLYMUS (*Anat.*) γιγγλυμὸς, a sort of articulation of the bones when the head of one is received into the socket of another.

GINGO' (*Bot.*) vide *Ginkgo*.

GI'NKGO (*Bot.*) another name for the Maidenhair Tree of Japan.

GINO'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* twelve; *anthers* kidney-shaped.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* subulate; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* flatted; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Ginora americana*.

GI'NSENG (*Bot.*) the *Panax* of Linnæus.

GIPING (*Com.*) a peculiar way of curing herrings, by taking out the entrails.

GIRA'FFA (*Zool.*) another name for the *Cameleopard*.

GI'RASOL (*Min.*) a name for the Opal-stone.

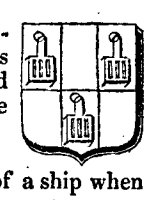
GI'RDERS (*Carpent.*) the largest pieces of timber in floors, whose ends are usually fastened into the summers, or breast-summers, the joists being fixed to the girders.

GIRDING (*Mar.*) vide *Girt*.

GI'RDLE, *Queen's* (*Polit.*) an ancient tax or duty formerly imposed in France for the maintenance of the Queen's household.

GIRDLER (*Com.*) a maker of girdles.

GI'RDLERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) was incorporated in 1448. Their armorial ensigns are, as in the annexed figure, "Per fess *azure* and *or*, a pale counter charged, each piece of the first charged with a gridiron of the second."



GI'RON (*Her.*) vide *Gyron*.

GIRTE (*Mar.*) *girding*, or *girt*, the situation of a ship when her cable is so tight, or strained, that she cannot go over with her stern-port, but will lie across the tide.—*Girt-line*, a rope passing through a single block on the head of the lower masts.

GIRTH (*Mech.*) the circumference of any thing, as the *girth* of a piece of timber.

GIRTH (*Man.*) a leathern girdle buckled under a horse's belly.

GIRTH (*Print.*) leather thongs belonging to the carriage of a printing press, by which it is let in and out.

GISA'RME (*Mil.*) a halbert or battle-axe, so called from *bis arma*, because it wounded on both sides.

TO GISE (*Law*) vide *Agistage*.

GISE'KIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 5 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* short; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsules* five; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The single species is an annual, as the *Gisekia pharnacioides*, seu *Koelreutera*, Trailing Gisekia, native of the East Indies.

GIST *of action* (*Law*) from the French *gist*, the cause for which the action lieth, the ground and foundation thereof, without which it is not maintainable.

GITHA'GO (*Bot.*) the *Agrostemma githago* of Linnæus.

GIVE (*Mar.*) a word employed in some sea phrases, as "*Give* way," an order to a boat's crew to row after having ceased for a short time. "*Give* way together," an order to keep rowing together. "To *give* chase," to pursue.

GI'VEN (*Math.*) an epithet for what is taken for granted in a problem.

GI'VING *out* (*Mus.*) a term used by organists for the previous or preluding performance, by which the psalm tune about to be sung is given out to the congregation.

GIULLA'RI (*Mus.*) singers and actors who were retained in the courts of princes and the houses of great persons in Tuscany, and other parts of Italy.

GIU'STO (*Mus.*) Italian signifying steady, which is written before movements that are to be performed in an equal and just time.

GI'ZZARD (*Orn.*) the stomach of birds.

GLABE'LLA (*Anat.*) μισόφρυον, the space between the eyebrows, so called on account of its smoothness or freedom from hair.

GLA'BER (*Bot.*) smooth; an epithet for a stem or leaf.

GLABRA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 18 *Polyadelphia*, Order 3 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* thirty; *anthers* kidney-shaped.—PIST. *germ* sub-globose; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *drupe* juiceless; *seeds* oval.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Glabraria tersa*, seu *Lignum leve*, native of the East Indies.

GLA'CIERS (*Geog.*) a name given to the large ice-mountains in Switzerland.

GLA'CIS (*Fort.*) a gentle acclivity, or an easy sloping bank, but more especially that which ranges from the parapet of the Covered-way to the level on the side of the field.

GLA'DIATOR (*Ant.*) a fighter who contended in the amphitheatre and other places for the amusement of the spectators. *Quintil. Declam.* 302.

GLADIA'TUS (*Bot.*) sword-shaped; an epithet for a silique, as in *Cleome Arabica*, *Dolichos ensiformis*, &c.

GLA'DIOLE (*Bot.*) vide *Gladiolus*.

GLA'DIOLO *accedens* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Xyris*.

GLA'DIOLUS (*Bot.*) *gladiole*; a plant so called from the sword-like shape of its leaf. *Plin.* l. 21, c. 11.

GLADIOLUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. a *spathe*.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, and natives of the Cape, as the—*Gladiolus communis*, Common Corn Flag.—*Gladiolus tubiflorus*, Long-tubed Corn Flag.—*Gladiolus plicatus*, Hairy Corn Flag.—*Gladiolus tristis*, Square-stalked Corn Flag.—*Gladiolus blandus*, Blush-coloured Corn Flag. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

GLADIOLUS is also the *Feraria undula* of Linnæus.

GLAIR (*Nat.*) the white of an egg.

GLAIVE (*Mil.*) a weapon like a halberd.

GLA'MA (*Med.*) γλάμα, the sordes of the eye in a lippitude.

GLAND (*Anat.*) *glandula*, an organ of the body, composed of blood vessels, nerves, and absorbents, destined for the secretion or alteration of some fluid. Glands, according to their construction, are distinguished into, *simple*, *compound*, *conglobate*, and *conglomerate*; according to their fluid contents, into *mucous*, *sebaceous*, *lymphatic*, *salival*, and *lachrymal*.

GLA'NDAGE (*Husband.*) the same as *mastage*, or feeding on mast.

GLA'NDERS (*Vet.*) a virulent and contagious disease in horses, exhibiting itself by a mucal discharge from the nostrils.

GLA'NDULA (*Anat.*) vide *Gland*.

GLANDULA (*Bot.*) a gland or glandule, an excretory or secretory duct in plants. Glands are usually situated on the leaves, petioles, peduncles, or stipules.

GLANDULO'SUS (*Bot.*) full of glands; an epithet for a leaf.

GLANS (*Anat.*) βάλανος, the nut of the Penis. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 12.

GLANS (*Med.*) a strumous or scrophulous humour.

GLARE'OLA (*Orn.*) Pratincole, a genus of birds, having the *bill* strong, short, and straight; *feet* four-toed; *tail* forked.

GLASS (*Chem.*) a factitious, brittle, and transparent body, produced by the action of fire on sand mixed with a fixed salt, lead, &c. It is so called from the Low Latin *glastum*, the name of a plant called in the Greek ἰσάτις, by the Romans *vitrum*, in English, Woad, which produces a dye of the colour of glass.—*Glass of antimony*, a vitreous sulphuretted oxide of antimony.

GLASS (*Mar.*) a common term for the telescope on board a vessel.—*Night-glass*, a telescope for viewing objects by night.

GLASS is also an instrument for measuring time. That in common use is the *Hour-glass*, or *Sand-glass*; but there are *half-hour* and *quarter-hour*, &c. glasses, which are commonly used at sea. The term *glass* likewise stands for the duration of any action, as "We fought yard-arm and yard-arm three glasses," i. e. three half-hours, or an hour and a half. "To flog or sweat the *glass*," i. e. to turn it before the sand has quite run out, and thereby gaining a few minutes in each half hour, which makes the watch too short.

GLA'SSWORT (*Bot.*) the *Salicornia* of Linnæus.

GLA'UBERITE (*Min.*) a sort of spar found in New Castile, Spain.

GLAUBER'S *salt* (*Chem.*) *sal catharticus Glauberi*, the former name of a salt, now commonly called sulphate of soda, from the ingredients of which it is composed.

GLA'UCI *affinis* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Astragalus*.

GLAUCI'SCUS (*Ich.*) a fish which being eaten in broth by women breeds plenty of milk. *Plin.* l. 32, c. 9.

GLAU'CIUM (*Bot.*) γλαύκιον; a low herb growing in Syria, near Jerusalem. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 100; *Plin.* l. 27, c. 10.

GLAUCO'IDES (*Bot.*) the *Peplis portula* of Linnæus.

GLAU'COMA (*Med.*) vide *Cataract*.

GLAUCO'PIS (*Orn.*) Wattle-Bird, a genus of birds having a *bill* incurvate; *nostrils* depressed, half covered with a sub-

cartilaginous membrane; *tongue* fringed; *feet* walkers. This bird inhabits New Zealand.

GLAUX (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* none.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *capsule* globular; *seeds* five.

Species. The single species is a perennial, as the *Glaux maritima*, seu *Alsini*, Sea Milkwort, or Black Saltwort.

GLAUX is also the *Andrachne Telephoides* of Linnæus.

GLA'VEA (*Archæol.*) a javelin or hand-dart.

GLA'ZIERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) was incorporated in the reign of Elizabeth. Their armorial ensigns are, "*Argent* two grossing irons saltierwise between four closing nails *sable*, on a chief *gules* a lion of England."

GLEBE (*Chem.*) a sort of sulphur used by fullers.

GLE'BE-LAND (*Law*) that land, meadow or pasture, which belongs to a parsonage beside the tithes. *New Nat. Brev.* 386; *Woods. Inst.* 163.

GLECHO'MA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnosperma*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The single species is a perennial, namely, the *Glechoma hederacea, Calamintha, Chamœclema, Chamœcissus*, seu *Hedera*, Ground Ivy.

GLE'CHON (*Bot.*) γλήχων, Penny-royal.

GLECHONI'TES (*Med.*) γληχωνίτης; an epithet for wine impregnated with penny-royal. *Dioscor.* l. 5.

GLECO'MA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Glechoma*.

GLEDE (*Archæol.*) a hot ember.

GLEDI'TSIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants so called from Gottlieb Gleditsh, of Leipsic, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 2 *Dioecia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* proper.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* broad; *style* short; *stigma* thick.—PER. *legume* large; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Gleditsia triacanthos*, Three-horned Acacia, native of America.

GLEE (*Mus.*) a vocal composition of three or more parts, and generally consisting of more than one movement. It was originally used for convivial purposes.

GLEEK (*Mus.*) a Scottish term for a musician.

GLEET (*Med.*) a purulent matter issuing from an ulcer; a venereal discharge.

GLE'NE (*Anat.*) γλήνη, the cavity or socket of the eye; also the socket or hollow of a bone that receives another. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 5.

GLENOI'DES (*Anat.*) a name for two cavities in the lower part of the vertebræ of the neck.

GLEUCI'NUM (*Med.*) an ointment in which must was an ingredient.

GLEU'COS (*Nat.*) the unfermented juice of the grape.

GLE'UXIS (*Med.*) γλεῦξις, wine having a considerable quantity of *sapa* or *defrutum* mixed with it.

GLI'DING (*Her.*) an epithet for serpents, snakes, or adders when moving forwards fess-wise.

GLI'MMERCHAFER (*Ent.*) another name for the Glow-worm.

GLI'NUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 5 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* fifteen; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* superior; *styles* five; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are annuals, as the *Glinus lotoides, Alsine*, seu *Portulaca*, Hairy Glinus, native of the South of Europe, &c.

GLINUS is also the *Aizoon glinus* of Linnæus.

GLI'RES (*Zool.*) an order of animals under the Class *Mammalia*, having two foreteeth in each jaw, and no tusks. [vide *Animal Kingdom*]

GLI'SCERE (*Med.*) to increase gradually; a term applied by physical writers to the natural heat and increase of spirits; as also to the exacerbation of fevers which return periodically.

GLISCHRO'COLOS (*Med.*) γλισχρόκολος; an epithet for medicines that are viscid, and at the same time bilious.

GLISOMA'RGO (*Min.*) white chalk.

GLIST (*Min.*) an English name for the Mica, an argillaceous earth.

GLO'BBA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* superior.—COR. cylindric.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* fastened to the filaments.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* bristle-shaped; *stigma* sharp.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are, the—*Globba marantina*, native of the East Indies.—*Globba japonica*, native of Japan, &c.

GLOBE (*Astron.*) a round solid body which is made to represent the earth or the heavens; when the former, it is called the *terrestrial*; when the latter, the *celestial globe*. [vide *Astronomy*]

GLOBE-A'MARINTH (*Bot.*) the *Gomphrena* of Linnæus.—Globe Flower, the *Trollius*, a perennial.—Globe Thistle, the *Echinops*.

GLOBO'SUS (*Bot.*) globular, spherical; an epithet for a root, a corolla, a head, a germ, and also for seeds.

GLO'BULAR (*Bot.*) vide *Globosus*.

GLOBULA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* common.—COR. *universal*.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* distinct.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* simple; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. none; *seed* solitary; *receptacle* common.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Globularia longifolia*, seu *Alypum*, Long-leaved Globularia, native of Madeira.—*Globularia alypum*, seu *Thymelea*, Three-tooth-leaved Globularia, native of the South of Europe.—*Globularia vulgaris*, seu *Aphyllantes*, Common Globularia, or Blue Daisy.—*Globularia cordifolia*, seu *Bellis*, Wedge-leaved Globularia, native of Switzerland. *J. Bauh. Hist.*; *C. Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

GLOBULARIA is also the *Protea argentea*.

GLO'BULES (*Nat.*) or *globulets*, little globes or round bodies which are particularly observable in fluids.

GLO'BULUS *Nasi* (*Anat.*) the lower gristly part of the nose.

GLOCHI'DION (*Bot.*) the *Bradleja glochidion* of Linnæus, a shrub.

GLO'CHIS (*Bot.*) the point of the pubes of plants.

GLO'MERATE (*Anat.*) an epithet for a gland formed of a conglomeration of sanguineous vessels, having no cavity, but furnished with an excretory duct, as the lachrymal and mammary glands.

GLOMERA'TUS (*Bot.*) from *glomus*, a clue of yarn or thread; an epithet that signifies growing together in a globular form, in application to the spike and pannicle; *spica glomerata*, a spike having the spikelets variously heaped together; *panicula glomerata*, a glomerate panicle having the flowers heaped pretty close together, as in *Poa ciliaris, Dactylis glomerata*, &c.

GLO'RIA PA'TRI (*Ecc.*) a formulary in the liturgy, called also the doxology.

GLORIO'SA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* oval; *seeds* several.

Species. The two species are perennials, as the—*Gloriosa superba, Methonica, Lilium,* seu *Mendoni,* Superb Lily, native of the East Indies.—*Gloriosa simplex. Tourn. Inst.*

GLO'RY (*Paint.*) a Nimbus; those beams of light commonly drawn round the head of our Saviour, or of Saints, &c.

GLOSS (*Lit.*) a comment or exposition.

GLOSSA'GRA (*Med.*) from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ἄγρα, a seizure; a rheumatic pain in the head.

GLO'SSARY (*Lit.*) from *gloser*, to comment; a small dictionary, or a vocabulary, that serves to explain the obscure or antiquated words of a particular work of a whole language.

GLO'SSO (*Anat.*) from γλῶσσα, the tongue; a word which is used in composition for muscles, nerves, or vessels, belonging to the tongue, as the *Glosso-pharyngeus*, the *constrictor pharingeus superior*, &c. *Glosso-pharyngeal nerves,* the ninth pair of nerves.

GLOSSOCA'TOCHOS (*Surg.*) γλωσσοκάτοχος, from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κατέχω, to hold down; an instrument for depressing the tongue. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 6, c. 30.

GLO'SSOCELE (*Med.*) from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κήλη, a tumour; an extrusion of the tongue.

GLOSSO'COMA (*Med.*) a retraction of the tongue.

GLOSSO'COMON (*Surg.*) γλωσσόκομον, an instrument for containing a fractured leg. *Orib. de Machin.* l. 7.

GLOSSOGRA'PHY (*Lit.*) the art of writing comments.

GLO'SSOMA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigmas* four.—PER. drupe-shaped; *seed* single.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Glossoma guianensis,* seu *Votomita,* native of Guiana.

GLOSSOPE'TALUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 5 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* none; *stigmas* five.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* five.

Species. The two species are trees, as the—*Glossopetalum glabrum,* seu *Coupia,* and *Glossopetalum hirsutum,* natives of Guiana.

GLOSSOPE'TRA (*Min.*) a precious stone, like a man's tongue. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10; *Solin.* c. 37; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 16, c. 14.

GLOSSOPHARY'NGÆI (*Anat.*) vide *Glosso.*

GLO'TTA (*Anat.*) the tongue.

GLO'TTIS (*Anat.*) γλωττίς, the chink in the larynx through which the air passes into the *arteria aspera.*

GLOTTIS (*Mus.*) an additional and moveable part of the ancient flute, which they placed between their lips in performance, and which is supposed to have been similar to our reed.

GLOVE SILVER (*Archæol.*) money given to servants to buy themselves gloves.

GLO'VERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated in the reign of Charles I. They bear party *per* fess, *sable* and *argent*, a pale counter-charged, on every piece of the first a ram saliant of the second.

GLO'VERS'-STITCH (*Surg.*) a term used to denote the sewing the lips of a wound, after the manner of a glove.

GLO'W-WORM (*Ent.*) a well-known insect that shines in the dark, the *Lampyris noctiluca* of Linnæus. The female is larger than the male, and emits a beautiful phosphoric light, for the purpose (as is supposed) of attracting him.

GLOXI'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* superior.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *capsule* one-celled; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The single species is a perennial, as the *Gloxinia maculata,* seu *Martynia,* Spotted Gloxinia, native of South America.

GLU'CINE (*Min.*) a newly discovered earth, which is procured by reducing the beryl or emerald to a powder, and fusing it with three times its weight of potash.

GLUE (*Chem.*) an animal substance. [vide *Gluten*]

GLU'MA (*Bot.*) from γλύφω, to scrape, and *glubo,* to peel off the skin or bark; the husk or chaff of corn and grasses which encloses the seed. *Varr. de Re Rust.* l. 1, c. 118.

GLUMA, the Glume is now defined to be the calyx or corolla of corn and grasses, which is composed of valves, and embraces the seed. It is distinguished according to the number of valves, into *colorata,* coloured, or of any other colour than green; *glabra,* smooth; *hispida,* rough, with hairs.

GLUMO'SUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a flower: *flos glumosus* is a kind of aggregate flower, having a filiform receptacle with a common glume at the base, as in Corn, Grasses, *Scirpus, Cyperus,* &c.

GLU'TA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* capitate.—PER. *capsule* one-celled; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Gluta benghas,* native of Java.

GLUTÆ'US (*Anat.*) the name of three muscles belonging to the buttocks, namely, the *maximus, medius,* and *minimus.*

GLU'TEN (*Chem.*) i. e. *geluten,* an adhesive substance extracted from animal and vegetable bodies; so called because, *gelatur,* it is congealed or concreted.—*Animal Gluten,* known by the common name of *Glue,* and in Greek κόλλα, is a constituent part of the fibres of all solid substances in the animal body.—*Vegetable gluten,* which is also simply called *gluten,* is a tenacious, ductile, and elastic substance, forming a constituent part in wheat-flour and other vegetable bodies.

GLU'TIA (*Anat.*) the *nates* of the brain.

GLU'TINANS (*Med.*) an epithet for a medicine which agglutinates.

GLU'TOS (*Anat.*) the buttock.

GLU'TTON (*Zool.*) a cunning voracious animal, larger and slenderer than the Badger, the *Ursus gulo* of Linnæus. It inhabits the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; preys on hares, mice, rein deer, carcases, and the like food; but seldom attacks man, except when pressed by hunger.

GLY'CINE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* cylindric; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *legume* long; *seeds* kidneyform.

Species. The species are mostly perennial, as the—*Glycine monoica,* seu *Phaseolus,* Pale-flowered Glycine.—*Glycine tomentosa,* seu *Anonis,* Downy Glycine.—*Glycine*

apios, seu *Astragalus*, Tuberous-rooted Glycine.—*Glycine monophylla*, *Lens*, seu *Crotalaria*, Simple-leaved Glycine; but the—*Glycine subterranea*, *Arachis*, seu *Mandubi*, and the *Glycine tribola*, seu *Dolichos*, Three-lobed Glycine, are annuals; and the *Glycine debilis* is a biennial. *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*

GLYCINE is also the *Abrus precatorius*.

GLYC'ONIAN VERSE (*Poet.*) a kind of verse which consists of a spondee, choriambus, and pyrrhichius.

GLYCYRRHI'ZA (*Bot.*) γλυκύῤῥιζα, from γλυκὺς, sweet, and ῥίζα, a root; sweet root or liquorice, a plant so called from the sweetness of its root. It is called, by Theophrastus, the Scythian root, and also ἄδιψος, because it removes hunger and thirst. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 9, c. 13; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 7; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 15; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 11; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 1.

GLYCYRRHIZA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* short; *style* subulate; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *legume* ovate; *seeds* few.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Glycyrrhiza echinata*, seu *Dulcis radix*, Prickly-headed Liquorice, native of Gargano.—*Glycyrrhiza glabra*, Common Liquorice.—*Glycyrrhiza hirsuta*, Hairy Liquorice. *Dod. Pemp.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

GLYM (*Archæol.*) a valley or dale.

GLYSA'NCON (*Bot.*) a species of southernwood.

GMELI'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* the length of the smaller stamens; *stigma* simple.—PER. *drupe* ovate; *seed* nut ovate.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Gmelina Asiatica*, *Lycium*, seu *Michelia*.

GNAPHA'LIO *affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Gnaphalium sanguineum* of Linnæus.

GNAPHA'LIUM (*Bot.*) γναφάλιον, a plant, so called from its downy leaves, which were used instead of cotton and flax. It was reckoned detersive, exsiccative, and astringent. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 132; *Plin.* l. 27, c. 10; *Gal. de Simpl.* l. 6.

GNAPHALIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia Superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindric.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are shrubs, perennials, and annuals. The following are the principal shrubs, namely, the—*Gnaphalium eximum*, seu *Eliocrysum*.—*Gnaphalium arboreum*, seu *Anaxeton*, Tree Everlasting.—*Gnaphalium muricatum*, *Argyrocome*, *Xeranthemum*, *Gnaphaloides*, seu *Lychnis*.—*Gnaphalium Stoechas*, Common Shrubby Everlasting, &c. The following are the principal perennials, namely, the—*Gnaphalium cymosum*, Branching Everlasting.—*Gnaphalium crispum*, Curled Everlasting.—*Gnaphalium margaritaceum*, American Everlasting. The following are the principal annuals, namely, the—*Gnaphalium luteo album*, Jersey Everlasting.—*Gnaphalium undulatum*, Waved Everlasting. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

GNAT (*Ent.*) a well-known insect, the *Culex* of Linnæus, which lives by sucking the blood of larger animals. The larva resides in stagnant waters, and has a small cylindrical respiratory tube near the tail. The head is armed with hooks to seize upon the aquatic insects upon which it feeds. The pupa is incurved and ovate, with respiratory tubes near the head.

GNA'THOS (*Anat.*) γνάθος, signifies sometimes the whole cheek, and sometimes only the lower part between the angles of the eyes and ears. It is also taken for the jaw or jaw-bones.

GNEISS (*Min.*) German for the decomposed stone which forms the walls of veins. It has been used by Werner for a sort of rock that lies immediately over granite.

GNE'MON (*Bot.*) the *Gnetum gnemon* of Linnæus.

GNE'SION (*Orn.*) γνήσιον, genuine; an epithet for a species of eagle; signifying the real eagle.

GNE'TUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 8 *Monadelphia*.

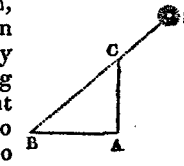
Generic Character. CAL. *scale* torn.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* single; *anthers* single.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* conic; *stigma* acute.—PER. *drupe* ovate; *seed* oblong.

Species. The single species is the *Gnetum gnemon*, native of the East Indies.

GNO'MA (*Rhet.*) γνώμη, a sentence or sentiment which Aristotle makes to be a part of the enthymem. *Aristot. Rhet.* l. 2, 2, c. 20, &c.; *Quintil.* l. 8, c. 5.

GNO'MON (*Diall.*) the stile, pin, or cock of the dial, the shadow of which points out the hour.

GNOMON (*Astron.*) an instrument or apparatus for measuring the altitudes, declinations, &c. of the sun and stars. The gnomon is usually a pillar, column, or pyramid, erected upon level ground or a pavement. The meridian height of the sun may be found by this instrument in the following manner, supposing A C to be the gnomon, A B the shadow, C B part of a ray drawn from the centre of the sun, passing by the top of the gnomon and terminating the shadow. These lines form the right angled triangle B A C, of which the two legs, A B and A C, may be supposed to be given; then having the two sides, and one of the angles, namely, the right angle A, the angles at B and C are easily found by the rules of Trigonometry, the former of which gives the sun's meridian, altitude, and latitude of the place.



GNOMON (*Geom.*) a figure formed by the two complements with either of the parallelograms about the diameter. [vide *Geometry*]

GNOMO'NIC *projection of the sphere* (*Math.*) the representation of the circles of an hemisphere on a plane touching it in the vertex, by the eye in the centre, or by lines or rays issuing from the centre of the hemisphere to all the points in the surface.

GNOMO'NICS (*Dial.*) another term for *Dialling*.

GNO'SIMACHI (*Ecc.*) from γνῶσις, knowledge, and μάχομαι, to contend against; a sect of heretics who were professed enemies to all study and acquired knowledge in matters of divinity.

GNO'STICS (*Ecc.*) a name given to the first heretics in the Christian Church who assumed to themselves an extraordinary share of γνῶσις, knowledge. They afterwards branched out into a variety of sects, differing only in the degree of absurdity and impiety.

GNU (*Zool.*) a particular kind of antelope, the *Antilope gnu* of Linnæus, having horns bent forward at the base, and backwards in the middle; the *neck* maned; and *tail* being of a dirty white colour.

GOA (*Bot.*) a large fig-tree in Asia.

GOAD (*Mech.*) a staff pointed with sharp iron to drive cattle with, particularly oxen.

GO'ARING (*Mar.*) is said of a sail which is cut gradually sloping, so as to be broader at the clew than at the earing.

GOAT (*Numis.*) vide *Capra.*

GOAT (*Zool.*) a well known animal, the *Capra* of Linnæus, which is fond of dry rocky situations, and feeds on aromatic vegetables. The varieties of the common goat consist principally in the horns, as the African Goat, which has short horns; the Syrian Goat, with reclined horns; and the Whidaw Goat, with erect horns. The Angora Goat has, by a local peculiarity, long, soft, and silky hair.

GOA'T-SUCKER (*Orn.*) the *Caprimulgus* of Linnæus, a bird so called because it was supposed to suck the teats of goats.

GOAT (*Her.*) in blazon this animal is said to be either courant, passant, or saliant, unguled, &c. It is either borne whole, or in part, the head being a frequent bearing.

GOA'T'S *Beard* (*Bot.*) the *Tragopogon* of Linnæus.—Goat's Rue, the *Galega officinalis*, a perennial.—Goat's Thorn, the *Astragalus galegaformis.*

GO'BIUS (*Ich.*) Goby; a genus of fishes of the Thoracic Order, having the *head* small; *eyes* approximate; *body* small, compressed, with a tubercle behind the vent; *ventral fins* united into a funnel-like oval.

GO'BLET (*Mech.*) a large drinking vessel, commonly of a round form.

GO'BY (*Ich.*) a sort of sea-fish, the *Gobius* of Linnæus, which lies chiefly under stones, and sticks firmly to the rocks by its funnel-shaped ventral fins.

GO'D-BOTE (*Law*) an ecclesiastical or church fine paid for crimes and offences committed against God.

GO'D-FATHER (*Ecc.*) a man who stands sponsor for a child in baptism.

GO'D-GILD (*Ecc.*) that which is offered to God, or his service.

GO'D-MOTHER (*Ecc.*) a woman who stands sponsor for a child in baptism.

GO'DWIT (*Orn.*) a bird of the snipe tribe, the *Scolopax Lapponicus, ægocephala*, &c. of Linnæus.

GO'GGLES (*Mech.*) glasses usually worn in warm countries to defend the eyes from the heat and the dust.

GO'ING *to the vault* (*Sport.*) a phrase applied to a hare that takes to the ground like a coney.

GOING *up the Form* (*Print.*) a term among the pressmen for beating the form with the ink-balls from the hither to the farther side.

GO'LA (*Archit.*) the same as the *Cymatium.*

GO'LADER (*Mil.*) or *Goldar*, an Indian term signifying a storehouse-keeper.

GOLANDAU'SE (*Mil.*) an Indian term for an artillery-man belonging to the native artillery in India.

GOLD (*Min.*) *aurum*, the richest and heaviest of all metals, except Platina. The reader will observe, that under the head of *aurum* the comparative gravities of gold and platina are not mentioned. [vide *Aurum*] The ductility and malleability of gold is such, that one grain of it will cover $56\frac{3}{4}$ square inches; and an ounce of gold upon silver wire is capable of being extended more than 1300 miles in length. Gold is generally found in beds of quartz, sandstone, silicious schistus, &c. also in many rivers in minute and irregular grains, when it is called *Gold dust.*

GOLD OF PLEASURE (*Bot.*) the *Myagrum* of Linnæus.

GO'LDEN EYE (*Orn.*) a bird of the duck tribe, the *Anas clangula* of Linnæus.

GO'LDEN FLEECE (*Numis.*) vide *Vellus.*

GOLDEN FLEECE (*Her.*) vide *Fleece.*

GO'LDEN FLOWER (*Bot.*) the *Chrysanthemum* of Linnæus.

GO'LDEN FLY (*Ent.*) an insect so called from its gilt body, which is generally found in the holes of old walls, the *Chrysis* of Linnæus.

GO'LDEN NUMBER (*Chron.*) a number reckoned from 1 to 19, showing what year in the lunar cycle any given year is. [vide *Chronology*] It was called the *golden number* because it was formerly written in letters of gold.

GO'LDEN ROD (*Bot.*) the *Solidago* of Linnæus. The Golden Rods are natives of North America, except two species, which are found in Europe.

GO'LDEN RULE (*Arith.*) a name usually given to the Rule of Proportion, or Rule of Three.

GOLDEN *sulphur of Antimony* (*Chem.*) a medicine made of the Regulus of antimony.

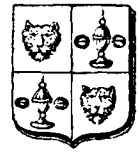
GO'LDEN TREE (*Bot.*) the *Bosea Yervamora* of Linnæus.

GO'LD-FINCH (*Orn.*) a beautiful kind of finch, the *Fringilla carduelis* of Linnæus, the black quill feathers of which are marked with fine yellow in the middle. This bird sings charmingly, and is very docile; builds on apple or pear-trees, and lays five eggs.

GO'LDFINNY (*Ich.*) a fish inhabiting the Cornish coasts, that is about a palm long; a species of the *Labrus* of Linnæus.

GO'LDILOCKS (*Bot.*) the *Chrysocoma* of Linnæus.

GO'LDSMITHS, *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated in the reign of Richard II. Their armorial ensigns are "*Gules*, a leopard's head *or*, quartered with *azure*," a covered cup between two bucklers of the third.



GO'LPES (*Her.*) little roundlets of a purple colour.

GOME (*Mech.*) the black and oily grease of a cart-wheel.

GO'MER (*Ant.*) vide *Homer.*

GOMO'ZIA (*Bot.*) the *Nerteria depressa* of Linnæus.

GO'MPHIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* five-cleft; *style* longer than the stamens; *stigma* sharp.—PER. *berry* ovate; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Gomphia angustifolia, Meesia*, seu *Walkera*, native of the East Indies.—*Gomphia nitida*, seu *Ochna*, native of the West Indies.

GOMPHI'ASIS (*Med.*) γομφίασις, a distemper of the teeth when they are loose in the sockets, and ready to drop out. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 63.

GO'MPHIOI (*Anat.*) γομφίοι, the *Dentes molares.*

GOMPHO'MA (*Anat.*) or *gomphosis*, γόμφωσις, a mode of articulation by which one bone is fastened into another like a nail, as the teeth in the socket.

GOMPHO'SIS (*Anat.*) vide *Gomphoma.*

GOMPHRE'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* coloured.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seed* single.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Gomphrena globosa, Amarantho-Flos*, seu *Wadapu*, native of India.—*Gomphrena hispida*, seu *Min-angana*, native of Malabar.—*Gomphrena interrupta*, seu *Celosia*, native of Jamaica; but the *Gomphrena perennis*, seu *Amaranthoides*, Perennial Globe Amaranth, and the *Gomphrena serrata*, are perennials. *Tourn. Inst.*

Gomphrena is also the name of the *Illecebrum polygonoides, &c.*

GONA'GRE (*Med.*) γονάγρα, a gout in the knee.

GONATOCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. four-cleft.—STAM. *filaments* four.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* single.—PER. *drupe* subglobular; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species is an annual, as the *Gonatocarpus micranthus.*

GO'NDOLA (*Mar.*) a sort of Venetian pleasure barge variously ornamented.

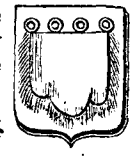
GONDOLI'ER (*Mar.*) a man who works or navigates a gondola.

GO'NE (*Med.*) γονὴ, the semen; also, according to Hippocrates, the first stage of gestation. *Hippocrat. de Puer.*

GONE *out a Head* (*Mar.*) is said of a ship under sail, that has passed before the head of another.

GO'NFALON (*Mil.*) or Gonfannon, a banner carried in the Pope's army.

GONFA'NNON (*Her.*) was a common charge in armorial bearings abroad, being borne by Gonfaloniers, i. e. standard-bearers to the church, as "Field *or*, a gonfannon *gules*, edged or fringed *vert*," as in the annexed figure. These were the arms of the counts of *Auvergne*.



GONG (*Mus.*) a Chinese instrument of the pulsatile kind, the form of which is a shallow, circular concave.

GO'NGYLIS (*Bot.*) the root of the turnip.

GONIOME'TRY (*Math.*) a method of measuring angles.

GONIO'SIS (*Med.*) γωνίωσις, a sort of pulse so named, because it does not strike with the whole circle of the artery, but only with an angle of it.

GONOI'DES (*Med.*) γονοειδὴς, from γονὴ, seed, and εἶδος, a likeness; an epithet applied frequently by Hippocrates to the excrements of the belly, or the contents of the urine, when they resemble the seminal matter.

GONORRHŒ'A (*Med.*) γονόῤῥοια, from γονὴ, the semen, and ῥέω, to flow; an involuntary efflux of the seminal matter, occasioned mostly by a venereal taint. *Aret. de diut. Morb.* l. 2, c. 11; *Gal. Def. Med.*; *Aet. Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 2.

GONORRHŒA is now the name of a genus of diseases, Class *Locales*, Order *Apocenoses*, in Cullen's Nosology.

GOOD *Bearing* (*Law*) *Bonus Gestus*, an exact carriage or behaviour of a subject towards the King and the people. *Stat. Ed.* 3, c. 1; *Lamb. Eirin.* l. 2, c. 2.—Surety for *Good Behaviour* is the same as surety for the peace, and similar to the preceding.—*Good country*, a jury of good countrymen or neighbours.

GOOD HENRY (*Bot.*) the *Chenopodium bonus Henricus* of Linnæus.

GOODE'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* simple; *stigma* cupshaped.—PER. *capsule* two-celled; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Goodenia ovata*, Ovate Yellow Goodenia.—*Goodenia albida*, White-flowered Goodenia.—*Goodenia paniculata*, Panicled yellow Goodenia, &c.

GOO'DGEONS (*Mar.*) or *Braces*, certain clamps of iron, or other metal, bolted on the stern-post of a ship, to hang the rudder on.

GOODS (*Law*) the valuables of which a man is possessed, of which there are different kinds, as *adventitious goods*, such as arise otherwise than by succession; *dotal goods*, those which accrue for a dowry; *vacant goods*, those abandoned or left at large.

GOODS *and Chattels* (*Law*) vide *Chattels*.

GOOLE (*Archæol.*) a breach in a sea-bank or wall; a passage worn by the flux and reflux of the sea.

GOOSA'NDER (*Orn.*) a water-bird, the size of a goose, the *Mergus imperialis* of Linnæus.

GOOSE (*Orn.*) a well-known domestic fowl, which exists in a wild as well as a tame state. The principal kinds of geese are—the Grey-Lay Goose, or common wild goose, the *Anas anser* of Linnæus, which is the largest of the British species; being very easily tamed, it is the origin of the present domestic breed.—Bean Goose, the *Anas segetum*, so called because its bill resembles the shape of the bean.—Bernacle Goose, the *Anas erythropus*, was formerly called the Tree-Goose, because it was supposed to be bred out of the bottoms of ships.—Brent Goose, the *Anas bernicla*, is inferior in size to the former.

GOOSE (*Mech.*) the iron used by tailors for pressing seams.

GOO'SEBERRY (*Bot.*) the well-known fruit of the bush or shrub which is classed by Linnæus under the *Ribes*.

GOO'SE-BILL (*Surg.*) a surgeon's instrument.

GOO'SE-FOOT (*Bot.*) the *Chenopodium* of Linnæus.

GOO'SE-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Galium Aperine* of Linnæus.—Great Goose-Grass, the *Asperugo procumbens*, annual.—Goose-Tongue, the *Achillea Ptarmica*.

GOOSE *Neck* (*Mar.*) a sort of iron hook fitted on the inner end of a boom.—*Goose Wings*, the clews or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or fore-sail when the middle part is furled or tied up to the yard.

GORCE (*Archæol.*) a pool of water to keep fish in; also a stop in a river, as mills, dams, &c.

GO'RDIAN KNOT (*Ant.*) vide *Nodus*.

GO'RDIUS (*Ent.*) Hair-Worm; a genus of animals of the Class *Vermes*, Order *Intestina*, having a round, smooth, filiform body.

GORDO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 8 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* oval—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* short; *stigmas* five.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Gordonia Lasianthus*, *Hypericum*, *Hibiscus*, seu *Alcea*, native of North America.—*Gordonia Franklini*, seu *Franklina*, native of Georgia.

GORE (*Archæol.*) a small, narrow slip of ground.

GORE (*Her.*) one of the abatements in coat-armour. [vide *Abatement*]

GORES (*Mar.*) the cut slopewise at one or both ends of such cloth as widen or increase the depth of a sail.

GORGE (*Archit.*) that part between the chambranle and the crowning of the mantle.

GORGE (*Fort.*) the entrance of a bastion, ravelin, or other outwork.—*Gorge of a flat bastion*, a right line which bounds the distance comprehended between the two flanks of a half-moon.—*Gorge of a ravelin*, the space contained between the two ends of the faces next the place.—*Gorge of the outworks*, the space between their wings or sides next the great ditch.

GORGE (*Her.*) another name for a water bouget.

GO'RGED (*Her.*) an epithet for a lion, swan, &c. having a crown, or coronet, represented about its neck.

GO'RGET (*Mil.*) a piece of armour round the neck; the origin of that ornament so called which officers now wear when on duty.

GO'RING (*Mar.*) vide *Goaring*.

GORTE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 3 *Polygamia Frustranea*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* villose; *style* filiform; *stigma* none.—PER. *calyx* unchanged; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are mostly shrubs, as the—*Gorteria rigens*, Great-Flowered Gorteria.—*Gorteria squarrosa*, *Aster*, seu *Xeranthemum*, *Gorteria ciliaris*, *Carlina*, *Carduus*, seu *Aculeosa*.—*Gorteria herbacea*, seu *Rohria*, Herbaceous Gorteria. But the—*Gorteria personata*, seu *Jacea*, Annual Gorteria; and the *Gorteria echinata*, Prickly-Gorteria, are annuals.

GORTERIA is also the *Atractylis Rohria* of Linnæus.

GORTI'NIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect in America much resembling our quakers.

GORZ (*Bot.*) or Gorse; the *Ulex europæus.*

GO'SHAWK (*Orn.*) that species of the hawk which was formerly most used in falconry, the *Falco palumbarius* of Linnæus.

GO'SPEL (*Bib.*) from the Saxon Godspell, i. e. God's Word; a title given more especially to the four books of the New Testament; namely, St. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

GO'SPELLER (*Ecc.*) one who reads the Gospel in a cathedral church.

GOSSA'MPINUS (*Bot.*) a tree in the East Indies which produces wool or cotton.

GOSSI'PION (*Bot.*) vide *Gossypium.*

GO'SSOMER (*Nat.*) a thin cobweb.

GOSSY'PIUM (*Bot.*) or *Gossipion*, according to Pliny, in Greek ξύλον, the Cotton-Tree; a tree that bears cotton or bombast. *Plin.* l. 19, c. 1.

GOSSYPIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 8 *Polyandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* kidney-form.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* columnar; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* oval.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Gossypium herbaceum*, seu *Xylon*, Common Cotton, native of the East Indies.—*Gossypium arboreum*, seu *Cudupariti*, Tree Cotton, native of the East Indies.—*Gossypium barbadense*, Barbadoes Cotton Tree. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

GOSSYPIUM is also the *Bombax pentandrum.*

GO'THIC (*Archit.*) an epithet for a style of architecture, the principal characteristic of which is the pointed arch. [vide *Architecture*]

GOUA'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* subulate; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *fruit* dry; *seeds* three parts of the fruit.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the—*Gouania dominigensis*, *Banisteria*, *Paulinia*, seu *Lupulus*, native of St. Domingo.

GOVE'RNMENT (*Polit.*) the supreme authority of a country; the exercise of that authority in directing the affairs of the state; and also the persons exercising that authority. The form of government differs according to the number and quality of the persons who are invested with the authority; and is divided generally into *Monarchy*, where one reigns alone; *Aristocracy*, where the chiefs and superiors of the people govern the state; and *Democracy*, when the state is governed by officers chosen by, and from among the people at large.

GOUGE (*Mech.*) an instrument for boring holes.—*Gouge-bit*, a bit smaller than a centre bit, with a hollow edge at its end like a gouge.

GOURD (*Bot.*) a plant nearly allied to the Cucumber, and still nearer to the Melon, both being species of the same genus, namely, the *Cucurbita* of Linnæus; it is also the fruit of the Bottle-Gourd. *Cucurbita lagenaria* is used in Jamaica, and other places, for watercups.—Bitter Gourd is the *Cucumis Colocynthis.* [vide *Coloquintida*]—Sour Gourd, the *Adamsonia.*

GOU'RD-WORM (*Conch.*) an hermaphrodite oviparous sort of worms, the *Fasciola* of Linnæus, which infest the intestines and liver of animals.

GOUT (*Med.*) a painful disease in the feet, legs, &c. [vide *Arthritis*]

GO'UTWEED (*Bot.*) a perennial, the *Ægopodium* of Linnæus, which received its name from its supposed efficacy in curing the gout.

GO'WLAN'S *locker* (*Bot.*) the *Trollius europæus* of Linnæus.

GO'WRIE (*Conch.*) vide *Cowry.*

GRABATA'RII (*Ecc.*) from γράβατος, a hanging bed or couch; such persons as anciently deferred receiving the sacrament till they were supposed to be on their death-bed.

GRACE (*Theol.*) the free gift of God to man, without respect to his merits, but not without respect to his actions.

GRACE (*Polit.*) the title of address to a duke, signifying as much as your goodness.

GRACE, *Days of* (*Com.*) three days allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange after it has fallen due.

GRACE, *Act of* (*Law*) an act of Parliament for the relief of insolvent debtors in prison, &c.

GRA'CES *reversionary* (*Ecc.*) benefices disposed of before they become vacant.

GRACE *Note* (*Mus.*) any note added to a composition as a decoration or improvement.

GRA'CILIS (*Anat.*) an epithet for a muscle of the leg, rising by a broad thin tendon from the *os pubis*, the office of which is to bend the leg and thigh inwards.

GRA'CULA (*Orn.*) Grakle, a genus of birds, of the Order *Picæ*, having the *bill* convex, sharp edged; *tongue* entire; *feet* formed for walking. This is not an inhabitant of Europe.

GRADA'TION (*Archit.*) an artful disposition of several parts, as it were, by steps or degrees.

GRADATION (*Chem.*) a process by which metals are gradually raised to a still higher degree of purity, &c.

GRADATION (*Log.*) an argumentation, consisting of four or more propositions, so disposed that the attribute of the first is the subject of the second, and the attribute of the second the subject of the third, and so on.

GRA'DO (*Mus.*) Italian for degree, which, with the preposition *di*, is applied to the notes of any passage moving by conjoint intervals.

GRA'DIENT (*Her.*) an epithet for a tortoise walking.

GRA'DUAL *Psalms* (*Theol.*) fifteen psalms, from the 118th or 119th to the 134th, which were anciently sung by the Levites as they went up the fifteen steps of the temple, i. e. a psalm on each step.

GRA'DUATE (*Lit.*) one who has taken a degree in a University.

GRA'DUATED (*Math.*) an epithet for any thing divided into degrees, as the graduated edge of the brazen meridian.

GRADUA'TION (*Math.*) the dividing any thing into degrees.

GRA'DUS (*Lit.*) the title of a prosodial dictionary, useful in the composition of Latin verse.

GRAFF (*Hort.*) or *graft*, the scion of a tree inserted or ingrafted into another stock, to be nourished by its sap.

GRA'FFIUM (*Archæol.*) a register of deeds and evidences.

GRAFT (*Hort.*) vide *Graff.*

GRA'FTING (*Hort.*) the process of inserting a branch of one tree into the stock of another, so that it may receive nourishment from it, while it retains its properties and yields its own fruit.

GRAFTING *Tool* (*Mech.*) a kind of curved spade, made very strong for the purpose of digging canals.

GRAFTING *a rope* (*Mar.*) the act of unlaying the two ends of it, placing the strands one within the other, and stopping them at the joining.

GRAIN (*Agric.*) a general term for all sorts of seed-corn.

GRAIN (*Com.*) abbreviated gr. the smallest weight used in England. It is the twentieth part of a scruple, and the twenty-fourth part of a pennyweight Troy. Supposing the value of a grain of gold to be 2*d.* that of silver is half a farthing.

GRAIN (*Nat.*) the direction in which the fibres of wood run, and also in which the *laminæ*, or plates, of stones, run.

GRAIN (*Mech.*) the figure or representation of grains on leather.—*Grain-colour*, the dye made from the cochineal.—

Grain-staff, a quarter staff with short lines at the end called *grains*.

GRAINS *of Paradise* (*Bot.*) the seeds of the *Amomum granum paradisi* of Linnæus, which have the fiery pungency of pepper.

GRAI'NAGE (*Law*) an ancient duty in London, consisting of the 20th part of salt imported.

GRAI'NER (*Chem.*) a lixivium made of an infusion of pigeon's dung in water, in which light skins are steeped.

GRAI'NING (*Ich.*) a fish resembling dace, the *Cyprinus leuciscus* of Linnæus.

GRAI'N-TREE (*Bot.*) the Cochineal-Tree, or the *Cactus coccus* of Linnæus.

GRAIN-TREE (*Her.*) three sprigs of this tree are borne in the arms of the Dyers' Company.

GRA'KLE (*Orn.*) a bird not inhabiting Europe, the *Gracula* of Linnæus, which has a thick bill and sharp-hooked claws.

GRA'LLÆ (*Orn.*) the fourth of the six orders into which Linnæus has divided his Class *Aves*,or Birds. It consists of such genera as have their bill sub-cylindric, and a little obtuse; *tongue* entire, fleshy; *legs* naked above the knees. [vide *Animal Kingdom*]

GRA'MIA (*Med.*) the sordes of the eye.

GRA'MINA (*Bot.*) Grasses, the fifth family in Linnæus' general division of the vegetable kingdom.

GRA'MMA (*Ant.*) γράμμα, literally a letter; a name for the scruple, so called because it is the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, as a letter is the twenty-fourth part of the alphabet. The character by which it was distinguished among the Romans was the letter F. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 26.

GRAMMA'TIAS (*Min.*) a kind of jasper with white strokes or lines athwart. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 9.

GRA'MMAR, in Latin *grammatica*, in Greek γραμματικὴ, is the art of speaking and writing any language with propriety; it is so called from γράμμα, a letter, because letters are the elements or component parts of all languages. Grammar consists of four parts; namely, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, Prosody, and Figures.—*Orthography* treats of letters, with the proper division of words and sentences.—*Etymology* treats of the several kinds of words and their accidents.—*Syntax* teaches the construction of words into sentences, according to their relations to each other.—*Prosody* treats of the quantity, &c. of syllables, and their arrangement in versification.—*Grammatical Figures* are deviations from the ordinary rules of grammar, which have been introduced by the poets or otherwise.

Orthography.

Orthography comprehends the nature and power of letters, and their formation into words.

Letters. A Letter is the smallest part of every word; and an assemblage of the letters used in any language, and disposed in a certain order, with their names, powers, &c. is an *alphabet*. [vide *Alphabet*] Letters are the conventional representatives of *articulate sounds*, i. e. of significant sounds of the human voice, uttered by the help of the organs of speech. They are divided into Vowels and Consonants.—A *vowel* is an articulate sound, that can be uttered entirely by itself, as *a, e, o*.—A *consonant* is an articulate sound that cannot be uttered perfectly without the help of a vowel, as *b, d*, &c. Vowels are either simple or compound.—*Compound vowels* consist of *dipthongs*, i. e. two vowels sounded with one impulse of the voice, as *æ*; or *tripthongs*, i. e. three vowels sounded at once, as *eau*.—A *proper dipthong* is that in which both the vowels are sounded, as *ou*.—An *improper dipthong* has but one of the vowels sounded, as *ea*.

Consonants are distinguished into mutes, semivowels, and liquids.—*Mutes* are such consonants as cannot be sounded at all without the aid of a vowel, as *b, p, t, d, k*, &c.—*Semivowels* have an imperfect sound of themselves, as *f, v, s, z, x*, &c.—*Liquids* are semivowels so called because they readily unite with other consonants, as *l, m, n, r*.

Letters are moreover distinguished, according to the organs that are particularly employed, into—*Labials*, or those which are sounded by the lips.—*Dentals*, those which are sounded by the teeth.—*Palatals*, those which are sounded by the help of the palate; and—*Nasals*, those which are sounded by the aid of the nose. Letters are combined so as to form syllables, and syllables so as to form words.

Syllables. A syllable is a sound pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, which constitutes a word, or part of a word, as *a, an, ant, ab, bot*. The rightly dividing of syllables, and expressing words by their right letters, is termed *spelling*.

Words. Words are articulate sounds used by common consent, as the signs of our ideas. In respect to the number of syllables, they are distinguished into—*Monosyllables*, or words of one syllable.—*Dissyllables*, or words of two syllables.—*Trissyllables*, or words of three syllables.—*Polysyllables*, i. e. words of four or more syllables. In respect to their formation they are either Primitives or Derivatives.—*Primitive words* are such as are not formed from any other words.—*Derivatives* are those which are derived from other words, as *goodness, contentment*, &c. derived from *good, content*. What respects the signification, &c. of words comes under the other heads of grammar.

To letters, syllables, and words, belong Punctuation.

Punctuation. Punctuation is the distinguishing of words from each other by marks called *points*, or *notes*.—*Points*, or *stops*, are marks which serve to distinguish different pauses between words, according to the sense and pronunciation, such as the *comma*, marked thus (,), which denotes the shortest pause; *semicolon*, marked thus (;), is the double of the comma; *colon*, marked thus (:), the double of the semicolon; the *period*, thus (.), the double of the colon.—*Notes*, or *fullstops*, are marks which affect either the pronunciation or the sense, or both; as the note of admiration, of interrogation, of reference, &c. [vide *Notes*, &c.]

Etymology.

Etymology treats of words as to their distribution, and their several accidents. Words are commonly divided into nine sorts, called *parts of speech*; namely, Article, Substantive or Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection. These are distinguished, in most languages, into *declinable* and *indeclinable*, according as they admit of inflections, or otherwise.

Article. The article is a small word prefixed to substantives to point out their signification. It is termed—*Indefinite* when it simply denotes unity of number without specifying the thing; as *a* man, *a* house, i. e. any one man, or any one house.—*Definite* when it defines, or points out, the particular thing referred; as *the* man, or *the* book.

Noun. The noun, or substantive, is the name of every thing which is the object of our senses, or our thoughts; it is denominated *proper* when it is the name of any particular person, place, or thing; as John, London, &c.: *common* when it is the name of many things of the same kind; as Man, House, &c. This last kind of nouns is likewise called *appellatives*. Nouns may also be distinguished into collective, abstract, verbal, &c. [vide

Noun] To Nouns belong number, gender, and case.—*Number* is that change of nouns by which the number of things is denoted. It is called *singular* when only one thing is signified; *dual* when only two things are expressed; *plural* when more than one are denoted.—*Gender* is the distinction of nouns with regard to sex, which is termed *masculine* when it expresses the male sex; *feminine* when the female sex; *neuter* when it denotes objects of neither sex; *epicene* when it denotes an object of both sexes; *doubtful*, when it denotes an object of either sex.—*Case* is the inflexion of nouns that denotes the relation of things to each other. The number of cases varies in different languages; in the Latin there are six; namely, the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative. [vide *Case*] The distribution of nouns, according to their gender, number, and case, is termed a *declension*, the number of which is different in different languages; the Greek and Latin have five declensions. Nouns which deviate from the ordinary mode of declension are called *heteroclites*, which are either variants, redundants, or defectives.—*Variants* are those which have a different gender, or a different declension, for each number.—*Redundants* are those which have different endings in the nominative, but retain the same sense.—*Defectives* are such as are defective in number or case. Some defectives in number want the singular, others the plural. Defectives in case want either all the cases, or only particular cases in either number; they are distinguished into Aptotes, Monoptotes, Diptotes, Triptotes, Tetraptotes, Pentaptotes. [vide *Aptotes*, &c.]

Adjective. An adjective is a word added to a substantive to denote the quality of a thing. Adjectives either vary for the gender, number, and case throughout, as in the Greek and Latin; or for the gender and number only; or for particular cases, &c. They admit of three degrees of comparison, which are commonly variable; namely, the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*. [vide *Positive*, &c.]

Pronoun. The pronoun stands for the noun, and is distinguished into Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, and Indefinite. [vide *Pronoun*, &c.]

Verb. The verb is a word which denotes either being, doing, or suffering. Verbs are of different kinds, as—*Active verbs*, which express an action.—*Passive verbs*, which express passion.—*Neuter verbs*, which express neither action nor passion.—*Auxiliary verbs*, by the help of which other verbs are formed in different parts. To these may be added, in respect to their form, Regular, Irregular, Deponent, Reflective, Impersonal, Defective Verbs, &c.; and, in respect to their signification, Inceptives, Frequentatives, Meditatives, &c. [vide *Verb*, &c.] To the verb belong Number, Person, Voice, Mood, Participle, Tense.—*Number* is either singular, dual, or plural, as in nouns.—*Person* is that which denotes the person of the agent. There are three persons in each number; namely, the first, second, and third person.—*Voice* is that form of the verb which denotes by inflection either action or passion in some languages. The voices are three; namely, Active, Passive, and Middle. [vide *Voice*, &c.]—*Mood* is the manner of forming the verb so as to express different forms of the action. The moods are generally reckoned five, as the Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Subjunctive, and Infinitive. [vide *Mood*, &c.]—*Participles* are those parts of the verb which partake both of the noun and the verb; they are distinguished into Participles, properly so called, Gerunds, and Supines. [vide *Participles*, &c.]—*Tense* is the distinction of time in the action, which is marked by a particular inflection or form of the verb. The tenses, in most languages, are the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, &c. [vide *Tense*, &c.] The disposing of a verb in order, according to its various inflections for Mood, Tense, &c. is called *conjugating* a verb; and the inflections so collected in orderly succession is called a *conjugation*, of which there are four different sorts in Latin.

Adverb. The adverb is a part of speech that is joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some circumstance of, or to modify an action, &c.; as *well*, *ill*, *truly*, *sometimes*, &c.

Preposition. The preposition serves to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them; as *with*, *by*, *from*, &c.

Conjunction. The conjunction joins words and sentences, and is principally distinguished into the *conjunctive*, which joins both the word and the sense; as *and*, *both*, &c.: and the *disjunctive*, which couples the words, but disjoins or opposes the sense; as *nor*, *but*, *nevertheless*, &c.

Interjection. The interjection is a word thrown in between the parts of a sentence to express the emotions of the speaker; as *oh! alas!* &c.

Syntax.

Syntax treats of words as they are connected with, or depend on, each other in a sentence.

Sentence. A sentence is an assemblage of words which form complete sense. The parts of a sentence are the—*Subject*, or the thing spoken of; it is otherwise called the *nominative*, because it is denoted by that case.—*Attribute*, whatever is affirmed, or denied of the subject; this is otherwise called the *verb*, because it is expressed by the verb.—*Object*, the thing affected by the action, which is signified by the noun or pronoun in the accusative, or some other oblique case. Sentences are either simple or compound.—A *simple sentence* has but one subject and one finite verb; as "The bird flies."—A *compound sentence* consists of two or more simple sentences connected together. Sentences may likewise be distinguished into *explicative*, or *explanatory*; *interrogative*, when a question is asked; and *imperative*, when a command is given, &c. Syntax consists of Concord and Government.—*Concord* is the agreement between two words, in regard to gender, number, &c. Concord is threefold; namely, between the nominative and the verb when they agree in number and person; between the adjective and substantive when they agree in gender, number, and case; between the relative and antecedent when they agree in gender, number, and person.

Government. Government is that influence which one word has over another to determine its case or mood; in this manner verbs govern nouns in different cases, and verbs or conjunctions govern other verbs in certain moods.

Prosody.

Prosody, the fourth part of grammar, treats of accent, breathing, quantity, and versification.

Accents. Accents are of three kinds; namely, *acute*, *grave*, and *circumflex*. [vide *Accent*]

Breathings. Breathings, *spiritus*, are of two kinds; namely, the *lenis* and *asper*, which, in modern languages, are not marked as in the Greek; but words which are pronounced with breathing are now denominated *aspirate*, in distinction from those which are not *aspirated*: of this description there are several words, both in French and English, beginning with *h*.

Quantity. The quantity of a syllable is the time which is occupied in pronouncing it; this is either long, short,

or common; a *long syllable*, marked thus (¯), requires double the time in pronouncing it that a *short* one, marked thus (˘), does; a *common syllable*, marked (˘̄), is that which is either short or long at the option of the poet; as in *ămābŏ̄*, where the first *a* is a short, the second long, and the third common. Feet are composed of syllables, and verses of feet.

Feet. A foot is a certain measured number of syllables into which a verse is divided. Feet are distinguished according to the number of syllables, as in the following table:

Spondæus	¯ ¯	mūsǣ.
Pyrrhichius	˘ ˘	Dĕŭs.
Trochæus	¯ ˘	mūsă.
Iambus	˘ ¯	Dĕō.
Molossus	¯ ¯ ¯	aūdīrī.
Tribrachys	˘ ˘ ˘	Prĭămŭs.
Dactylus	¯ ˘ ˘	cārmĭnă.
Anapæst	˘ ˘ ¯	dŏmĭnī.
Bacchius	˘ ¯ ¯	ĕgēstās.
Antibacchius	¯ ¯ ˘	cāntārĕ.
Amphimacer	¯ ˘ ¯	cāstĭtās.
Amphibrachys	˘ ¯ ˘	ămārĕ.
Dispondæus	¯ ¯ ¯ ¯	cōnclūdēntēs.
Proceleusmaticus	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	hŏmĭnĭbŭs.
Diiambus	˘ ¯ ˘ ¯	sĕvērĭtās.
Ditrochæus	¯ ˘ ¯ ˘	cōmprŏbārĕ.
Ionicus a majore	¯ ¯ ˘ ˘	cāntābĭmŭs.
Ionicus a minore	˘ ˘ ¯ ¯	vĕnĕrāntēs.
Choriambus	¯ ˘ ˘ ¯	hīstŏrĭǣ.
Antispastus	˘ ¯ ¯ ˘	sĕcūndārĕ.
Epitritus 1.	˘ ¯ ¯ ¯	sălūtāntēs.
——— 2.	¯ ˘ ¯ ¯	cōncĭtātī.
——— 3.	¯ ¯ ˘ ¯	cōmmūnĭcānt.
——— 4.	¯ ¯ ¯ ˘	Incāntārĕ.
Pæon 1.	¯ ˘ ˘ ˘	cōnfĭcĕrĕ.
—— 2.	˘ ¯ ˘ ˘	rĕsōlvĕrĕ.
—— 3.	˘ ˘ ¯ ˘	sŏcĭārĕ.
—— 4.	˘ ˘ ˘ ¯	cĕlĕrĭtās.

The first twelve of these feet are simple, of which only five are used in poetry; namely, the Dactyle, the Anapæst, the Iambus, the Trochee, and the Spondee; the remainder are compound feet composed of the preceding feet. A verse is a certain number of feet disposed in a certain regular order and cadence; in the Greek it is called στίχος; whence the *distich* is a couplet, or two verses; and the *hemistich* is half a verse. Verses are distinguished, in respect to cadence, into *catalectic*, *acatalectic*, &c.; in respect to the number of feet, or the measures they contain, into *hexameter*, *pentameter*, &c.; sometimes from the foot which prevails, as *dactylic*, *iambic*, &c.; sometimes from the author by whom it was particularly used, as *Alcaic*, *Archilochian*, &c. [vide *Verse*] To versification belongs scanning, and figures employed in scanning.

Scanning. Scanning is the distinguishing or distributing any verse into the proper number of feet of which it is composed.

Figures. Figures belong to Etymology, Syntax, or Prosody.

Figures in Etymology. Under the head of etymology are comprehended several irregularities in the formation or spelling of words introduced by the poets, which have been termed *figures*; the principle of which are as follow:—*Prosthesis*, which adds a letter, &c. to the beginning; as *gnatus* for *natus*.—*Aphæresis*, which takes away from the beginning of a word; as *'st* for *est*, &c.—*Epenthesis*, which inserts in the middle; as *relligio* for *religio*.—*Syncope* takes away from the middle; as *dix'ti* for *dixisti*.—*Paragoge* adds to the end of a word; as *dicier* for *dici*.—*Apocope* takes away from the end, as *satin'* for *satisne*, &c.—*Antithesis* changes a letter, as *olli* for *illi*.—*Metathesis* transposes a letter, as *Lybia* for *Libya*.—*Archaismus*, an old mode of writing, as *aulai* for *aulæ*, &c.—*Hellenismus*, an imitation of the Greek form, as *Helene* for *Helena*.

Figures of Syntax. To the syntax belong certain peculiarities termed *figures*, of which the four principal are Ellipsis, Pleonasmus, Enallage, and Hyperbaton.—*Ellipsis* is the omission of some word necessary to complete the sense; thus, the nominative is most commonly understood in Latin by this figure; as *ita aiunt* for *ita homines aiunt*, &c. The ellipsis is of different kinds; namely, *apposition*, when two nouns stand together, as *te duce*, i. e. you being leader, where the verb *ens* or *existens* is understood; *asyndeton* where conjunctions are omitted, as *ferte citi flammas, date tela, impellite remos*; *Syllepsis* is when one adjective or verb agrees with two or more substantives; *Zeugma*, when the adjective or verb agrees with the nearer substantive; *prolepsis*, *synecdoche*, &c.—*Pleonasmus* is a redundance of one or more words in a sentence, which may be of different kinds; as *parelcon*, *polysyndeton*, *hendyadis*, and *peraphrasis*. [vide *Parelcon*, &c.]—*Enallage* changes the genders, numbers, persons, moods, and tenses; as *Romanus victor erat* for *Romani victores erant*. The different sorts of enallage are the *antimeria*, *synthesis*, *anacolouthon*, *hellenismus*, and *archaismus*. [vide *Antimeria*, &c.]—*Hyperbaton* is a derangement of the words from their natural order, of which there are different kinds; as the *anastrophe*, *tmesis*, *parenthesis*, *hypallage*, *synchysis*, and *anacolouthon*. [vide *Anastrophe*, &c.]

Figures of Prosody. The figures employed in scanning are the *cæsura*, *echthlipsis*, *synalœpha*, *systole*, *diastole*, *synæresis*, and *diæresis*. [vide *Cæsura*, &c.]

Writers on Grammar in chronological succession.

Varro "De Analogia;" *Trypho* "De Dialectis;" *Ælius Dionysius* περὶ ἀκλίτων ῥημάτων; *Chœroboscus* περὶ ἰγκλίνομενων; *Apollonius Alexandrinus* περὶ συντάξεως; *Julius Pollux* "Onomasticon;" *Q. Rhemnii* "Ars Grammatica;" *Marci Valerii Probi* "Institutiones Grammaticæ;" *Herodiani* παρεκβολαὶ μεγάλαι ῥήματος; *Suetonius* "De Grammaticis illustribus;" *Sosipatri Charisii* "Institutiones Grammaticæ; *Diomedes* "De Oratione, &c.; *Macrobius* "De Differentiis et Societatibus Græci et Latini Verbi;" *D. Augustinus* "De Grammatica;" *Ælii Donati* "De Arte Grammatica;" *Prisciani* "Institutiones Grammaticæ;" *Cassiodorus* "De Arte Grammatica," &c. &c.

GRA'MME (*Anat.*) γραμμὴ, the iris of the eye.

GRA'MPUS (*Ich.*) a fish of the whale tribe, the *Orca* of Pliny, and *Delphinus orca* of Linnæus, which the former describes as "an immense heap of flesh, with dreadful teeth," it being remarkably thick in proportion to its length. It is extremely voracious, not even sparing the porpoise, a congenerous fish. It is likewise said to be a great enemy to the whale, whom it fastens on as a dog on a bull. *Plin.* l. 9, c. 6; *Gesn. de Pisc.*; *Rondelet. de Pisc.*

GRAN *cantore* (*Mus.*) Italian for a fine singer.

GRA'NA (*Med.*) a term applied in the pharmacopœia to certain seeds used medicinally, as the *Grana cnidia*. [vide

Cnidia] *Grana infectoria tinctoria*, or *kermes*. [vide *Kermes*] *Grana paradisi*, the seeds of the *Amomum*, &c.

GRANADI'ER (*Mil.*) vide *Grenadier*.

GRANADI'LLA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Cataputia*.

GRANA'DO (*Mil.*) vide *Grenade*.

GRA'NARY (*Husband.*) a storehouse for threshed corn.

GRANATA'RIUS (*Archæol.*) the store-keeper or officer who took charge of the corn-chamber in religious houses.

GRA'NAT (*Min.*) the *Gemma soranus* of Linnæus, a shining transparent gem, of a yellowish red colour, so called because it is sometimes found in the form of rounded grains mixed with sand or earth.

GRANA'TITE (*Min.*) a sort of precious stone of the granate kind.

GRANATRI'STUM (*Med.*) a boil or carbuncle.

GRANA'TUM (*Bot.*) the *Punica granatum*, or Common Pomegranate Tree.

GRANA'TUS (*Min.*) or *Gemma granatus*, in the Linnean system, the garnet.

GRAND (*Mil.*) an epithet for a division of troops consisting of two companies.

GRAND (*Law*) an epithet for several things in law, as—*Grand assize*, a writ in a real action to determine the right of property in lands.—*Grand cape*, a writ on plea of land where the tenant makes default in appearance at the day given for the king to take the land into his hands. *Reg. Jud.* 1.—*Grand days*, those days in the term which are solemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery, i. e. Candlemas Day, in Hilary term; Ascension Day, in Easter term; St. John the Baptist's Day, in Trinity term; and All Saint's Day, in Michaelmas term; which days are *Dies non juridici*, or no days in court.—*Grand distress*, a writ so called because of its extent, namely, to all the goods and chattels of the party distrained within the county.—*Grand jury*, the jury which finds bills of indictment before Justices of the Peace, Gaol Delivery, &c. in distinction from the *petit jury*, by whose verdict causes are tried.—*Grand serjeanty*, an ancient tenure by military service.

GRAND *gusto* (*Paint.*) a term used to express that in a picture there is something very great and extraordinary to surprize and please.

GRAND *Seignior* (*Polit.*) a title by which the Sultan of the Turkish empire is distinguished.

GRAND *Seignior's crown* (*Her.*) consists of a turban enriched with pearls and diamonds, and held out by a wire that keeps it from falling.

GRANDE' (*Mus.*) an Italian epithet signifying grand.

GRA'NDEBALD (*Anat.*) the hairs which grow under the armpits.

GRANDE'E (*Polit.*) a nobleman of Spain or Portugal.

GRANDIMONTE'NSERS (*Ecc.*) an order of monks instituted in the 11th century.

GRANDINES (*Med.*) vide *Grando*.

GRANDINO'SUM *os* (*Anat.*) the *Os cuboides*.

GRA'NDO (*Med.*) χαλάζιον, a movable tumour on the margin of the eye-lid, so called from its likeness to a hail-stone. *Cels.* l. 7, c. 7; *Gal. de Ocul.* c. 9, &c.; *Aet. Tetrab.* 2, serm. 3, c. 81; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 3, c. 21; *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 7; *Gorr. Def. Med. in Voc.* χαλάζιον.

GRANGE (*Archæol.*) a great farm, with all the necessary appurtenances, as barns, stables, granaries, &c.

GRANI'FEROUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for such pods as bear seeds like grains.

GRA'NITE (*Min.*) a sort of speckled marble which is classed under the head *Granites* in the Linnean system. It is valued for its extreme hardness and beauty, and is capable of an elegant polish.

GRANITES (*Min.*) a genus of earths of the *Aggregate* Order, which consists of parts, mostly in the form of crystals, and is of a granular texture.

GRANI'VOROUS (*Zool.*) an epithet for animals feeding on grain.

GRANT (*Law*) a gift in writing of such things as cannot conveniently be passed or conveyed by word of mouth; whence a thing is said "To lie *in grant*" which cannot be assigned without an instrument or deed. He to whom the grant is made is the *grantee*, and he who makes the grant is the *grantor*.

GRANTE'E (*Law*) vide *Grant*.

GRAN'TOR (*Law*) vide *Grant*.

TO GRA'NULATE (*Chem.*) to pour melted lead through an iron cullender into cold water, that it may become grains.

GRANULATE (*Bot.*) vide *Granulatus*.

GRANULA'TION (*Med.*) the little grain-like fleshy bodies that form on the surfaces of ulcers and suppurating wounds.

GRANULA'TUS (*Bot.*) granulate, or, according to Withering, beaded; an epithet for a root, *radix granulata*, a root consisting of several tubes or fleshy knobs resembling grains.

GRA'NULE (*Com.*) a small grain.

GRAPE (*Bot.*) the fruit of the vine.—Grape Hyacinth, the *Hyacinthus Romanum*.—Sea Grape, the *Ephedra distachya*.

GRAPES (*Chem.*) by a chemical analysis, are found to contain supertartrate of potash, tartaric acid, citric and malic acids, abundance of sugar, a portion of mucilage jelly, some albumen and colouring matter, and also gluten, as is said by some.

GRAPES (*Vet.*) arrests, or mangy tumours in the legs of horses.

GRAPHIOI'DES (*Anat.*) γραφιοειδής, a process about the basis of the brain inclining backward.

GRAPHI'SCUS (*Anat.*) γραφίσκος, a surgical instrument for extracting darts, invented by Diocles, and described by Celsus. *Cel.* l. 7, c. 1.

GRAPHO'METER (*Mech.*) an instrument for measuring of heights, &c.

GRA'PHOY (*Bot.*) the *Dormium germanicum* of Linnæus.

GRA'PNEL (*Mar.*) or *grapling-iron*, in French *grapin*, an anchor for a small ship of war.—*Fire-grapnel*, an instrument provided with barbs or points for grapling or laying hold of an enemy's ship, in order to board her.

TO GRA'PPLE (*Man.*) is when a horse lifts up one or both his legs at once, and raises them with precipitation, as if he were curvetting.

GRA'PPLING-IRON (*Mar.*) vide *Grapnel*.

GRA'SIER (*Husband.*) one who grazes or fattens cattle.

GRASS (*Bot.*) is the name of several sorts of plants, of which the following are the principal, namely—Arrow-headed Grass. [vide *Triglochin*]—Barley Grass. [vide *Hordeum*]—Bent Grass. [vide *Agrostis*]—Brome Grass. [vide *Bromus*]—Canary Grass. [vide *Phalaris*]—Cat's-Tail Grass. [vide *Phleum*]—Cock's-Foot Grass. [vide *Dactylis*]—Cotton Grass. [vide *Eriophorum*]—Couch Grass. [vide *Triticum*]—Darnel Grass. [vide *Lolium*]—Dog's Grass. [vide *Triticum*]—Dog's-Tail Grass. [vide *Cynosurus*]—Feather Grass. [vide *Stipa*]—Fescue Grass. [vide *Festuca*]—Five-leaved Grass. [vide *Potentilla*]—Fox-Tail Grass. [vide *Alopecurus*]—Hair Grass. [vide *Aira*]—Hard Grass. [vide *Dactylis*]—Knot Grass. [vide *Polygonum*]—Lyme Grass. [vide *Elymus*]—Manna Grass. [vide *Festuca*]—Marl Grass. [vide *Trifolium*]—Mat Grass. [vide *Nardus*]—Meadow Grass. [vide *Poa*]—Melic Grass. [vide *Melica*]—Millet Grass. [vide *Milium*]—Oat Grass. [vide *Avena*]—Orchard Grass. [vide *Dactylis*]—Panic Grass. [vide *Panicum*]—Pepper Grass. [vide *Pilularia*]—Quaking Grass. [vide *Briza*]—Quick Grass. [vide *Triticum*]—Ray Grass. [vide *Lolium*]—Rye Grass. [vide *Hordeum*]—Scurvy Grass. [vide *Cochlearia*]—Spiked Grass. [vide *Triglochin*]—Spring Grass. [vide *Anthoxanthum*]—Three-leaved Grass. [vide *Trifolium*]—Timothy Grass. [vide *Phleum*]

—Vernal Grass. [vide *Anthoxanthum*]—Vetch Grass. [vide *Lathyrus*]—Viper's Grass. [vide *Scorzonera*]—Wheat Grass. [vide *Triticum*]—Wrack Grass. [vide *Zostera*]

GRA'SS-HEARTH (*Law*) the grazing or turning up the earth with a plough; an ancient customary service of tenants doing one day's work for their landlord.

GRA'SS-HOPPER (*Ent.*) a well-known insect, nearly allied to the locust tribe; it is the *Gryllus campestris* of Linnæus.

GRA'SS-WEEK (*Ecc.*) vide *Rogation-week.*

GRA'TIA *Dei* (*Bot.*) a name given to Herb Robert and Hedge Hyssop, and other plants, because of their supposed efficacy in curing disorders.

GRATIÆ *expectativæ* (*Ecc.*) vide *Graces.*

GRATIEUSEME'NT (*Mus.*) the same as *Grazioso.*

GRATIFICA'TION (*Law*) a rewarding or making amends for some piece of service done.

GRA'TINGS (*Mar.*) frames or lattice-work between the mainmast and foremast.

GRA'TIOLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. unequal.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* conic; *style* straight; *stigma* two-lipped.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* small.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Gratiola officinalis*, Officinal Gratiola, Hedge Hyssop, or Water Hyssop.—*Gratiola monnieria*, *Monnieria*, seu *Annagalis*, native of the Indies.—*Gratiola veronicifolia*, seu *Ruellia*, Veronica-leaved Gratiola; but the—*Gratiola hyssopioides*, Hyssop-leaved Gratiola, is an annual. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.*, &c.

GRATIOLA is also the name of the *Hottonia indica.*

GRATIO'SA (*Mus.*) Italian for an agreeable manner of playing.

GRATTERO'NA (*Bot.*) vide *Aparine.*

GRA'TTON (*Archæol.*) grass which comes after mowing.

GRAVATI'VUS (*Med.*) an epithet for a pain in the head.

GRAVE (*Gram.*) an accent opposed to the acute, marked thus (`).

GRAVE (*Mus.*) an epithet for a low deep sound, in distinction from the acute.—*Grave*, or *gravement*, is also a term to denote a motion faster than *adagio*, and slower than *largo.*

GRAVE'DO (*Med.*) a weight or listlessness which accompanies a lessened transpiration. *Cel.* l. 4, c. 2; *Paul. Ægin.* l. 3, c. 28.

GRA'VEL (*Med.*) a disorder otherwise called *calculus*, or the stone. [vide *Calculus*]

GRA'VEMENT (*Mus.*) vide *Grave.*

GRA'VER (*Surg.*) an instrument for scaling the teeth.

GRAVER (*Mech.*) a tool used in engraving.

GRAVI'DITAS (*Med.*) the state of being gravid, or pregnant. *Spurious Gravidity* is that which is produced by water in the *abdomen*, *uterus*, &c.

GRAVI'METER (*Mech.*) an instrument for measuring the specific gravities of bodies.

GRAVITA'TION (*Phy.*) the exercise of gravity, or the pressure a body exerts on another body beneath by its weight.

GRA'VITY (*Phy.*) the natural tendency or inclination of bodies towards the centre, or according to some, the natural tendency of one body towards another, or the mutual tendency of each body, and each particle of a body, towards all others: this is otherwise called the centripetal force, or gravitating force.

GRAVITY (*Mech.*) the *conatus*, or tendency of bodies by their weight towards the centre of the earth. This is either absolute or relative.—*Absolute Gravity* is that with which a body descends freely and perpendicularly through an unresisting medium.—*Relative Gravity* is that with which a body descends through a resisting medium, or as opposed by some other resistance.

GRAVITY (*Hydrostat.*) the law of bodies gravitating in fluids, which is either absolute or specific.—*Absolute*, or *true Gravity*, is the whole force with which the body tends downwards.—*Specific Gravity*, the relative or comparative gravity of any body in respect to that of an equal bulk or magnitude in another body; as suppose there be two equal spheres, each one foot in diameter, the one of lead, and the other of wood: the leaden one in this case is said to be specifically, or in specie, heavier, and the wooden one specifically lighter.

GRAY (*Her.*) an epithet for a badger.

GRA'ZIER (*Husband.*) vide *Grasier.*

GRAZIO'SO (*Mus.*) vide *Gratiosa.*

GREAT (*Astron.*) an epithet for those circles of the sphere which divide it into two equal parts, as the Equinoctial, Meridian, and Equator.—*Great Bear*, a constellation. [vide *Ursa Major*]

GREAT *Circle sailing* (*Mar.*) the manner of conducting a ship in or very near the arc of a great circle that passes through the zenith of the two places whence and whither he is bound.

GREAT *Seal* (*Law*) the king's principal seal for the sealing of charters, commissions, &c. used by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper.—*Great Men*, a title applied sometimes to the laity of the Upper House of Parliament.

GREAT *Cannon* (*Print.*) a sort of letter type, seventeen and a half of which are contained in one foot.—*Great Primer*, another sized letter, fifty of which are contained in one foot. [vide *Printing*]

GREAVES (*Mil.*) a sort of armour for the legs.

GRE'BE (*Orn.*) a division of the genus *Colymbus*, consisting of such birds as have their feet four-toed and lobed.

GRE'CES (*Her.*) signifies steps, as a cross on three greces.

GRE'CIAN (*Mil.*) vide *Greek.*

GREE (*Law*) good liking or allowance, satisfaction, as "To make *gree* to parties," i. e. to agree with or satisfy the parties for any wrong done. *Stat. R.* 2, c. 15; 25 *Ed.* 3, c. 19.

GREEK (*Gram.*) vide *Alphabets.*

GREEK *Fire* (*Mil.*) a sort of artificial fire, consisting of naphtha, bitumen, sulphur, gum, and pitch, which was so called because it was first used by the Greeks in their system of warfare.

GREEK *Orders* (*Archit.*) the Ionic, Corinthian, and Doric are so named, in distinction from the Tuscan and Composite, which are of Roman origin.

GREEN (*Nat.*) one of the seven primitive colours.

GREEN (*Mech.*) an epithet for a hide or skin which is not yet curried, but is just as it was taken off the carcase of the beast.

GREEN-CLO'TH (*Law*) the compting-house of the king's household, so called because the table is always covered with a green cloth.

GREEN-SILVER (*Law*) a duty of one halfpenny paid annually in Writtle, in Essex, to the lord of the manor.

GREEN-WAX (*Law*) the estreats of fines, issues, and amercements in the Exchequer, delivered to the sheriff under the seal of that court; it is so called because it is made in green wax.

GREE'N-FINCH (*Orn.*) a yellowish green bird, an inhabitant of Europe, which builds in hedges, and lays five or six pale green eggs, with blood-coloured streaks. It is the *Loxia chloris* of Linnæus. The native note of this bird has nothing musical in it, but it may be taught to pipe or whistle in imitation of other birds.

GREE'N-HOUSE (*Hort.*) a place where exotics and tender plants are sheltered from the cold and inclement weather.

GREE'N-SHANK (*Orn.*) a sort of snipe, the *Scolopax glottis* of Linnæus.

GREEN-SI'CKNESS (*Med.*) a disorder incident to girls. [vide *Chlorosis*]

GREE'NWOOD (*Bot.*) the *Genista tinctoria* of Linnæus.

GREGGIA (*Bot.*) the *Myrtus Gregii* of Linnæus.

GREGO'RIAN *Style* (*Chron.*) or Gregorian year, otherwise called the New Style; a new account of time according to the reformation of the Calendar made by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582. [vide *Chronology*]—*Gregorian Calendar*, the Calendar which was made according to the new or Gregorian style of computation.—*Gregorian epocha*, the period or point of time from which the Gregorian computation took place.

GRENA'DE (*Mil.*) *granade*, or *grenado*, a little hollow globe of iron, &c. filled with powder, and fired by a fusee at a touch-hole, when it flies into very many pieces. Some grenades are thrown out of a mortar; others, called *hand-grenades*, are thrown with the hand. They are principally used in annoying the besieging party.

GRENADIE'RS (*Mil.*) foot soldiers, who are distinguished from the rest not only by their dress, but by their stature, being always the tallest and stoutest men in the regiment, for which reason they are always the first to commence the attack.

GRE'WIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 20 *Gynandria*, Order 7 *Octandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* four-cleft.—PER. *berry* four-lobed; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Grewia occidentalis*, seu *Ulmifolia*, Elm-leaved Grewia.—*Grewia populifolia*, seu *Chadara*, Poplar-leaved Grewia.—*Grewia asiatica*, seu *Micros*, &c.

GREY (*Orn.*) a bird of the duck tribe, the *Anas strepera* of Linnæus.

GRE'Y-HOUND (*Zool.*) a well-known variety of the dog, having a long, slender, curved body, a tapering snout, of the size of a wolf.

GRI'AS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* depressed; *style* none; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *drupe* large; *seeds* nucleus scored with eight furrows.

Species. The single species, the *Grias cauliflora*, Anchovy Pear, is a tree.

GRICE (*Her.*) a term in blazon for a young wild boar.

GRID-IRON (*Mech.*) a utensil for broiling meat.

GRID-IRON (*Her.*) is sometimes borne as a charge in coat armour.

GRI'ELUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 4 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germs* five; *style* none; *stigma* warted.—PER. *capsules* five, oblong; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The single species is the *Grielum tenuifolium*, seu *Geranium*, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

GRI'FFIN (*Ant.*) a fabulous creature. [vide *Gryps*]

GRIFFIN (*Her.*) This monstrous creature is now represented in armorial bearings after the manner of the figure given of it by the ancients, i. e. one half a lion, and the other half an eagle. It is represented either passant or segreant, as in the annexed figure; he beareth "*Or*, a griffin segreant *sable*, in a bordure *gules*, by the name of *Boys*."

GRIG (*Ich.*) the smallest kind of Eel.

GRILL (*Ich.*) a very small fish.

GRI'NDERS (*Anat.*) the vulgar name for the *Dentes molares*, or large teeth, which particularly serve for grinding the food in mastication.

GRI'NDLET (*Archæol.*) a small drain or ditch.

GRINDLE-STONE (*Min.*) a kind of whitish gritty stone.

GRIND-STONE (*Min.*) a sort of sand-stone, the *Arenarius cos* in the Linnean system, which is principally used for grinding stones.

GRIND-STONE (*Mech.*) the stone on which the edge of steel instruments is set, or sharpened.

GRINGOLLEE' (*Her.*) an epithet for a cross, the ends of which turn round somewhat like the flooks of an anchor, as in the annexed figure.

GRIPE *of a ship* (*Mar.*) the compass, or sharpness of her stern under water, especially towards the bottom of the stern.

GRIPE *Stick* (*Surg.*) a stick used in cutting off an arm.

TO GRIPE (*Mar.*) in French *être ardent*, is said of a ship when she runs her head too much into the wind.

GRIPES (*Mar.*) a machine formed of an assemblage of ropes, hooks, and dead eyes, used to secure the boats of a ship on the deck at sea.

GRISLE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* globular; *seeds* many.

Species. The two species are, the *Grislea secunda*, native of South America.—*Grislea tomentosa*, seu *Lathyrum*, native of China.

GRIST (*Husband.*) corn ground, or fit for grinding.

GRIT (*Husband.*) the coarse parts of meal. Grits, in the plural, is the name for oats coarsely husked, or ground.

GRIT (*Min.*) the smallest particles of sand which compose dust.

GROAT (*Com.*) a silver coin first struck in the reign of Edward I. which was probably made in imitation of the French gross, that was so called because it was the largest silver money then in use; there being at that time no larger coins than pennies. The groat has since been used only as a money of account equal in value to four pence.

GROATS (*Law*) a vulgar name for the allowance to prisoners for debt, which was formerly 4*d.* a day.

GRO'CERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated in 1344 by the name of grocers, having been previously known by the name of Pepperers. Their armorial ensigns are as in the annexed figure, "*Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between six cloves in chief, and three in base *sable*."

GROG (*Mar.*) a term particularly applied to rum mixed with water, without any sugar.

GRO'GRAM (*Com.*) stuff woven with a large woof and rough pile, consisting of stuff and silk.

GROIN (*Archit.*) the hollow formed by the intersection of two or more vaults crossing each other. Groins are either regular or irregular.—*Regular Groins* are those which have the same diameter.—*Irregular Groins* are formed by one arch, being a semicircle, &c. the other an ellipsis.

GRO'MA (*Ant.*) an instrument for measuring out ground. *Hygin. de Castramet.*; *Fest. de Verb. Signif. Nonn.* l. 1.

GRO'MMETS (*Mar.*) small rings fastened with staples on the upper side of the yard, to which the lines called the laskets and caskets are tied and made fast.

GRO'MWELL (*Bot.*) the *Lithospermum* of Linnæus.

GRO'NNA (*Archæol.*) a deep pit, or bog, out of which turf was dug to be burnt. *Hoved.* 438; *Mon. Angl.* tom. 1, p. 243.

GRONO'VIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *berry* dry; *seed* single.

Species. The single species is annual, as the *Gronovia scandens*, Climbing Gronovia.

GROOM (*Law*) is commonly taken for an inferior servant, particularly one who looks after horses; but in certain cases for officers of the court, as the *Groom of the Chamber*, and the *Groom of the Stole, &c.* which latter is a great officer of the King's household, who takes charge of the King's wardrobe. *Lex. Constitut.* p. 182.—*Groom Porter*, an officer of the King's household, who has the direction of the royal games.

GROOVE (*Carpent.*) a channel cut in wood, stone, &c.

GROOVE (*Min.*) a deep hole, or pit, sunk in the ground to search for minerals.

GRO'PING (*Sport.*) a manner of fishing by putting one's hands into water-holes.

GROS (*Mil.*) French for a body, as *un gros de cavalarie*, a body of cavalry; *le gros d'une armée*, the main body of an army.

GROSCHE'N (*Com.*) or *gute groschen*, a German money of account, 24 of which go to a Rix-Dollar.

GROSS (*Law*) absolute, entire, not depending on another. —*A villain in gross*, was such a servile person as was not appendant or annexed to the lord, or the manor.—*Common in gross*, gross common, or common at large, such as is neither appendant nor appurtenant to land, but is annexed to a man's person: so likewise—*Advowson in Gross*, in distinction from Advowson appendant. *Co. Lit.* 120.

GROSS (*Com.*) a quantity of twelve dozen.—*Gross weight*, the whole weight of goods, including the dust, dross, chest, bags, &c. mixed with or containing them.

GROSSE *Bois* (*Law*) i. e. great wood; such wood as by the common law is reputed timber. 2 *Inst.* 642.

GROSSULA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Ceanthus asiaticus* of Linnæus.

GRO'SSUS (*Bot.*) an unripe fig.

GROTE'SQUE (*Paint, &c.*) in French *grotesque*, Italian *grotesco*; ornamental work of foliage and capricious figures, resembling Arabesques.

GRO'VELLING (*Sport.*) a deer is said to feed grovelling when she feeds lying on her belly.

GROUND *Annual* (*Law*) a ground-rent payable, according to the Scotch law, out of the ground before the tenement in a burgh is built.

GROUND (*Archit.*) or Ground-plot, the piece of ground selected for building upon.—*Ground-joists*, the joists which rest upon sleepers laid upon the ground, or on bricks, prop-stones, dwarf-walls, &c.—*Ground-plan*, the plan of the story of a house on the same level with the surface of the ground.—*Ground-plates*, the outermost pieces of timber lying in or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortices and tenons of the joists, the summer and girders.—*Ground-sill*, the lowest horizontal timber on which the exterior wall is erected. It is otherwise called the ground-plate.—*Ground-work*, the same as foundation.

GROUND (*Mil.*) the field or place of action. "To take *ground*," is said of a battalion when it extends in any given direction—*Ground arms!* a word of command for the soldiers to lay their arms down on the ground.

GROUND (*Mus.*) any composition in which the bass is perpetually repeated to the continual varying of the melody.

GROUND (*Perspect.*) the surface on which the figures and other objects are raised, or represented.

TO GROUND *a Ship* (*Mar.*) to lay her on her side, in order to bream, or to repair her.

GROU'NDAGE (*Law*) a tribute paid for the ground that a ship stands on in port.

GROU'ND-ANGLING (*Sport.*) fishing under water with a float.

GROU'ND-JOISTS (*Build.*) vide *Joists*.

GROUND-I'VY (*Bot.*) the *Glechoma hederacea* of Linnæus, a shrub.

GROUND-NUT (*Bot.*) the *Arachis*, an annual.

GROUND-PINE (*Bot.*) the *Teucrium Chamæpitys*.

GROUND-RATAN (*Bot.*) the *Rhapis flabelliformis*.

GROUNDSEL (*Bot.*) the *Senecio vulgaris*, an annual.

GROU'ND-PLAN (*Archit.*) vide *Ground*.

GROU'ND-PLATE (*Archit.*) vide *Ground*.

GROU'ND-PLOT (*Archit.*) vide *Ground*.

GROU'ND-PLUMBING (*Sport.*) the finding out the depth of the water in fishing.

GROU'NDLING (*Ich.*) the *Cobitis tænia* of Linnæus, a fish so called because it keeps under stones in small brooks. It makes a hissing noise when handled, and feeds on worms and the spawn of other fish.

GROU'ND SILL (*Archit.*) vide *Ground*.

GROU'ND-TACKLE (*Mar.*) a general name for all ropes and furniture belonging to the anchors, or employed in securing a ship in a road or harbour.—*Ground-tier*, vide *Tier*.—*Ground-timbers*, timbers which lie on the keel.—*Ground-ways*, large pieces of timber laid across the ship, or dock, to place the blocks upon.

GROU'ND-TOW (*Mech.*) the loose hemp that comes from the sides of the hatchellers and spinners in hemp-making.

GROU'ND-WAYS (*Mar.*) vide *Ground*.

GROUP (*Paint.*) a knot or assemblage of figures which, by the appearance of light and shade, appear to have a connexion with each other.

GROUP (*Mus.*) a word formerly applied to a certain kind of diminution of long notes, for the purpose of embellishment.

GROUPA'DE (*Man.*) a lofty kind of manege higher than the ordinary curvet.

GROUSE (*Orn.*) a bird larger than a partridge, but otherwise very similar in appearance. It inhabits the mountainous and woody parts of Europe and Asia, and is solitary, except in breeding time, when it is very inattentive to its safety, and easily caught. It is classed by Linnæus under the genus *Tetrao*, with the partridge and the quail. Grouse are called by sportsmen *red* and *black heath-game*.

GRO'WING (*Mar.*) implies the direction of the cable towards the anchors. "The cable *grows* on the star-board bow," i. e. stretches towards the starboard or right side.

GROWME (*Mech.*) a machine to stretch woollen cloth on after it is woven; mentioned in statute 43, *Ed.* 3, c. 10.

GROWTH *Halfpenny* (*Law*) a rate paid in some places for tithe of every fat beast.

GRUA'RIA (*Archæol.*) the principal officers of the forest.

GRUB (*Ent.*) another name for the maggot.

TO GRUB (*Husband.*) to delve or dig up trees by the roots.

GRU'BAGE (*Husband.*) *Grubbage*, or *Grub-axe*, a tool for grubbing up roots.

GRUBS (*Med.*) a kind of small white unctuous pimples or tumours rising on the face, chiefly on the alæ of the nose.

GRU'MA (*Chem.*) the tartar of wine.

GRUME (*Med.*) *grumus*, a concreted clot of blood, milk, or any other substance.

GRU'MOUS *blood* (*Med.*) that which is too thick for circulation.

GRUMOUS *roots* (*Bot.*) those which are composed of several knobs, as the Asphodel and Pile-Wort.

GRU'MUS (*Med.*) vide *Grume*.

GRU'PPO (*Mus.*) Italian for a trill or shake.

GRUS (*Astron.*) the Crane, one of the new constellations, containing 13 stars.

GRUS (*Orn.*) is the Crane, or the *Ardea grus* of Linnæus.

GRUTUM (*Med.*) a hard white tubercle of the skin, resembling a millet-seed in size and appearance.

GRY'LLUS (*Bot.*) the *Andropogon gryllus* of Linnæus.

GRYLLUS (*Ent.*) a genus of hemipterous insects, having the head inflected, and hind legs formed for leaping. It comprehends the Locust and Cricket tribe.

GRY'PHIERS (*Surg.*) an instrument for extracting the mole out of the uterus.

GRY'PHUS (*Alch.*) a name for the philosopher's stone.

GRY'POSIS (*Med.*) γρύπωσις, an incurvation of the nails.

GRYPS (*Myth.*) γρύψ, a fabulous creature, half an eagle and half a lion, as in the annexed figure, having the body and paws of a lion, and the wings of an eagle, to express strength and swiftness combined. The poets feign that Apollo had his chariot drawn by griffins.

GU'ABAM (*Bot.*) a sweet and cooling fruit which grows in the East Indies.

GUA'BI *pocacu pica* (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa vaga* of Linnæus.

GUACA'TANA (*Bot.*) a plant of New Spain, effectual in the hæmorrhoids.

GUAIABA'RA (*Bot.*) a tree of Hispaniola.

GUAIA'BO (*Bot.*) the *Psidium pomiferum* of Linnæus.

GUAJA'CUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* subulate; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* broader; *style* short; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsules* two; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Guajacum officinale*, Officinal Guajacum, or Lignum Vitæ, native of the West Indies.—*Guajacum afrum*, *Guilandinoides*, *Acacia*, *Schotia*, *Theodora*, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Raii Hist.*

GUAJA'VA (*Bot.*) the *Psidium pyrierum* of Linnæus.

GUAICA'NA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Diospyros*.

GUAJE'RA (*Bot.*) the *Chrysobalanus Icaco* of Linnæus.

GUAN (*Orn.*) a bird of Guana, about two feet six inches long, the *Penelope cristata* of Linnæus.

GUA'NA (*Zool.*) a sort of lizard inhabiting India, and the warmer parts of America. It is the *Lacerta guana et calotes* of Linnæus.

GUANABA'NUS (*Bot.*) the same as the *Annona* of Linnæus.

GU'AO (*Bot.*) an Indian tree, the *Comocladia dentata* of Linnæus.

GUAPARA'IBA (*Bot.*) the Mangrove-tree, the *Rhizophora gymnorrhiza* of Linnæus. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

GUARANTE'E (*Polit.*) a prince or power appointed by stipulating parties, to see that articles of agreement are performed on each side.

GUARANTEE (*Law*) he whom the warranter undertakes to indemnify, or secure from damage.

GUARD (*Law*) in Latin *custodia*, French *garde*, custody, or care of defence. Sometimes it is taken for the guardianship of children, and sometimes for a writ of wardship, as *droit de garde*, *ejectione de garde*, and *ravishment de garde*. *F. N. B.* 139.

GUARD (*Mil.*) the duty of guarding or defending any post or person from being surprized by an enemy. The term *Guard* is also taken for the soldiers who perform the office of guarding, which are distinguished into—*Life*, *Horse*, and *Foot-guards*, troops kept to guard the king's person, which are collectively called Household Troops.—*Yeomen of the guards*, a kind of foot guards, first raised by Henry VII. in 1485, for the defence of the King's person.—*Advanced-guard* or *Van-guard*, a party of either horse or foot that marches before a considerable body to give notice of any approaching danger.—*Rear-guard*, that part of the army which brings up the rear in a march. Rear-Guard is also a corporal's guard, placed in the rear of a regiment to keep good order in that part of the camp.—*Main-guard*, that from which all other guards are detached.—*Piquet-guard*, a given number of horse always in readiness, in case of an alarm, to begin the attack if necessary.—*Provost-guard*, an officer's guard that attends the provost in his rounds to prevent desertion, &c.—*Quarter-guard*, soldiers entrusted with the guard of a post.—*Grand-guard*, a guard composed of three or four squadrons of horse, commanded by a field officer, posted about a mile from the camp on the right and left wings towards the enemy.—*Post-guard*, a guard detached from the main-guard.—*Guard-room*, a room where guards are stationed for a given time.—*Standard-guard*, a small guard under a corporal, which mounts on foot in front of each regiment.

GUARD (*Fenc.*) a posture proper to defend the body from the sword of the antagonist.

GUA'RDANT (*Her.*) vide *Gardant*.

GUA'RDIAN (*Law*) *custos*, one who hath the charge of any person or thing. Guardians are distinguished into—*Guardians by nature*, as the father or the mother.—*Guardians for nurture*, one appointed by the ordinary to take care of the infant's person and property.—*Guardian in socage*, otherwise called *guardians by the common law*, the next of kin who acts in cases where the minor is entitled to lands.—*Guardian by statute*, or *testamentary guardian*, one appointed according to the statute of 12 *Car.* 2, c. 24.—*Customary guardian*, as the guardian of orphans by custom in London and other boroughs.—*Guardians by election of the ward*, when, from a defect in the law, a minor finds himself unprovided with a guardian.—*Guardian by appointment* is either of the Lord Chancellor or the Ecclesiastical Court.—*Guardian of the Cinque Ports*, vide *Warden*.—*Guardian of the Spiritualities*, he who collects the spiritualities of any bishopric during the vacancy of the see.—*Guardian of the Temporalities*, the person to whose custody a vacant see or abbey was entrusted by the king, who, as steward of the goods and profits, was to give an account to the escheator, and the latter into the Exchequer.

GUARE'RVA-OBA (*Bot.*) vide *Cucumis*.

GUARI'RIGUIMYMIA (*Bot.*) the *Bignonia pentaphylla* of Linnæus.

GUA'SSEM (*Med.*) black scorbutic spots spoken of by Avicenna.

GUASTALLA'NI (*Ecc.*) a religious order of monks and nuns, instituted by the countess of Guastalla in the sixteenth century.

GUA'VA (*Bot.*) the *Psidium pyriferum* of Linnæus.

GU'DGEON (*Ich.*) a fresh-water-fish of the carp kind, the *Cyprinus gobio* of Linnæus, having a narrow-spotted body, which varies its colour with age. It is very tenacious of life, and its flesh is very white and delicious.

GU'DGEONS (*Mar.*) Rudder-irons.

GUE'LPHIC *Order* (*Her.*) a new military order of Hanover, instituted in 1815, entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

GUELPHS (*Polit.*) and *Ghibelines*, two potent factions in Italy, the former of which took part with the emperor of Germany, and the latter with the Pope.

GUE'RITE (*Fort.*) a small tower of stone or wood generally upon the point of a bastion, or on the angles of the shoulder to hold a centinel.

GUE'ST-ROPE (*Mar.*) a rope by which the boat is kept steady while she is in tow.

GUE'STE (*Com.*) a long measure in the Mogul's dominions, equal to about one-fifth of the Dutch aune.

GUE'ZE (*Com.*) a Persian long measure, equal to two feet and upwards.

GUIDE (*Mus.*) a name given to that note in a figure which leads off, and announces the subject.

GUIDO'N (*Mil.*) a standard anciently used by the King's life-guards.

GUIDON (*Mus.*) French for a direct. [vide *Direct*]

GUI'DNIA (*Bot.*) the *Guarea trichilioides.*

GUILANDI'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved. — COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* subulate; *anthers* oblong. —PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *legume* one-celled; *seeds* globular.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Guilandina bonduc, Bonduc magnus*, seu *Lobus*, Yellow Bonduc or Nicker-tree.—*Guilandina bonducella*, seu *Crista*, Grey Bonduc. *Guilandina moringa, Moringa hyperanthera, Balanus*, seu *Lignum*, Smooth Bonduc. *Bauh. Pin.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.*

GUILANDINA is also the *Guiacum afrum* of Linnæus.

GUILD (*Law*) a fraternity or company, so called because every one was *guildan*, i. e. to pay something towards the charge and support of the company. Also a tribute, tax, or amercement. 27 *Ed.* 3; 11 *H.* 6.—*Guild Rents*, rents payable to the crown by any guild or fraternity.

GUI'LDA *Mercatoria* (*Law*) or the *Merchants' Guild*, a licence or privilege granted to merchants, whereby they are enabled to hold certain pleas of land, &c. 37 *Ed.* 3, &c.

GUI'LDER (*Com.*) another name for the *Florin.*

GUILDHA'LDA *Teutonicorum* (*Law*) the fraternity of Easterling merchants in London, called the Still-yard. *Stat.* 22, *H.* 8, c. 8.

GUILE *of Ale and Beer* (*Husband.*) the quantity of beer brewed at one time.

GUILE *of August* (*Ecc.*) a festival celebrated on the first of August, the day of St. Peter *ad vincula.*

GUILLOTI'NE (*Polit.*) a decapitating machine which was introduced into France during the horrors of the French Revolution. Its use has been since discontinued.

GUI'LLEMOT (*Orn.*) a sea-fowl, having a slender tongue the size of the bill; the *Colymbus grylle*, &c. of Linnæus.

GUI'NEA (*Com.*) an English gold coin, so called from Guinea, in Africa, because the first guineas that were struck were of gold from that country. It was at first only of 20*s.* value, it then rose to 21*s.* 6*d.* and was afterwards reduced to 21*s.* which value it has retained ever since. It was first coined in the reign of Charles II. [vide *Coining*]

GUI'NEA-HEN (*Orn.*) an African bird, the *Numidia meleagris* of Linnæus, which is domesticated in Europe, and makes a harsh unpleasant cry.

GUINEA-HEN (*Bot.*) the *Petiveria* of Linnæus.—Guinea-Pepper, the *Capsicum annuum.*—Guinea-Wheat, the *Zea Mayo.*

GUI'NEA-PIG (*Zool.*) an animal betwixt a rabbit and a mouse, the *Cavia cobaya* of Linnæus, which is an inhabitant of Brazil, but domesticated in Europe. It is perpetually restless when awake, running to and fro, grunting, or eating. It feeds on vegetables, drinks water, has two teats, and brings forth young many times a year.

GUISARMIE'RS (*Mil.*) French for a body of free archers, or bowmen, so called from the *guisarme*, a sort of javelin, which was used in hunting the boar.

GUITA'RRE (*Mus.*) Italian for a stringed instrument, somewhat larger than a violin.

GULES (*Her.*) probably from the Persian *guhl*, a rose, or rose colour; is a name for the colour of red, which is represented by perpendicular lines in engraving, as in the annexed figure.

GULF (*Geog.*) a part of the sea that runs between two lands called *streights.*

GULL (*Orn.*) or Sea-Gull, a bird with a light body and long wings, the *Larus* of Linnæus, which is very voracious, feeding on fish and carrion.

GU'LLING (*Mar.*) a term applied to the pin of a block or pulley when it eats into the shiver, or for the yard when it eats into the mast.

GU'LLY (*Geog.*) any hollow which has been made by running water.

GULLY-HOLE (*Mech.*) the hole at the grate of a street channel where the water passes off.

GUM (*Bot.*) *gummi*, a concreted vegetable juice which exudes through the bark of certain trees, and hardens on the surface. Chemists reckon those only to be *gums* which are soluble in water. Those soluble only in spirits are called *resins*, and those of a middle nature *gum-resins.* The principal sorts of gums are the—*Gum-Arabic*, called simply *gum*, by way of distinction, is the juice of the Acacia.—*Gum-Ammoniac*, so called from Ammonia, whence it was first brought.—*Gum-Lac*, the juice of the *Croton laccifera.—Gum-Copal, Elemi, Tragacantha*, &c. [vide *Copal*, &c.]

GU'MA (*Chem.*) Mercury.

GU'M-BOIL (*Med.*) vide *Parulis.*

GU'MMA (*Med.*) a strumous tumour on the periosteum of a bone.

GU'MMI (*Bot.*) vide *Gum.*

GUMS (*Anat.*) *gingivæ*, the vascular and elastic substance that covers the alveolar arches of the upper and under jaws, and embraces the necks of the teeth.

GUN (*Mil.*) any sort of fire-arms or offensive weapons with which shot, bullets, &c. are discharged.—*Great Guns* are the same as cannon.—The *Evening gun*, or the *Morning gun*, are those pieces of ordnance which are fired morning and evening, to give notice to the drums and trumpets to sound the retreat and the *reveillé.—Gun-fire*, the time at which the morning or evening gun is fired.—*Gun-metal*, for brass guns, is composed of eight or ten pounds of tin to one hundred pounds of copper.—*Gun-powder*, a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.—*Gun-shot*, the distance of the point blank range of a shot from a cannon.—*Gun-tackle*, the ropes, blocks, &c. affixed to the carriage of a gun.

GUN-BOAT (*Mar.*) a boat generally made with a flat bottom, to serve as a kind of floating battery.

GUNDE'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 5 *Polygamia segregata.*

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* long.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary; *rec.* common.

Species. The single species is a perennial, as the *Gundelia Tournefortii, Eryngium*, seu *Silybum*, native of the Levant.

GU'N-FIRE (*Mil.*) vide *Gun.*

GU'N-METAL (*Mil.*) vide *Gun.*

GU'NNEL (*Mar.*) vide *Gunwale.*

GU'NNER (*Mil.*) the lowest rank of private men in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.—*Master-gunner*, one selected from the non-commissioned officers of artillery to take charge of the ordnance, &c.

GUNNERA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Ernest Gunnerus, Bishop of Drontheim, Class 20 *Gynandria*, Order 2 *Diandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *ament* verticelled.—COR. none. STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* two; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species is the *Gunnera perpensa, Perpensum, Petasites*, seu *Blitum*, Marsh Marygold-leaved Gunnera, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

GU'NNERY (*Mil.*) the art of determining the motions of bodies shot from cannon, &c.

GU'N-POWDER (*Mil.*) vide *Gun.*

GUN-POWDER-PLOT (*Ecc.*) a festival kept on the fifth of November, for the happy deliverance of King James I. and the estates of the realm, by the discovery of the Gun-Powder-Plot.

GU'N-SHOT (*Mil.*) vide *Gun.*

GU'N-STONE (*Her.*) an ancient name for the pellet.

GU'NTER'S CHAIN (*Math.*) an instrument made use of in surveying land, so called from its inventor Mr. Gunter, Geometry Professor at Gresham College.—*Gunter's lines*, lines of numbers employed in performing arithmetical operations.—*Gunter's quadrant*, an instrument for finding the hour of the day, the azimuth, &c.—*Gunter's scale*, a large scale for resolving questions in plain sailing.

GU'NWALE (*Mar.*) or *Gunnel*, the upper part of a ship's sides, from the half deck to the forecastle: also, the lower part of that port where any ordnance is.

GU'PPAX (*Com.*) a weight used in the streights of Malacca.

GU'RGES (*Her.*) a whirlpool, borne as a charge in coats of arms.

GURGY'PTING (*Falc.*) a term applied to a hawk when it is stiff and choked up.

GU'RNARD (*Ich.*) a sort of sea fish, the *Trigla* of Linnæus, remarkable for having articulate appendages to the ventral and pectoral fins. It feeds on crabs and testaceous animals, and its flesh is very good.

GUSSET (*Her.*) an abatement in coat armour. [vide *Abatement*]

GUSTATO'RII (*Anat.*) vide *Hypoglossi.*

GUSTATO'RIUS (*Anat.*) a name for the third maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

GUSTA'VIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 8 *Polyandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* conical; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *berry* subglobose; *beans* several.

Species. The single species, the *Gustavia angusta*, seu *Japaran-diba*, is a tree.

GU'STO (*Mus.*) Italian for taste, as *con gusto*, with taste.

GUSTO'SO (*Mus.*) an Italian word, signifying with taste.

GU'STUS (*Med.*) the organ of taste.

GUT (*Mar.*) the opening of a river or brook.

GU'TTA (*Bot.*) the *Gambogia gutta* of Linnæus.

GUTTA (*Med.*) a drop; a mode of administering liquid medicines. *Gutta* was also formerly the name of the apoplexy, from the supposition that it was occasioned by a drop of blood falling from the brain upon the heart.—*Gutta opaca*, a name for the cataract.—*Gutta serena*, vide *Amaurosis.*—*Guttæ nigræ*, or Black Drops, a secret preparation of opium.—*Guttæ rosaceæ*, red spots upon the face and nose.

GU'TTÆ (*Archit.*) the name of six small drops, resembling bells in form, below each triglyph in the architrave of the Doric order. *Vitruv.* l. 4, c. 1.

GUTTA'LIS (*Anat.*) vide *Arytænoides.*

GUTTE'E (*Her.*) or *Gutty*, from the Latin *gutta*, a drop; an epithet for a field or bearing filled with drops, which alter their denomination according to the tincture they are of, as *Guttée de Larmes*, i. e. drops of tears when they are blue, as in the annexed figure, he beareth, "*sable*, a turnip *proper*, a chief *or*, guttée de larmes, by the name of *Dammant*, of Suffolk." So, likewise,—*Guttée de Poix*, drops of pitch for the black drops.—*Guttée d'Eau*, drops of water for the white.—*Guttée de sang*, drops of blood for the red.—*Guttée d'or*, drops of gold for the yellow.

GU'TTER-LEDGE (*Mar.*) a cross bar laid along the middle of a large hatchway in some vessels to support the covers.

GUTT'ERA (*Archæol.*) a gutter or water-spout.

GU'TTUR (*Anat.*) λάρυγξ, the *larynx* or *Aspera arteria. Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. Hum.* l. 1, c. 9.

GU'TTURAL LETTERS (*Gram.*) letters which are pronounced with the throat.

GUVE *de Ronde* (*Fort.*) the same as a single tenaille.

GUY (*Mar.*) 1. A rope used to keep steady any weighty body. 2. A tackle for confining a boom forward. 3. A large slack rope, extending from the head of the mainmast to the head of the foremast, for the support of any tackle with which a ship is loaded or unloaded.

GUY (*Com.*) an Indian measure answering to the English yard.

GU'ZES (*Her.*) a name for roundles when they are sanguine.

GWABR-MERCHED (*Law*) a British word for a fine or payment made to the lords of some manors upon the marriage of their tenants' daughters, or otherwise, on their committing incontinency.

GWA'LSTOW (*Archæol.*) a place of execution. *Leg. H.* 1, c. 11.

GWAYF (*Law*) goods left in the highway by felons, which were forfeited to the King or the lord of the manor.

GWI'NIAD (*Ich.*) a sort of salmon.

GY'BING (*Mar.*) the act of shifting a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.

GY'LPUT (*Archæol.*) the name of a court held every three weeks in the Pathbew, a hundred of Warwickshire.

GY'LT-WITE (*Archæol.*) a compensation or amends for trespass. *LL. Edgar. Reg. Anno.* 964.

GYMNA'NDRA (*Bot.*) the *Bartsia gymnandra* of Linnæus.

GYMNA'NTHES (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 8 *Monadelphia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *ament* compound.—COR. none. STAM. *filaments* naked; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* scarcely any; *stigma* roundish.—PER. *capsule* three-valved; *seeds* many.

Species. The two species are shrubs, as the *Gymnanthes lucida* et *ellipta*, natives of the West Indies.

GYMNA'SIARCH (*Ant.*) γυμνασιάρχης, the governor of a school or college. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 42.

GYMNA'SIUM (*Ant.*) γυμνάσιον, ἀπὸ τῦ γυμνάζειν, i. e. from exercising naked; a place where wrestlers and other gamesters exercised themselves in their several feats of agility; whence it was afterwards taken for a public school where the mind was exercised after a like manner. *Thucyd.* l. 5, c. 82; *Cic. de Orat.* l. 2, c. 5; l. 1, c. 13, &c.; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 37; *Plin.* l. 1, ep. 22.

GYMNA'STICS (*Med.*) γυμναστική, that part of physic which teaches how to preserve health by means of exercise.

GYMNO'SOPHISTS (*Phil.*) γυμνοσοφισταί, a sect of Indian philosophers who always went naked and lived a solitary life.

GYMNOSPE'RMÆ (*Bot.*) from γυμνὸς, naked, and σπέρμα, seed; an epithet for plants having their seeds naked, in distinction from those which have their seeds inclosed in a capsule or other vessel.

GYMNOSPE'RMIA (*Bot.*) the *Verticillatæ* of Ray, and the *Labiati* of Tournefort; the name of the First Order in the Class *Didynamia* in Linnæus' Artificial Arrangement, comprehending those plants which have four stamens, namely, two middle ones shorter than the two outer ones within a ringent flower, succeeded by four naked seeds. [vide *Didynamia*]

GYMNOTHO'RAX (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes, of the *Apodal* Order, having an eel-shaped body and no pectoral fin.

GYMNO'TUS (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes, of the *Apodal* Order,

having a head with lateral opercula, two *tentacula* at the upper lip; *body* compressed.

GYNÆ'CIA (*Med.*) γυναικία, the menses.

GYNÆCE'UM (*Ant.*) γυναικεῖον, a place of privacy set apart in a building for the women. *Vitruv.* l. 6, c. 10.

GYNÆ'CIUM (*Chem.*) a name for antimony, because it was used by the women in painting their eyelids.

GYNÆCOMA'STON (*Med.*) γυναικομαστὸν; an epithet for an enormous increase in the breasts of women. *Gal.*

GYNÆCOMA'STOS (*Med.*) γυναικομαστὸς; an epithet for a man having turgid breasts like those of a woman. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 6, c. 46.

GYNÆCOMY'STAX (*Anat.*) the hair on the female *pudenda.*

GYNA'NDRIA (*Bot.*) from γυνὴ, a woman, and ἀνὴρ, a man; the name of the twentieth Class in the Linnean Artificial System, containing all plants with hermaphrodite flowers which have the stamens growing upon the style. It consists of four orders, namely, *Diandria, Triandria, Hexandria*, and *Dodecandria*. Among the genera is the *Orchis; Aristolochia*, or Birth-Wort; *Cytinus*, Rape of Cistus, &c.

GYNA'NTHROPOS (*Anat.*) a sort of hermaphrodite, which partakes more of the female than of the male.

GYNECA'NTHE (*Bot.*) the Briony.

GYNOPO'GON (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* globular.—PER. *berry* subglobular: *seed* single.

Species. The species are the—*Gynopogon stellatum.*—*Gynopogon alyxia.*—*Gynopogon scandens*, &c.

GYPOSOPHY'TON (*Bot.*) the Pimpinella.

GYPSO'PHILA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* bell-shaped.—COR. *petals* roundish.—STAM. *filaments* subulate; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* almost globular; *styles* filiform; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* globular; *seeds* many.

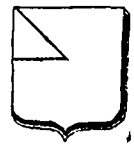
Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Gypsophila repens, Saponaria*, seu *Alsine*, Creeping Gypsophila.—*Gypsophila prostrata*, Trailing Gypsophila.—*Gypsophila altissima*, seu *Caryophyllus*, Upright Gypsophila.—*Gypsophila saxifraga, Dianthus, Tunica*, seu *Betonica*, Small Gypsophila; but the *Gypsophila viscosa*, Clammy Gypsophila, and the *Gypsophila muralis*, seu *Lychnis*, Wall Gypsophila, are annuals. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Raii Hist.*

GYPSOPHILA is also the *Arenaria tetraquetia* of Linnæus.

GY'PSUM (*Min.*) a genus of Calcareous Earths, consisting of carbonate of lime, and united with sulphuric acid. The principal species is the *Gypsum alabastrum*, Plaster of Paris, or Alabaster.

GY'RFALCON (*Orn.*) a beautiful species of the Falcon, which, when falconry was in vogue, was used for the noblest game, as cranes and herons. It is called by Willoughby the *White Falcon*, because its whole plumage is of this colour, in some cases without the mixture of any other.

GY'RON (*Her.*) an ordinary, consisting of two straight lines drawn from divers parts of the escutcheon, and making an acute angle in the Fesse point of the same, as in the annexed figure.



GY'RONNY (*Her.*) an epithet for a field that is divided into six, eight, ten, &c. triangular parts, of two different tinctures, as, "Gyronny of eight pieces, *argent* and *gules*."

H.

H. (*Ant.*) vide *Abbreviations.*

H. (*Law*) vide *Abbreviations.*

H. (*Gram.*) vide *Abbreviations.*

H. (*Her.*) stands for the *middle base*, a point in the escutcheon. [vide *Escutcheon*]

H. (*Arith.*) formerly stood for 200.

HABA'SCUM (*Bot.*) an American root, like a parsnip.

HA'BDALA (*Theol.*) a religious ceremony among the Jews in their private families, with which they conclude the sabbath.

HA'BEAS *corpora juratorum* (*Law*) a writ which lies to compel the attendance of a jury, or any of them, upon a *venire facias*, for the trial of a cause brought to issue.—*Habeas corpus*, a writ which a man imprisoned may have out of the King's Bench to remove him thither, and to answer the cause thereto. It is of *different* kinds, according to the nature of the cause, as—*Habeas corpus ad respondendum*, when a man hath a cause of action against one who is confined by the process of some inferior court, in order to remove the prisoner, and charge him with this new action in the court above.—*Habeas corpus ad satisfaciendum*, when a prisoner hath had judgment against him in an action, and the plaintiff is desirous to bring him up to some superior court to charge him with process of execution.—*Habeas corpus upon a capi*, where a party is taken in execution in a court below.—*Habeas corpus ad prosequendum*, for removing a prisoner in order to prosecute an action.—*Habeas corpus ad testificandum, deliberandum, &c.* for bearing testimony in any court, or for being tried in the proper jurisdiction wherein the fact was committed, &c.

HA'BECK (*Mech.*) an instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

HABECK (*Her.*) this instrument is borne in the arms of the Clothiers' Company.

HABE'NDUM (*Law*) a word of form in a deed or conveyance, which must consist of two parts, namely, the *premises* and the *habendum*, i. e. to have and to hold.

HABE'NTIA (*Law*) a term for riches; and *habentes homines*, rich men.

HABERDA'SHER (*Com.*) a dealer in miscellaneous goods, particularly small matters.

HABERDA'SHERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated in 1447. Their armorial ensigns are, as in the annexed figure, "Barry nebule of six, *argent* and *azure*; on a bend, *gules*, a lion passant gardant *or*."

HABERE *facias possessionem* (*Law*) a judicial writ which lies where one has recovered a term for years in action of *ejectione firmæ*, to put him into possession. *F. N. B.* 167.—*Habere facias seisinam*, a writ directed to the sheriff to given seisin of a freehold estate recovered in the King's Courts *ejectione firmæ*, or by any other action. *Old Nat. Brev.* 154; *Reg. Orig.* 156; *West. Symb.* part ii.

—*Habere facere visum*, a writ that lies in divers cases in real actions, as *Formedon*, &c.

HABE'RGEON (*Archæol.*) a little coat of mail, covering the head and shoulders.

HA'BERJECTS (*Com.*) a sort of cloth of a mixed colour.

HABI'LIMENTS *of war* (*Mil.*) all sorts of armour and warlike stores.

HA'BIT (*Log.*) ⁂, a predicament denoting a certain adventitious quality, either of body or mind, facilitating the power of acting.

HA'BLE (*Archæol.*) a seaport town.

HACHE'E (*Mil.*) a punishment in the old French service, wherein an offender was compelled to carry a pack or saddle on his back to a certain distance.

HA'CHEA (*Archæol.*) a pick-axe.

HA'CKERY (*Mil.*) an Indian two-wheeled cart drawn by bullocks.

HA'CKNEY (*Com.*) the name of any coach that is let out for hire.

HA'CUB (*Bot.*) another name for the *Gundelia* of Linnæus.

HA'DBOTE (*Law*) a recompence or amends made for violence offered to a person in Holy Orders.

HA'DDOCK (*Ich.*) a fish of the cod-kind, the *Gadus æglefinus* of Linnæus, which inhabits the Northern seas, but migrates in vast shoals to the Yorkshire coast about Christmas. It feeds on young herrings, and is eagerly hunted after by seals and other marine animals. As a food, its flesh is white and tolerably good.

HADE *of Land* (*Archæol.*) a small quantity of land.

HADERU'NGA (*Archæol.*) respect or distinction of persons. *Leg. Æthel.*

HA'DGONEL (*Archæol.*) a tax or mulct. *Mon. Angl.*

HADRO'BOLUM (*Bot.*) a kind of sweet-smelling gum in Media. *Plin.* l. 12, c. 9.

HÆCCE'ITY (*Chem.*) Quintessence.

HÆMACHA'TES (*Min.*) αἱμαχάτης, a kind of blood-coloured agate, from αἷμα, blood, and ἀχάτης, agate. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10; *Solin.* c. 5.

HÆMAGO'GOS (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, and ἄγω, to draw; a medicine which provokes the menstrual discharge.

HÆMALO'PIA (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, and ὀπτόμαι, to see; a disease in the eyes in which all things appear of a red colour. *Gal. de Comp. Med. sec. Loc.* l. 4, c. 8; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

HÆ'MALOPS (*Med.*) αἱμαλόψ, from αἷμα, blood, and ὤψ, the face; a blood-shot eye, or a red mark in the face, &c. *Gal. cont. Lyc.; Erot. Lex. Hippocrat.*; *Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

HÆMANTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *involucre* six-leaved.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* simple; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seed* solitary.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Hæmanthus coccineus*, Scarlet Hæmanthus, or Blood-flower.—*Hæmanthus puniceus*, Waved-leaved Hæmanthus.—*Hæmanthus ciliaris*, *Amaryllis*, *Lilium*, seu *Bulbus Hæmanthus multiflorus*, Many-flower Hæmanthus, or Blood-flower, &c.

HÆMATEME'SIS (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, and ἐμέω, to vomit; a vomiting of blood.

HÆMA'TIA (*Med.*) αἱματία, a sort of garum, made of the intestines of fish.

HÆMATI'TES (*Min.*) αἱματίτης, from αἷμα, blood; the bloodstone, a kind of stone so called, either from its property of stopping blood or from its red colour. Pliny mentions five sorts, varying in colour and hardness. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 144; *Plin.* l. 36, c. 20; *Gal. de Simpl.*; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 14, c. 57; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 1 p *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

HÆMA'TOCELE (*Med.*) αἱματοκήλη, from αἷμα, blood, and κήλη, a tumour; a hernia from extravasation of blood.

HÆMATOCHY'SIS (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, and χέω, to pour out; an hæmorrhage.

HÆMATO'DES (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, and εἶδος, a likeness; a name for a fleshy excrescence that has the appearance of blood.

HÆMATO'LOGY (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, and λόγος, a doctrine; the doctrine of the blood.

HÆMATOMPHALOCELE (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a hernia; a species of ecchymosis, a tumour about the navel.

HÆMATOPHLEBO'ESTASIS (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, φλέψ, a vein; and στάσις, a station; a suppression of the impetuous current and intumescence in the blood of the veins. *Gal. Exeges. Hippocrat. Vocab.*; *Gorr. Def. Med.*; *Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

HÆMA'TOPUS (*Orn.*) the Sea-Pie, or Pied Oyster-Catcher, a genus of birds, of the Order *Grallæ*, having the *bill* compressed; *nostrils* linear; *tongue* a third part as long as the bill; *feet* formed for running.

HÆMATOPO'DESIS (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, and πηδάω, to leap: the leaping of the blood from a wounded artery.

HÆMATO'SIS (*Med.*) vide *Hæmorrhage*.

HÆMATO'XYLUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oval.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* capillary; *stigma* funnel-shaped.—PER. *legume* flat; *seeds* few.

Species. The single species, the *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, seu *Lignum campechianum*, Logwood, Blood-wood, Campeschewood, is a tree.

HÆMATU'RIA (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, and οὖρον, urine; the voiding of blood with urine.

HÆMOCE'RCHNUS (*Med.*) αἱμόκερχνος, from αἷμα, blood, and κερχνός, a shrill noise; blood brought up from the fauces with a rattling noise, or that which is at the same time bloody and dry. *Gal. Exeges. Hippocrat. Vocab.*; *Erotian. Lex. Hippocrat.*; *Gorr. Def. Med.*; *Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

HÆMO'DIA (*Med.*) αἱμωδία, from αἱμωδέω, to stupify; a painful stupor of the teeth caused by acrid and austere substances touching them. *Gal. de Loc. Affect.* l. 2, c. 6.

HÆMO'PTOE (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, and πτύω, to spit; a spitting of blood. *Gal. de Simpl. Med. Fac.* l. 8, &c.

HÆMOPTYICUS (*Med.*) αἱμοπτυικός, one who spits blood.

HÆMO'PTYSIS (*Med.*) αἱμόπτυσις, from αἷμα, blood, and πτύω, to spit; spitting of blood, a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Hæmorrhagiæ*.

HÆ'MORRHAGE (*Med.*) αἱμορραγία, from αἷμα, blood, and ῥηγνύμι, to break forth; a spontaneous and præternatural effusion of blood. *Hippocrat.* l. 4, aphor. 27; *Aret. de Acut. Morb.* l. 2, c. 2; *Gal. Exeges. Hippocrat. Vocab.*; *Gorr. Def. Med.*; *Erotian. Lex. Hippocrat.*; *Cœl. Aurelian. de Morb. Chron.* l. 2, c. 9; *Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

HÆMORRHA'GIÆ, *in Cullen's Nosology*, is the name of an order of diseases in the Class *Pyrexiæ*, which is characterized by pyrexia, accompanied with a discharge of blood.

HÆMORRHO'IDAL (*Anat.*) αἱμόῤῥοος, an epithet for the arteries and veins of the rectum. *Hippocrat. de Fract. et Gal. Comm.* 2.

HÆMORRHO'IDES (corruptly written Emerods) (*Med.*) αἱμοῤῥοΐδες, from αἷμα, blood, and ῥέω, to flow; the piles, or a discharge of blood from the hæmorrhoidal veins of the anus. *Hippocrat. de Hæmorr.*; *Cels.* l. 6, c. 18; *Gal. Def. Med.*; *Oribas. Synop.* l. 9, c. 18; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 6, c. 79; *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 1, c. 20; *Gorr. Def. Med.*; *Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

HÆMORRHOIS, a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Pyrexia*, Order *Hæmorrhagiæ*.

HÆMORROSCO'PIA (*Med.*) αἱμοῤῥοσκοπία, from αἷμα, blood, and σκοπτόμαι, to inspect; an inspection of the blood.

HÆMO'RRHOUS (*Med.*) αἱμοῤῥοος, an epithet for a serpent, the bite of which is attended with painful hæmorrhages. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 5, c. 15.

HÆMORRHOUS (*Anat.*) αἱμόῤῥοος, an epithet for the veins which discharge blood freely when opened. [vide *Hæmorrhoidal*]

HÆMOSTA'RIA (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, and ἵστημι, to stand; a stagnation of blood.

HÆMOSTA'TICA (*Med.*) from αἷμα, blood, and ἵστημι, to stop; medicines which stop hæmorrhages. *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 4, c. 4.

HÆPHÆSTI'A (*Ant.*) ἡφαιστία, an Athenian festival held in honour of Ἥφαιστος, Vulcan, at which there were races with lighted torches. *Pausan.* l. 1.

HÆ'RMIA (*Bot.*) a sort of Indian fruit, like pepper.

HÆRE'DE *abducto* (*Law*) a writ lying for a lord, who having the wardship of his tenant under age, cannot come by his body, he being carried away. *Old Nat. Brev.* 93.—*Hærede deliberando alteri, qui habet custodiam terræ*, a writ directed to the sheriff to require one that had the body of an heir, being in ward, to deliver him to the person whose ward he was. *Reg. Orig.* 161.—*Hærede rapto.* [vide *Ravishment*]

HÆREDI'PETA (*Archæol.*) the next heir to lands.

HÆRE'SIARCH (*Ecc.*) αἱρεσιάρχης, the leader of a sect or heresy.

HÆRETA'RE (*Archæol.*) to give a right of inheritance.

HÆRE'TICO *comburendo* (*Law*) a writ which formerly lay for the burning of one who was convicted of heresy. *F. N. B.* 69.

HÆRU'CA (*Ent.*) a sort of worms which infest the intestines of the mouse.

HA'FNE (*Archæol.*) a haven or port.

HAFT (*Mech.*) the handle of a knife.

HAG (*Ich.*) *Gastobranchus*, a particular sort of fish, of an eel-shape, which is said to enter the mouths of fishes when taken by the hook, and to devour the whole except the skin and bone. It is of so gelatinous a nature, that when placed in a vessel of sea-water it soon turns it to glue.

HA'GARD *Hawk* (*Falcon.*) a wild hawk, which has preyed for herself before she was taken.

HAGIOGRAPHY (*Bibl.*) from ἅγιος, holy, and γράφω, to write; a name given by the Greeks to a part of the Scriptures. [vide *Canon*]

HAGIOSI'DERE (*Ecc.*) from ἅγιος, holy, and σίδηρος, iron; an instrument used by the Greeks who are under the dominion of the Turks, for the purpose of calling people to church, instead of a bell, which is prohibited.

HAGS (*Nat.*) a kind of fiery meteors, which appear on men's hair, or on the manes of the horses.

HAIA (*Archæol.*) a hedge or park. *Bract.* l. 2, c. 40.

HAIL (*Phy.*) or *hailstones*, aqueous concretions, usually in the form of white pellucid spherules.

TO HAIL *a ship* (*Mar.*) to salute her, and enquire whither she is bound, &c.

HAIL-WORK-FOLK (*Archæol.*) i. e. *holy-work-folk*, persons who hold land for the service of repairing or defending some church.

HAIMBALDA'TIO (*Law*) in the Scotch law, a seeking restitution for goods and chattels wrongfully taken away.

HAIMSU'CKEN (*Law*) vide *Homesocken*.

HAIR (*Anat.*) or hairs, *pili*, *capilli*; the hairs of the human body are thin, dry, elastic filaments arising from the skin, which consist of a *bulb*, or nervous vesicle, lying under the skin, and a *trunk*, which perforates the skin. The hair is differently denominated, according to its situation: that on the head is called *capilli*; over the eyes, *supercilia*; on the margin of the eye-lids, *cilia*; in the foramina of the nostrils, *vibrissæ*; in the external auditory passage, *pili auriculares*; on the upper lip, *mystax*; on the lower lip, and on the lower jaw, *barba*.

HAIR (*Chem.*) by a chemical analysis is found to be composed, for the most part, of an animal matter, together with some oil, iron, oxide of manganese, phosphate and carbonate of lime, silica, and sulphur.

HAIR-BRA'CKET (*Mar.*) the moulding which comes at the back of the figure, and breaks in with the upper cheek.

HA'IR-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Aira* of Linnæus, some of the species of which are perennials, and some annuals.

HAIR'S-BRE'ADTH (*Ant.*) among the Jews was accounted the 48th part of an inch.

HAKE (*Archæol.*) a pot-hook.

HAKE (*Ich.*) a sort of Blenny, the *Blennius phycis et trifurcatus* in the Linnean system.

HA'KEM (*Polit.*) a term in India for the governor of a city.

HA'KETIN (*Mil.*) a military coat of defence.

HA'LBERD (*Mil.*) or *halbert*, a weapon something like a spear, which was formerly carried by the serjeants of foot and artillery; it has lately been exchanged for the half-pike.

HALBERT (*Vet.*) a piece of iron soldered to the fore-part of a horse's shoe, to prevent a lame horse from treading on his toe.

HA'LBERT-WEED (*Bot.*) the *Calea lobata* of Linnæus.

HALBERDE'ER (*Mil.*) one who carries an halberd.

HA'LCYON (*Orn.*) ἁλκυών, παρὰ τὸ ἐν ἁλὶ κυΐσκειν, i. e. from laying its eggs in or near the sea; another name for the King-Fisher, which breeds on the sea-shore, about the Winter-Solstice, and during the time that its eggs are hatching there is no tempest or storm; wherefore, since the mariner might sail in full security during that period, they were called *dies halcyonides*, i. e. halcyon days.

Theocrit. Idyl. 7, v. 57.

> Χ' ἁλκυόνες στορεσοῦσι τὰ κύματα τήνοτε θάλασσαν
> Τόν τε νότον, τόν τ' ἴῦρον, ὃς ἴσχατα φυκία κινεῖ.

Ovid. Met. l. 11.

> *Perque dies placidos hiberno tempore septem*
> *Incubat Halcyone, pendentibus æquore nidis.*
> *Tum via tuta maris; ventos custodit et arcet*
> *Æolus egressu.—*

Arist. Hist. Anim. l. 5, c. 8; *Plin.* l. 10, c. 32; l. 18, c. 24.

HA'LCE (*Ich.*) a herring.

HALCE (*Cook.*) a salt liquor made of the entrails of fishes, pickle, brine, &c.

HA'LECUS (*Bot.*) the *Croton laciferum* of Linnæus.

HALE'SIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants so called from Stephen Hales, author of Vegetable Staticks, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* twelve; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *nut* oblong; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The two species are perennials, as the—*Halesia tetraptera*, Four-winged Halesia, or Snow-drop Tree.—*Halesia diptera*, Two-winged Halesia.

HALESIA is also the name of *Guettarda*.

HALF (*Her.*) an epithet applied to some things that are borne in coat-armour, as a *half-belt*, a *half-spade*, a *half-spear*, &c.

HALF-BLOO'D (*Law*) relationship by the father's or the mother's side only, which is no impediment to descents of fee-simple lands of the crown, &c. — *Half-feudal*, the moiety, or one half of a thing.

HALF-BLOO'M (*Min.*) a round mass of metals which comes out of the finery.

HALF-MA'RK (*Com.*) a noble, or six shillings and eightpence in money.

HALF-MO'ON (*Fort.*) an outwork having only two faces, forming together a saliant angle flanked by some part of the place, and of the other bastions.

HALF-SEA'L (*Law*) sealing commissions to delegates appointed upon any appeal in ecclesiastical cases.

HALF-TA'NGENTS (*Trigon.*) the tangents of half-arcs.

HALF-TO'NGUE (*Law*) a term applied to the trial of foreigners where one half of the jury are English, and the other half of the same country with the defendant, &c.

HALICA'CABUM (*Bot.*) the *Cardiospermum halicacabum* of Linnæus.

HA'LIMUM (*Bot.*) the *Sesamum portulacastrum.*

HA'LIMUS (*Bot.*) the *Atriplex halimus* of Linnæus.

HALINI'TRON (*Chem.*) Nitre.

HALIO'TIS (*Con.*) the Sea-Ear, a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea.*

Generic Character. *Animal* a limax; *shell* univalve, dilated, ear-shaped; *spire* lateral.

Species. The species are distinguished by differences in the shell.

HA'LLAGE (*Com.*) a fee paid for cloths carried for sale to Blackwell Hall, in the City of London.

HA'LLAMAS, or Hallowmass (*Archæol.*) an old name for the festival called All-Hallows.

HALLELU'JAH (*Mus.*) הללויה, from הלל, praise, ו, ye, יה, the Lord, i. e. praise ye the Lord; a part of church music in which these words are repeated. The singing of Hallelujahs was considered as a sort of invitation to praise the Lord.

HALLE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* none; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* small.

Species. The species is a perennial, as the *Halleria lucida*, seu *Solanum*, African Fly Honeysuckle.

HA'LLIARDS (*Mar.*) or *halyards*, those ropes which serve for hoisting up the yards, except the cross-jack and sprit-sail yards.

HA'LLIBUT (*Ich.*) a fish like a plaice.

HA'LLIER (*Sport.*) a net for catching birds.

HA'LLIMOTE (*Law*) or *hallmote*, from heall, a hall, and ȝemote, an assembly; the Saxon name for a court which is now called a Court-Baron.

HALM (*Husband.*) or *haulm*, the stalk of corn which is left after it has been cut.

HALMA'DES (*Cook.*) Pickled olives.

HA'LMYRAX (*Chem.*) a sort of nitre produced in the valleys of Media. *Plin.* l. 31, c. 10.

HALMYRO'DES (*Med.*) ἁλμυρώδης, salt, or salsuginous; an epithet for a sort of fever, in which, according to Galen, the external parts communicate to the touch an itching sensation, such as is felt from handling salt.

HA'LO (*Astron.*) ἅλως, *corona*; a certain meteor in form of a bright circle that is sometimes visible round the sun, moon, and stars.

HALO (*Anat.*) the red circle round the breasts of females.

HALORA'GIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 4 *Tetragynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* quadrifid.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* four; *stigma* simple.—PER. *drupe* dry; *seeds* nut bony.

Species. The species are the—*Haloragis prostrata*, native of Botany Island.—*Haloragis Cercodia, Cercodia*, seu *Tetragonia*, native of New Zealand, &c.

HALT (*Mil.*) the discontinuance of the march of troops.

HA'LTER (*Ant.*) ἅλτης, a name given by the ancients to pieces of lead or stone which the leapers threw into the air to augment the elasticity of the body in leaping. *Poll. Onom.* l. 10, segm. 64; *Lucian. Gymn.*; *Lips. in Senec. Epist.* 15, &c.

HALTER (*Man.*) a head-stall for a horse.

HA'LTERES (*Ent.*) or *Poisers*, two small round bodies under the wings of dipterous insects. [vide *Entomology*]

HA'LTER-CAST (*Vet.*) an excoriation or hurt in the pastern of a horse.

HA'LTING (*Vet.*) a limping or irregularity in the motion of a horse from lameness.

HA'LYARDS (*Mar.*) vide *Halliards.*

HA'LYMOTE (*Archæol.*) a holy or ecclesiastical court.

HA'LYWORK-FOLK (*Archæol.*) vide *Hailwork-Folk.*

HAM (*Anat.*) that part of the body of an animal behind the knee.

HAMADRY'ADES (*Myth.*) a name given to those nymphs who were feigned to have inhabited the woods, from ἅμα, together, and δρῦς, an oak.

HAMAME'LES (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *involucre* three-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* bent in.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* capitate.—PER. none; *seed* nut ovate.

Species. The single species is a perennial, as the *Hamameles virginica*, Witch Hazel.

HA'MBARA (*Chem.*) vide *Succinum.*

HA'MBLING *of Dogs* (*Law*) vide *Expeditate.*

HAMDAMA'NIAS (*Bot.*) the *Grewia asiatica* of Linnæus.

HAMÆ'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* subulate; *anthers* oblong.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Hamælia grandiflora*, Great-flowered Hamelia.—*Hamælia Chrysantha*, seu *Campanula*, native of Jamaica.

HA'MES (*Husband.*) Heaumes, the two crooked pieces that encompass a horse-collar.

HA'MFARE (*Law*) a breach of the peace in a house. *Brompt. in Leg. H.* 1, c. 80.

HA'MLET (*Law*) Hamel, or Hampsel, a little village.

HA'MMER (*Mech.*) that piece of iron which is struck against by the cock of a gun to produce the sparks of fire. It is called more appropriately in the German the *Pfannendecke*, i. e. the cover of the pan.—*Hammer-spring*, the spring on which the hammer of the gun-lock works.—*Hammer-cap*, a piece of leather which serves to cover the hammer of the firelock.

HA'MMERING (*Mech.*) the striking an impression on a coin, or medal, by means of a hammer.

HAMMI'TES (*Min.*) a precious stone like the spawn of a fish.

HA'MMOCK (*Mar.*) a little hanging-bed on board a ship. "Down all hammocks!" an order to carry them down and sling them in their respective places. "Up all hammocks!" an order to unsling them and stow them in their respective places.

HA'MPER (*Mech.*) the largest kind of basket which is used for the packing up of liquors, &c. for carriage.

HA'MSOKEN (*Law*) vide *Homesoken.*

HA'MSTER (*Zool.*) an animal of the mouse-tribe, the *mus cricetus* of Linnæus, entirely black, except the tip of the nose, edges of the ears, and feet, which are white. It forms burrows with many chambers, sleeps part of the winter, runs slowly, does not climb, but digs expertly. The female is gravid once a month, and brings forth from six to nine young. It feeds mostly on vegetables, and is a prey to vultures.

HA'MULUS (*Surg.*) or *Hamus*, an instrument used for the extraction of the child in difficult labours.

HAMULUS (*Anat.*) a term applied to any hooklike process, as the hamulus of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

HA'NAPER (*Archæol.*) in Low Latin *hanaperium* is the same as *Hamper*.

HANAPER *Clerk of the* (*Law*) vide *Clerk*.

HA'NCHES (*Build.*) the ends of elliptical arches. [vide *Building*]

HANCHES (*Mar.*) falls or descents of the fferails placed on ballustrades in the poop, &c. and down to the gang-way.

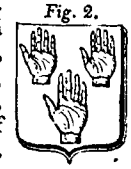
HA'NCLING (*Sport.*) measuring the girth of a fighting-cock's body by the grasp of the hand and fingers.

HAND (*Anat.*) *Manus*, is composed of the *carpus*, or wrist, the *metacarpus*, and the fingers, *digiti*. The arteries of the hand are the palmary arch and the digital arteries; the veins are the digital, cephalic of the thumb, and the salvatella; the nerves are the *cutaneus*, *externus*, and *internus*.

HAND (*Her.*) the hand is termed either *dexter*, i. e. right, or *sinister*, i. e. left. The hand, when borne in the escutcheon, is supposed to signify power, equity, fidelity, and friendship, which is represented by the shaking or clasping of hands in ancient medals, [vide *Manus*] and is commonly represented couped, extended, &c. as *fig.* 1, "He beareth *azure* a dexter hand couped at the wrist and extended in pale *argent*, with a crescent for difference, name *Brome*;" and *fig.* 2, "He beareth *argent*, a chevron *azure*, between three sinister hands, couped at the wrist *gules*, by the name of *Maynard*." It is also a Baronet's mark. [vide *Baronet*]

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



HAND (*Mech.*) the index of a clock, watch, &c.

HAND (*Falcon.*) the foot of a hawk.

HAND (*Man.*) a measure of four fingers in breadth, by which the height of a horse is computed, as a horse fourteen hands high; it is called in the French *paume*.

Hand is also used for the parts of a horse, as the *forehand*, which comprehends the head, neck, and fore-quarters; the *hind-hand*, which includes the rest.

Hand likewise stands for the horseman's hand, as the *spur-hand*, or the *sword-hand*, which is the right hand, and the *bridle-hand*, which is his left; whence the horseman is said "To have *no hand*," to make use of the bridle unseasonably. "To keep a horse *upon the hand*," to feel him stay upon the hand. "A *good hand*," when he knows how to slacken or stiffen his hand at discretion. "To slacken the *hand*," to slacken the bridle. "To have the horse tight *in hand*," when he keeps a tight hand, for fear of his stumbling. A horse is said "To force the *hand*," when he does not regard the bridle: "To be light or heavy *in hand*," when he presses highly or bears hard upon the bit: "To be steady *in hand*," when he is perfectly quiet and obedient to the rein: "To be *all hands*," when he turns upon all hands. "*Hand*-gallop," a short, gentle, kind of gallop.

HA'ND-BARROW (*Fort.*) a sort of barrow without wheels, for carrying earth, shells, &c.

HA'NDBOROW (*Law*) a surety or manual pledge, i. e. an inferior undertaker, in distinction from a Headborow.—*Hand-Frith*, peace and protection given by the King with the hand, from the Saxon frith peace. *Leg. H.* 1.—*Hand-habend*, a thief caught in the very fact, having the stolen goods in his hands. *Leg. H. Bract.* l. 3, tract. 2, c. 8.

HA'ND-BREADTH (*Com.*) a measure of three inches equal to the breadth of the hand.

HAND-GRENA'DES (*Mil.*) small iron-shells from two to three inches diameter.

HAND-GU'N (*Mil.*) a gun held in the hand.

HAND-MA'LLET (*Mech.*) a wooden hammer with a handle.

HA'ND-SPIKE (*Mech.*) or *Handspek*, a wooden lever for raising heavy weights.

HA'ND-TIGHT (*Mar.*) a moderate degree of tension on a rope so as to make it nearly straight. "To hand *the sails*," the same as to furl them.

HANDLE *Arms!* (*Mil.*) a word of command, by which the soldier is directed to bring his right hand briskly up to the muzzle of his firelock, with his fingers bent inwards.

HA'NEGA (*Com.*) a corn measure at Bilboa in Spain 13-fifths of an English bushel.

TO HANG (*Print.*) a letter is said *to hang* when it stands aslope in the composing stick.

TO HANG *on a rope or tackle-fall* (*Mar.*) to hold it fast without belaying.

TO HANG *fire* (*Mil.*) a term applied to fire-arms when the flame is not speedy in communicating from the pan to the charge. "To hang *upon*," to hover or impend, as "To hang *upon* the rear of the enemy," to follow the enemy so closely, as to be a perpetual annoyance to them.

TO HANG *Doors, &c.* (*Carpent.*) to place them on hinges.

TO HANG *over* (*Mason.*) is said of a wall when the top projects beyond the bottom.

HA'NGER (*Mil.*) a broad, short, crooked sword.

HA'NGING (*Mar.*) the name of a plank with a hollow edge, as the hanging of the sheers and decks.

HANGING-GUA'RD (*Mil.*) a defensive position in the broad sword.

HANGING-PE'AR (*Hort.*) a kind of pear which ripens about the end of September.

HA'NGINGS (*Mech.*) tapestry hung or fastened against the wall.

HA'NGWITE (*Law*) from the Saxon hangen, to hang, and pite, a mulct or fine; a liberty granted to a person whereby he is quit of a felon or thief hanged without judgment or trial, or escaped out of custody.

HANK *for Hank* (*Mar.*) in French *bord sur bord*; a phrase applied to two ships which tack, and make a progress to windward together.

HANKS (*Mar.*) wooden rings fixed upon the stays to confine the stay-sails.

HA'NOCK (*Com.*) a corn measure in Spain. [vide *Hanega*]

HANSE (*Com.*) an old word for a society or corporation of merchants combined together for the usage and safe passage of merchandise from place to place; whence the name of Hans-towns, which was given to certain cities of Germany that were formerly so incorporated for the purposes of trade and commerce. The principal of these were Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck.

HA'NSEL (*Com.*) i. e. handsale, or what is sold off-hand; the money taken upon the first part sold of any commodity.

HA'NTELODE (*Law*) from hant, hand, and lode, laid; an arrest which is made by laying the hand on the debtor, &c.

HAP (*Law*) in old French *happer*, to catch; as "To *hap* the rent, or to *hap* the deed poll, &c."

HAPALA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) the *Callissia repens* of Linnæus.

HAQUE (*Mil.*) a hand-gun which was prohibited to be used by statute 33 *H.* 8, c. 6; 2, 3 *Ed.* 6, c. 14, &c.

HA'QUELINT (*Mil.*) a larger sort of hand-gun than a haque. It is otherwise called *harquebuss*, or *hagbut*.

HA'RANES (*Mil.*) a sort of militia in Hungary.

HARA'TIUM (*Archæol.*) a stud of horses kept for breed.

HA'RBINGER (*Archæol.*) from the Teutonic *herbergen*, to lodge; an officer of the court who used to provide lodgings for the prince and his retinue in the course of his progress.

HA'RBOUR (*Mar.*) a place where ships may ride safely at anchor.—A *dry Harbour*, a port on the sea from which the tide recedes at stated periods, so as to leave it inaccessible to ships of burden; of this description are the harbours of Dover, Calais, and Ostend.—*Harbour-Master*, an officer appointed to inspect the moorings.

HARD (*Phy.*) an epithet for bodies which will not yield to any shock or percussion, in distinction from *soft bodies*, which readily lose their form upon the application of every external force.

HARD *Horse* (*Man.*) a horse that is insensible to whip or spur; and a *hard mouth* is that which is insensible to the bit.—*Hard meat*, hay and oats for horses are so called.

HARD *Work* (*Print.*) a small letter and a large form is so called by the pressmen.—*Hard Ink* is that which is very well boiled.

HARD *a Lee* (*Mar.*) an order to the helmsman to put the helm close to the leeside of the ship. "*Hard* a port," an order to put the helm close to the larboard. "*Hard* a starboard," an order to put the helm close to the right side of the ship.

HARD-BEAM-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Carpinus betulus* of Linnæus.—Hard-Grass, the *Dactylis glomerata*, a perennial.

HA'RDENING (*Mech.*) or *Case Hardening*, vide *Case*.

HARDIME'NT (*Mus.*) a term, in music books, signifying with life and spirit.

HARDS *of flax* and *hemp* (*Mech.*) the coarser part separated from the fine stuff.

HARE (*Zool.*) a well-known animal which, with the *rabbit*, forms the genus *Lepus* in the Linnean system. The common Hare, *Lepus timidus*, is an animal of exquisite sight and hearing, with a short tail. The varying Hare, *Lepus variabalis*, turns white in the Winter. The Peruvian Hare, *Lepus viscaccia*, has a very soft fine fur. The least Hare, *Lepus minimus*, which is the size of a rat, is a native of Chili. The Cape Hare, *Lepus Capensis*, has a bushy tail.

HA'RE'S-BELLS (*Bot.*) the *Hyacinthus nonscriptus* of Linnæus.—Hare's-ear, the *Bupleurum*.—Hare's-foot Fearn, the *Trichomanes*.—Hare's-tail Rush, the *Eriophorum vaginatum*, a perennial.

HA'RE-LIP (*Med.*) *Lagocheilus*, a fissure, or longitudinal division, of one or both lips.

HA'RE-PIPE (*Sport.*) a snare for catching hares.

HA'RIER (*Sport.*) a dog which hunts hares.

HA'RIOT (*Law*) vide *Heriot*.

HA'RMALA (*Bot.*) the *Paganum dauricum* of Linnæus.

HARMATI'ON (*Ant.*) ἁρμάτειον, a sort of melody supposed to be so called, ἀπὸ τῦ ἅρματος, i. e. from a chariot, the rapid motion of whose wheels it was thought to represent.

HARMA'TTAN (*Nat.*) a prevailing wind on the coast of Africa, which is of a peculiarly dry and parching character.

HARME'RIAS (*Bot.*) the *Brownea rosa* of Linnæus.

HARMO'NIA (*Anat.*) Harmony, a species of *synarthrosis*, or immoveable connexion of bones, which are articulated by means of rough margins.

HARMO'NICA (*Mus.*) ἁρμονικὰ, Harmonics, or that part of ancient music which considers the differences and proportions of sound in respect to acute and grave.

HARMONICA is also the name given to that species of music which is performed upon glasses.

HARMO'NICAL (*Mus.*) or *harmonic*, an epithet for things appertaining to harmony; as—*Harmonical Arithmetic*, the theory of numbers as far as respects the comparisons and reductions of musical intervals when expressed by numbers.

—*Harmonical Composition*, the composition both of harmony and melody.—*Harmonical Interval*, the difference of two sounds in respect to acute and grave.

HARMONICAL *Curve* (*Math.*) an imaginary kind of curve, into which it has been supposed that a musical chord would be inflected when put into such a vibratory motion as excited sound.—*Harmonical* or *musical Proportion* is that in which the first term is to the fourth as the difference of the first and second is to the difference of the third and fourth.

HA'RMONIST (*Mus.*) a theoretical musician.

HA'RMONIZED (*Mus.*) an epithet for melody to which additional parts are subjoined to give a full effect to the whole.

HARMONIZER (*Mus.*) a practical musician.

HARMONOME'TRE (*Mus.*) an instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

HA'RMONY (*Mus.*) ἁρμονία, a due proportion and pleasing agreement between several voices, either vocal or instrumental.—*Harmony of the sphere*, or *Celestial Harmony*, a kind of music which was supposed by the ancients to be produced by accordant motions of the stars and planets. *Plat. de Anim. Mund.* l. 1, c. 19; *Plin.* l. 1, c. 22; *Plut. de Anim. Procreat.; Censorin. de Nat. Dier.* c. 13; *Macrob. de Somn.* l. 1, c. 1, 2, 3.

HARMONY (*Archit.*) an agreeable relation between the parts of a building.

HARMONY (*Paint.*) a term used in speaking both of ordonnance and composition as well as the colours of a picture. In the ordonnance it signifies the union or connexion of the figures with respect to the subject of the piece.

HARMOS (*Anat.*) the Gums. [vide *Gingivæ*]

HA'RNESS (*Mil.*) from the Teutonic *harnisch*, the accoutrements of an armed horseman.

HARNESS (*Mech.*) the accoutrements and furniture of a horse, particularly for such as go in a carriage.

HA'RO (*Archæol.*) or *Harol*, an outcry after felons similar to what is now called *Hue and Cry*. It had its origin with the Normans, from whom the word is derived. *Custom. de Norman.* p. 104.

HA'ROL (*Mil.*) an Indian term for the officer who commands the van of an army.

HARP (*Mus.*) a stringed instrument, the chords of which are distended in parallel directions.

HARP (*Her.*) is borne in the third grand quarter of the imperial arms of Great Britain, and is set there as an ensign of the Kingdom of Ireland; it is said to be *stringed*.

HARPA'GO (*Ant.*) ἁρπαγών, a pole with an iron hook at the end to stay, or hold fast, a ship. *Liv.* l. 37, c. 10; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 56; *Dio.* l. 2, c. 1; *Curt.* l. 4, c. 23; *Jul. Frontin.* l. 2, c. 3.

HA'RPAX (*Chem.*) vide *Succinum*.

HARPE'GGIO (*Mus.*) an Italian term signifying to cause the several notes or sounds of an accord to be heard, not together, but one after another.

HA'RPER (*Mus.*) one who plays upon a harp.

HARPINE'ERS (*Com.*) those who catch fish with harping-irons.

HA'RPING (*Mus.*) playing on the harp.

HA'RPING-IRONS (*Mech.*) or *harpoons*, irons formed at one end like a barbed arrow, and having a rope fastened to the other for the purpose of spearing whales, and other great fish.

HA'RPINS (*Mar.*) the breadth of a ship at the bow, or the ends of the timbers, called the *bends*.

HARPO'ON (*Mech.*) vide *Harping-irons*.

HARPOONE'ER (*Mech.*) vide *Harpineers*.

HA'RPSICHORD (*Mus.*) a stringed and keyed instrument in a mahogany case.

HA'RPSICON (*Mus.*) an old name for the spinnet.

HA'RPY (*Her.*) a fabulous monster which is borne in the arms of the city of Nuremburgh. "The field is, *or*, a harpy displayed, crined, crowned, and armed, *or*," as in the annexed figure.

HA'RQUEBUSS (*Mil.*) a sort of hand-gun.

HARRE'CTI *canes* (*Archæol.*) harriers, or dogs, that hunt hares.

HA'RROW (*Husband.*) a drag with iron teeth to break the clods of earth after ploughing.

HARROW (*Her.*) this implement is said to be toothed, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth, *ermine*, three harrows, *gules*, conjoined in the nombril of the escutcheon by a wreath, *argent*, and, of the second, toothed, *or*; by the name of *Harrow*."

HA'RSLET (*Husband.*) or *haslet*, the liver, heart, and lights of a hog.

HART (*Law*) a stag, or male deer, of the forest, which, if hunted by the King or Queen, and he escape alive, he is called a *Hart Royal*; and when, by the hunting, he is chased out of the forest, then proclamation is usually made in the adjacent places that none shall hurt or hinder him from returning to the forest; in which case he is called a *Hart Royal proclaimed*. *Manw. For. Law.* part. 2, c. 4.

HARTO'GIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Hartog, a Dutch gardener, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-cleft.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* simple; *stigma* acute.—PER. *drupe* juiceless; *seed* nut with two seeds.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Hartogia capensis*, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

HARTOGIA is also the *Diosma lanceolata* of Linnæus.

HA'RTSHORN (*Chem.*) a volatile spirit, so called because it was at first procured principally from the horn of the stag. It was likewise known by the name of *volatile alkali*, and is now described under the name of the *subcarbonate of ammonia*.

HA'RT-ROOT (*Bot.*) the *Athamanta* of Linnæus, perennial.—Hart's-Tongue, the *Asplenium scolopendium*.—Hart-Wort, the *Tordylium syriacum*.

HA'RVEST (*Husband.*) the season for gathering the fruits of the earth, particularly the corn.

HARU'SPEX (*Ant.*) vide *Aruspex*.

HA'SEL (*Bot.*) the *Corylus sylvestris* of Linnæus, a shrub.

HASP (*Mech.*) 1. A reel to wind yarn on. 2. A sort of fastening for a door.

HA'SSAGUAY-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Curtisia fagenia* of Linnæus.

HASSELQUI'STIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel* spreading.—COR. *flowers* radiate.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. none; *seeds* oval.

Species. The two species are annuals, as the—*Hasselquistia Ægyptiaca*, Egyptian Hasselquistia.—*Hasselquistia cordata*, Heart-leaved Hasselquistia.

HA'SSOCK (*Mech.*) a bass, or cushion, made of reeds or rushes for kneeling upon in churches.

HA'STA *Venditionis* (*Ant.*) or *Hasta Prætoris*, a long pole or spike in the shape of a spear, which was fixed up in the market place, where slaves and goods were sold by public auction.

Juv. sat. 3, v. 33.

Et prœbere caput domini venale sub hastâ.

Whence *ad hastam locare*, to make open sale. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 56; *Senec. de Ira.* l. 1, c. 2; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Turneb. Adv.* l. 10, c. 27.

HASTA *porci* (*Archæol.*) a shield of brawn.

HASTA *regia* (*Bot.*) vide *Asphodelus*.

HASTA'RIUM (*Ant.*) an open sale. [vide *Hasta*]

HASTA'TUS (*Bot.*) hastate, an epithet for a leaf; *folium hastatum*, a leaf resembling a halbert, as in *Rumex*, *Scutellaria hastifolia*.

HASTA'TI (*Ant.*) literally spearmen, was the name of a body of troops, who were more advanced in age and experienced in service than the *Velites*; they were originally so called because their principal arms were the *hasta*, or spear. *Varro de Lat. Ling.* l. 4, c. 16; *Liv.* l. 8, c. 8; *Lips. in Polyb. de Rom. Milit. Dialog.* 1.

HA'STING-PEAR (*Bot.*) a sort of long pear, with a thin skin, and a juicy sweet pulp which ripens in July.

HASTI'NGIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ahorna* of Linnæus.

HATCH (*Mar.*) or *Hatchway*, an opening in the deck to serve as a passage from one deck to another, and also to the hold. The After-Hatchway is between the main and mizzen-mast. The Fore-Hatchway stands a little abaft the foremast. The Main-Hatchway is placed just before the main-mast.

TO HATCH (*Paint.*) to shade by means of lines in painting or engraving.

HA'TCHEL (*Mech.*) an instrument, for dressing flax, not unlike a card.

HA'TCHES (*Mar.*) trap-doors in merchants' vessels, through which goods are let down into the hold.

HATCHES is also the common name for the covers which go over the hatches. [vide *Hatch*]

HA'TCHET-VETCH (*Bot.*) the *Coronilla securidacea* of Linnæus.

HATCHING (*Paint.*) or *haching*, the making of lines with a pen, pencil, or graver, &c.; and the intersecting those lines with others drawn a contrary way is called *counter-hatching*.

HA'TCHMENT (*Her.*) the vulgar name for Achievement, particularly of one who is deceased.

HA'TCHWAY (*Mar.*) vide *Hatch*.

HA'TTERS (*Her.*) or *Company of Hat-Makers*, an ancient company, consisting of a master, four wardens, and twenty-four assistants, but no livery. Their armorial ensigns are "*Argent*, in chief, a hat, *sable*; in base, a dexter hand, *proper*, between two hat-bands, *azure*.

HA'TTOCK (*Husband.*) a shock, containing twelve sheaves of corn.

HA'UBERK (*Archæol.*) a twisted coat of mail.

HAVER (*Bot.*) the *Avena* of Linnæus, root annual.

HA'VER-SACK (*Mil.*) a kind of bag, of strong coarse linen, to carry bread and provisions on a march.

HAUL (*Mech.*) a *haul or yarn* in rope-making is about four hundred threads, when warped off the winches, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred.

TO HAUL *about* (*Mech.*) a term used in making a short cable-laid rope, when one strand is made long enough to form three.

TO HAUL (*Mar.*) an expression much used by seamen to imply the pulling a single rope, without the assistance of blocks, or other mechanical power. "To *haul* the wind," is to direct the ship's course nearer to that point of the compass from which the wind arises.

HAUNCH (*Vet.*) that part of the hind quarters that extends from the reins or back to the trough or hams in horses, &c.

HAUNCH (*Mar.*) a sudden decrease in the size of a piece of timber.

HAUNT (*Hunt.*) the walk of a deer, or the place of his ordinary passage.

HA'URIANT (*Her.*) an epithet for fishes which are directly upright, as if they were refreshing themselves by sucking in the air, as in the annexed example. "He beareth, *argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three soles, hauriant *proper*, within a bordure engrailed, *sable*.

HAUT (*Mus.*) high or shrill, as *Haut-Contre*, Counter-Tenor.—*Haut-Dessus*, First-Treble.

HA'UT-BOY (*Mus.*) a wind instrument, consisting of a tube gradually widening from the top to the lower end.

HAUT-BO'YS (*Mil.*) a term given to the non-effective men of a regiment of dragoons.

HA'UTHONER (*Archæol.*) a man armed with a coat of mail.

HAW (*Bot.*) the berry or fruit of the white thorn.

HAW (*Vet.*) a gristle or excressence growing between the nether eyelid and the eye of a horse.

HA'W-FINCH (*Orn.*) a sort of finch, so called because it feeds on haws and cherries, the stones of which it easily breaks with its thick and strong bill. It is the *Loxia coccothraustes* of Linnæus, which is rarely seen in England, except in winter, but is frequent in other parts of Europe.

HA'WBERK (*Mil.*) vide *Hauberk*.

HAWGH (*Agric.*) a green plot in a valley.

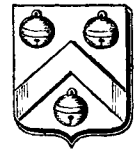
HAWK (*Orn.*) a bird of prey, which is of the eagle and falcon tribe; it is classed in the Linnean system, under the genus *Falco*. The principal species are the Sparrow Hawk, *Falco nisus*; and the Goshawk, *Falco palumbarius*; both which sorts were formerly much used in falconry.

TO HAWK (*Sport.*) to fowl with hawks, or fly hawks at fowls.

HA'WKERS (*Com.*) are persons going about the streets and crying their goods. They were originally fraudulent persons who went about selling pewter, brass, tin, &c.; but at present they are obliged to have a licence for carrying on their trade.

HA'WK'S *Bell* (*Falcon.*) the bell put about the feet of the hawk.

HAWK'S *Bell* (*Her.*) a bearing in the escutcheon, betokened the taste of the bearer for the art of hawking. "He beareth *sable*, a chevron between three Hawks' Bells, *or*," as in the annexed figure.



HA'WKWEED (*Bot.*) the *Hieraceum incanum* of Linnæus, a perennial.

HAWN (*Husband.*) that which remains of the straw after the ear of corn has been cut off.

HAWS (*Archæol.*) mansions or dwelling houses.

HAWSE (*Mar.*) the situation of the cables before the ship's stem when she is moored with two anchors out from the bows. A *clear* or *open Hawse* is when the cables are directed to their anchors, without being any wise twisted, in distinction from a *foul Hawse*, when they lie across the stem, so as to be rubbed or chafed. "Cross in the *Hawse*," is when one cable lies over another. "An elbow in the *Hawse*," is produced by the ship riding round and stopping in the middle of the course. "A round turn in the *Hawse*," is produced by the ship continuing to wind about the same way. "A bold *Hawse*" is when the holes are high above water. "Fresh the *Hawse!*" an order to lay new pieces in the hawses to prevent it from fretting upon the cable. "Burning the *Hawses*," when the cables endure a violent stress. "Clearing the *Hawses*," the disentangling the cables. "To ride *Hawse-full*," when in stress of weather the ship falls with her head deep in the sea.—*Hawse-bags*, canvas bags filled with oakum to stop the hawse-holes in a heavy sea.—*Hawse-holes*, or *hawsers*, the holes in the bows of a ship through which the cables pass in and out.—*Hawse-pieces*, the foremost timbers of a ship whose ends rest upon the knuckle timber.—*Hawse-plugs*, certain plugs to stop the hawses.

HA'WSER (*Mar.*) a three strond rope, or small cable.

HA'WSERS (*Mar.*) vide *Hawse-holes*.

HA'WTHORN (*Bot.*) the *Cratægus annua* of Linnæus.

HAY (*Archæol.*) a fence or inclosure formed with rails, &c.

HAYS (*Astrol.*) a certain dignity or strengthening of a planet, by being in a sign of its own sex, and in a part agreeable to its own nature.

HA'LDEGINES (*Archæol.*) a country dance or round.

HA'YWARD (*Archæol.*) the keeper of the common herd of cattle of a town.

HAZ (*Astrol.*) vide *Hays*.

HA'ZARDS (*Sport.*) the pockets in the sides of a billiard-table.

HAZY (*Mar.*) an epithet for the state of the weather at sea, which appears much like a fog.

HA'ZLE-NUT *Tree* (*Bot.*) the *Corylus* of Linnæus.

HEAD (*Anat.*) *caput*, the superior part of the body placed on the neck, containing the *Cerebrum*, *Cerebellum*, and *Medulla oblongata*. It is divided into the *Face* [vide *Face*] and the *hairy Scalp*. To the latter belongs the *Vertex*, or crown of the head; the *Sinciput*, or fore part; and the *Occiput*, or hind part.—*Head-mould-shot*, when the sutures of the skull ride, that is, have their edges shot over one another.

HEAD is also taken for the extremity of a muscle that is inserted into the staple bone, and of a muscle which is a tendon.

HEAD (*Mech.*) the upper or more solid part of inanimate and artificial bodies, as the head of a nail, the head of a hammer, &c.

HEAD (*Paint.*) the picture, or representation of that part of the human body.

HEAD (*Archit.*) an ornament of sculpture, or carved work, often serving as the key of an arch, plat band, &c.—*Head-Way* of a stair, the clear perpendicular distance from the head of any step or landing place to the ceiling above.

HEAD (*Gunn.*) the fore part of the cheeks of a gun or howitz carriage.—*Moor's Head*, a kind of bomb or grenado shot out of a cannon.

HEAD *of a Fort Work* (*Fort.*) the front of it nearest to the enemy, and farthest from the body of the place.—*Head of a double Tenaille*, the salient angle in the centre, and the two other sides which form the re-entering angle.

HEAD (*Mil.*) *Head of an army*, the person who holds the chief command.—*Head of a body of men*, the front, whether drawn up in lines or on a march.—*Head of a camp*, the ground before which an army is drawn up.—*Head-Piece*, armour for the head as a helmet, &c.—*Head quarters*, the place where the officer commanding any body of men takes up his residence. "*To make head*," to oppose or resist the attempts of another by force.

HEAD (*Chem.*) a cover or cap of an alembre, having a long neck for the conveyance of the vapours into a vessel that serves as a refrigeratory.

HEAD (*Mar.*) an ornamental figure on the ship's stem; or in an extended sense, the whole front or fore part of the ship; and in a particular sense, that part on each side of the stern which is appropriated to the private use of the sailors. Head is likewise employed in several sea-phrases, as "By the *Head*," said of a ship when it is laden deeper forward than aft. "The wind *heads* us," when it veers round to the direction of the ship's course. "*Head* to wind," the situation of a ship when her head is turned to the direction of the wind. "To give a ship *Head-Way*," to cause it to advance forward at sea.—*Head-Fast*, a rope employed to fasten the head of a ship.—*Head-Ledges*, the thwart ship pieces that frame the hatch-ways.—*Head-Lines*, the ropes of all sails that are next to the yards.—*Head-most*, the situation of any ship that is the farthest advanced.—*Head of the Mast*, the upper part of any mast to which the caps or trucks are fitted.—*Head-rails*, the elliptic rails at the head of the ship.—*Head-Rope*, that part of the bolt rope which terminates any of the principal sails on the upper

edge.—*Head-sails*, those sails which are extended on the foremast and bowsprit.—*Head-Sea*, the waves that meet the head of a ship in its course.—*Head-Stick*, a short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust.—*Head-Way*, the motion of a ship forward at sea, in distinction from the *stern-way*, or motion backward with the stern foremost.

HEAD (*Bot.*) vide *Capitulum*.

HEAD *of a Page* (*Print.*) the top or beginning of a page: so also the *Head of a line:* and the *Head word*, the word which stands at the head of a line, book, section, &c.—*Head-line*, the line which is drawn across the top or head of a page.

HEAD *of a Horse* (*Man.*) the action of the neck and the effect of the bridle and the wrist, as when a horse is said "To plant his *head* well," i. e. to obey the hand; or "To refuse to place his *head*," i. e. to shoot out his nose, &c.—*Head-stall*, that part of the bridle which goes over the horse's head.

HEAD *in profile* (*Her.*) the head and side face couped at the neck.

HEA'D-BOROUGH (*Law*) from the Saxon heaꝺ, and boꝛgꝛe, borough; formerly a chief of a borough, the Frank-pledge: now an officer subordinate to a constable—*Head-pence*, the sum of 51*l.* which the sheriff of Northumberland anciently exacted of the inhabitants of that county every third and fourth years, without any account to be made to the king.—*Head-silver*, money paid to the lord of leats.

HEADER (*Mason.*) a name for the bricks, or stone, which are inserted their length in the thickness of a wall. The course of bricks so inserted is called the *heading course*.

HEA'D-FAST (*Mar.*) vide *Head*.

HEADING *Joint* (*Carpent.*) the joint of two or more boards at right angles to the fibres.

HEA'D-LAND (*Geog.*) a high cape or promontory.

HEAD-LAND (*Agric.*) that part ploughed across at the end of the land, which, where there are no hedges, separates it from other lands.

HEAD-LE'DGES (*Mar.*) vide *Head*.

HE'AD-LINE (*Print.*) vide *Head*.

HE'AD-LINES (*Mar.*) vide *Head*.

HEAD-MOU'LD-SHOT (*Anat.*) vide *Head*.

HEA'D-PENCE (*Law*) vide *Head-Borough*.

HEA'D-PIECE (*Mil.*) and *Head-Quarter*, vide *Head*.

HEA'D-RAIL (*Mar.*) and *Head-Rope*, vide *Head*.

HEADS (*Mason.*) tiles which are laid at the eaves of a house.

HEA'D-SAILS (*Mar.*) and *Head-Sea*, vide *Head*.

HEAD-SI'LVER (*Law*) vide *Head-Borough*.

HEA'D-STALL (*Man.*) vide *Head*.

HEA'D-STICK (*Mar.*) and *Head-Way*, vide *Head*.

HEAD-WORD (*Print.*) vide *Head*.

HEA'LFANG (*Law*) from the Saxon ȝalȝ, neck, and ꝼanȝeꝑ, to take; a pillory, or a mulct by way of commutation for the punishment of the pillory. *Leg. H.* 1.

HE'ALING (*Build.*) the covering the roof of a building.

HEAM (*Vet.*) the same in beasts as the after-birth in women.

HEAP (*Print.*) any number of reams or quires as is set out by the warehouse keeper for the pressmen to wet is called a heap: before it is wetted it is a *dry Heap*, afterwards simply a *Heap*. "The *heap* holds out," i. e. it has the full intended number of sheets.

HE'ARING (*Anat.*) one of the five senses, that by which sounds are received into the ear. The organ of hearing is the soft portions of the auditory nerve, distributed on the vestibule, semicircular canals and cochlea.

HEARSE (*Cus.*) a close carriage for conveying dead bodies to burial.

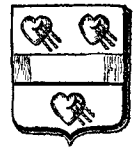
HEARSE (*Sport.*) a hind in the second year of her age.

HEART (*Anat.*) *Cor*, the seat of life in the animal body is situated in the *Thorax*, and divided externally into the *Base*, which is the broad part; the *superior* and *inferior* surface; and the *anterior* and *posterior* margin. Internally it is divided into the two ventricles, right and left, which are separated from each other by a fleshy septum, called the *septum cordis*. The cavities adhering to the base are, from their resemblance in form, called the *auricles*. Each ventricle has two orifices; the one auricular, through which the blood enters; the other arterious, through which it passes out. These four orifices are supplied with valves, which are distinguished, according to their form, into the *semilunar*, at the arterious orifices; *tricuspid*, those at the right orifice of the auricle; and *mitral*, those at the left. The vessels of the heart are distinguished into common and proper. The *Common* are, 1. The *Aorta*, arising from the left ventricle. 2. The *Pulmonary Artery*, from the right ventricle. 3. The four *Pulmonary Veins*, which terminate in the left auricle. 4. The two *Venæ Cavæ*, which empty themselves into the right auricle. The *Proper vessels* are, 1. The *Coronary arteries*, which arise from the *aorta*, and are distributed on the heart. 2. The *Coronary veins*.

HEART *of a Fœtus* differs from that of an adult, by having a *foramen ovale*, by which the blood passes from the right auricle to the left.

HEART (*Mar.*) a particular sort of dead-eye, of the shape of a heart.

HEART (*Her.*) as a bearing, denotes the sincerity of the bearer, and is represented either proper or vulned, &c. as "He beareth *argent*, a fess *gules*, between three hearts *vulned*, and distilling drops of blood on the sinister side, *proper*, name *Tote*."



HEART (*Bot.*) vide *Corculum*.

HEA'RT-BOND (*Mason.*) the lapping of one stone over two others, which together make the breadth of the wall.

HE'ART-BURN (*Med.*) *Cardialgia*, a burning pain in the stomach.

HEART'S EASE (*Bot.*) the *Viola tricolor* of Linnæus, an annual.—Heart-Seed, the *Cardiospermum helicabum* of Linnæus.

HEARTH (*Archit.*) the floor or pavement that belongs to a fire place.

HEA'RTH-MONEY (*Law*) a tax upon fire hearths.

HEAT (*Phy.*) 1. The sensation created in us by the action of fire. 2. The cause of that sensation which exists in other bodies that are said to be hot. This is now distinguished by the name of *Caloric*. [vide *Caloric*] *Heat* is likewise distinguished into absolute, free or sensible, and latent.—*Absolute heat* is the whole quantity of caloric existing in a body, in chemical union.—*Free* or *sensible heat* is that which quits the substance that holds it, and combines with those things by which it is surrounded.—*Latent heat* is that which is not perceptible by any external sign or organ of sense. *Heat* is moreover distinguished into actual and potential.—*Actual heat* is an effect of elementary fire.—*Potential heat* is that which is in wine, pepper, chemical preparations, &c.—*Animal heat*, vide *Animal heat*.

HEAT (*Mech.*) is distinguished by three different degrees at which smiths, &c. use their irons; namely, the—*Blood-red-heat*, the smallest degree; the *Flame* or *White Heat*, which is the second degree; and the—*Sparkling* or *Welding heat* which is the strongest, and is employed when the iron requires to be doubled and welded.

HEAT (*Sport.*) a term used by gentlemen of the turf to imply a certain prescribed distance which a horse runs on the course. A race may consist of one or more heats.

HEATH (*Bot.*) the *Erica* of Linnæus, a shrub.—Sea Heath, the *Frankenia*, a perennial.

HEA'THER-ROOF (*Build.*) a kind of roof which is thatched or covered over with heather or heath.

TO HEAVE (*Mar.*) to throw or lift, a term used in many sea phrases, as "To *heave* overboard," to throw overboard.

" To *heave* a flag aboard," to hang it out. " *Heave* and away!" an order importing that the next effort will dislodge and weigh the anchor. " *Heave* and rally!" a cheering order to heave quickly. " *Heave* and pawl!" an order to turn the capstan, &c. till the pawl may be put in. " To *heave* out the capstan or windlass," to turn it about by means of bars or handspikes. " To *heave* the lead," to throw it into the sea for the purpose of sounding the depth. " To *heave* a-head," to draw a ship by the cable. " To *heave* a-stern, to cause her to recede. " To *heave* a-strain" to work at the capstan. " To *heave* keel out," to raise the keel out of the water. " To *heave* in stays," to tack or put about. " To *heave* out stay sails," to unfurl or throw them loose from the place where they had been rolled. " To *heave* short," to draw so much of the cable into the ship, by means of the capstan or windlass, as that by advancing she is almost perpendicular above the anchor. " To *heave* taught," to heave about the capstan, &c. till the cable or rope applied thereto becomes straight or ready for action.

HEA'VEN (*Astron.*) an azure transparent orb investing our earth, where the celestial bodies perform their motions. It is used in a particular sense for an orb or circular region of the æthereal heaven.

HEA'VER (*Mech.*) a staff employed as a lever on many occasions, particularly at sea.

HEA'VY *Bodies* (*Phy.*) vide *Body.*

HEAVY *Work* (*Print.*) the same as Hard Work.

HEAVY *Metal* (*Gunn.*) an epithet for guns of a large calibre: thus, a ship is said " To carry *heavy metal.*"

HEAVY *Sea* (*Mar.*) a term implying very strong and high waves.

HE'BBER-MAN (*Com.*) one that fishes below water for whitings, smelts, &c. commonly at ebbing time.

HE'BBERTHEF (*Archæol.*) the privilege of having the goods of a thief, and the trial of him within a particular liberty.

HE'BBING-WEARS (*Mech.*) devices, or nets laid for fish at ebbing time.

HEBDOMADA'RIUS (*Law*) vide *Ebdomadarius.*

HE'BDOME (*Ant.*) ἑβδόμη, a day sacred to Apollo, who, on that account was surnamed Ἑβδομαγέτης. *Hesiod. Dies.*

——— καὶ ἑβδόμη, ἱερὸν ἦμαρ,
Τῇ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα χρυσάορα γείνατο Λητώ.

It was called *Hebdome,* i. e. the seventh, because it was kept on the seventh day of every lunar month, when the Athenians sung hymns to Apollo. *Plut. Sympos. Quæst.; Suidas,* &c.

HEBE *Jussieu* (*Bot.*) the *Veronica decussata* of Linnæus.

HEBENSTREI'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Ernst Hebenstreit, Class 14 *Didynamia,* Order 2 *Angiospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* crescent-shaped.—PIST. *germ* small; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are the—*Hebenstreitia dentata, Valerianella,* seu *Pedicularis,* Tooth-leaved Hebenstreitia, a biennial.—*Hebenstreitia cordata,* Heart-leaved Hebenstreitia, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

HE'BRAISM (*Gram.*) an idiom of the Hebrew Language.

HECCA'GIUM (*Law*) is supposed to be rent paid to the lord for liberty to use the machines called *Hecks.*

HECALE'SIA (*Ant.*) ἑκαλήσια, a festival instituted, according to Plutarch, by Theseus in honour of Hecale. *Plut. in Thes.*

HECATÆ'A (*Ant.*) ἑκαταῖα, statues erected by the Athenians in honour of Hecate. *Schol. in Vesp. Aristoph.*

HECATE'SIA (*Ant.*) ἑκατησία, a public entertainment given by the Athenians every new moon, in honour of Hecate. *Strab.* l. 14.

HECATOMB (*Ant.*) ἑκατόμβη, from ἑκατόν, an hundred, and βοῦς, an ox; a sacrifice amongst the Greeks, consisting of an hundred oxen offered upon some very extraordinary occasion.

HECATOMBÆ'ON (*Ant.*) ἑκατομβαιών, the first month of the Athenian year answering to the latter part of our June and the beginning of July. [vide *Chronology*]

HECATOMPHO'NIA (*Ant.*) ἑκατομφονία, sacrifices to Jupiter, by the Messenians, when they killed an hundred enemies.

HECK (*Mech.*) another name for a rack.

HE'CKLE (*Mech.*) an instrument for dressing flax or hemp.

HE'CTIC *Fever* (*Med.*) ἑκτικὸς πυρετός, a slow and chronical fever which, by a preternatural heat, consumes the juices, produces a consumption, and impairs the strength; it is so called because it lies, ἐν ἕξει, i. e. in the habit of the body, and is, therefore, hard to be cured. — *Hectic Pulse,* ἑκτικὸς σφυγμός, a sort of pulse, which belongs to a hectic fever, that remains invariably equal. *Gal. de Diff. Feb.* l. 1, c. 7, *et de Puls. ad Tyron.* c. 8; *Oribas. Synop.* l. 7, c. 21; *Trallian.* l. 12, c. 4; *Aet. Tetrab.* 2, serm. 1, c. 93; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 2, c. 32; *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 1; *Gorr. Def. Med.; Castel. Lex. Med.*

HE'DA (*Archæol.*) a small wharf, or haven.

HEDA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) toll or custom paid at an hithe, or wharf.

HE'DERA (*Bot.*) κισσὸς, a tree so called, according to Isidore, because it affords abundance of food, *hædis,* to kids; or because, *adhæreat,* it clings to other trees; as *Virgil. Ecl.* 8, v. 13.

Atque hanc sine tempora circum
Inter victrices hederam tibi serpere lauros.

It was used for garlands before the introduction of laurel. A decoction of the leaves is applied with efficacy to sores to cool and mitigate inflammation. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 6, c. 1; *Poll.* l. 6, c. 17; *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 210; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 35; *Athen.* l. 15; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 11; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 1; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 17, c. 9.

HEDERA, *in the Linnean system,* a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* male.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* trifid.—PIST. *germ* turbinate; *style* simple; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* five.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Hedera helix,* Common Ivy. — *Hedera capitata,* seu *Aralia,* Cluster-flowered Ivy. — *Hedera quinquifolia,* seu *Helix,* Five-leaved Ivy, &c. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HEDERA is also the *Glechoma hederacea* of Linnæus.

HE'DGE-BOTE (*Archæol.*) necessary stuff for making hedges, which the lessee for a term of years may of common right take from his ground leased.

HE'DGE-HOG (*Zool.*) a well-known animal, the *Erinaceus* of Linnæus, which lives in thickets, digs in mossy places, swims easily; and, when frightened, or angry, rolls itself up in its spiny skin, screams if the feet are pressed or hurt, and has the smell of musk. It is tamed, by the Calmucs, like a cat. The female has five teats, and brings from three to five young.

HEDGE-HOG (*Her.*) this animal, borne as a charge, denotes a man expert in gathering substance. " He beareth, *gules,* a hedge-hog, *argent,* collared, *or;* by the name of *Hyre* of London."

HEDGE-HY'SSOP (*Bot.*) the *Gratiola* of Linnæus.—Hedge-Mustard, the *Erysimum.* — Hedge-Nettle, the *Galeopsis.*

HEDGE-SPARROW (*Orn.*) a sort of sparrow, so called from its frequenting hedges: it is the *Motacilla modularis* of Linnæus.

HEDGE-WAR'BLER (*Orn.*) another name for the Hedge-Sparrow.

HE'DRA (*Anat.*) the *anus*.

HE'DRICOS (*Med.*) an epithet for remedies appropriated to the *anus*.

HEDWI'GIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from John Hedwig, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* conical; *style* none; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* large; *seeds* nut.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Hedwigia balsimifera*, seu *Bois*.

HEDYCA'RYA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 11 *Icosandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth.*—COR. none.—STAM. none; *anthers* many.—PIST. *germs* many; *style* none; *stigmas* scattered.—PER. none; *seeds* nuts six or ten.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Hedycarya dentata*, native of New Zealand.

HEDY'CREA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* villose; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *drupe* ovate; *seed* nut ovate.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Hedycrea incana*, seu *Licania*, native of Guiana.

HEDY'C ROI (*Med.*) from ἡδυχροοι, an epithet for certain aromatic medicines. *Gal. de Antid.* l. 1, c. 10.

HEDYO'SMUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 7 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. in the male; *perianth* none.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* many.—CAL. in the female; *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* short; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seed* single.

Species. The two species are natives of Jamaica, as the *Hedyosmum nutans* et *arborescens*.

HEDYOSMUS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Cunilla* of Linnæus.

HEDYO'TIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. *capsule* twin; *seeds* few.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the *Hedyotis graminifolia*, seu *Oldenlandia*, native of the East Indies.—*Hedyotis rupestris*, seu *Thymelia*, native of Jamaica; but the *Hedyotis pumila* is an annual, and native of Tranquebar, &c.

HEDY'PNOIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants very nearly allied to the *Apargia*.

HEDY'SARUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* simple; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* slender; *style* subulate; *stigma* simple.—PER. *legume* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The principal species are the—*Hedysarum alhagi*, *Genista*, seu *Agul*, Prickly Hedysarum.—*Hedysarum linifolium*, seu *Indigofera*, Flax-leaved Hedysarum.—*Hedysarum sororium*, seu *Lens*—*Hedysarum gangeticum*, *Onobrychis*, seu *Phaseolus*, Oval-leaved Hedysarum. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

HEDI'SMATA (*Med.*) any thing that gives medicines a pleasant taste.

HEEL (*Mar.*) a name usually given to the aft-end of the ship's keel; also to the lower end of the stern posts.—The *Heel of a mast* is the lower end, which fits into the ship's keel.

TO HEEL (*Mar.*) to stoop, or incline to either side; as "The ship *heels* to starboard."

HEELER (*Sport.*) an epithet for a cock that strikes much with his spurs.

HEELING (*Mar.*) the square part left at the lower end of a mast.

HE'GIRA (*Chron.*) an Arabic term signifying literally flight, is the name of an Æra which takes its date from the period that Mahomet was obliged to escape from the city of Mecca, which was Friday, July, A. D. 622; from which period the Arabians have since kept their account of time. [vide *Chronology*]

HEIGHT (*Geom.*) vide *Altitude*.

HEIR (*Law*) from the Latin *hæres*; one, *ex justis nuptiis procreatus*, who succeeds by descent to lands, tenements, and hereditaments. Heirs are of different kinds, as apparent, presumptive, general, special, by custom and by devise.—*Heirs apparent* are such whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided they outlive the ancestor.—*Heirs presumptive* are such who, if the ancestor were to die immediately, would be his heirs, but who are liable to be defeated by some contingency; as the birth of a child, &c.—*Heirs general*, or *heirs at law*, are those who, by the Common Law, inherit the lands and tenements of their father or ancestor at his death.—*Heirs special* are the issue in tail claiming *per formam doni*.—*Heir by Custom* is one who, by the custom of particular places, enjoys the right of an heir by Common Law.—*Heir by Devise*, otherwise called *hæres factus*, is only a devisee of lands. *Co. Lit.* 11, 12, &c.

HEIR, *in the Scotch Law*, is distinguished into the—*Heir active*, who has the right of action.—*Heir by conquest*, who succeeds to the deceased in lands, &c. to which the latter did not himself succeed as heir to his predecessors.—*Heir of line*, who succeeds lineally.—*Heir passive*, he whom the law makes liable to be heir.—*Heirs portioners*, when women succeed to their respective portions.—*Heirs of provision*, or *destination*, who succeed by virtue of a particular provision.—*Heir in tailzie*, he to whom an estate is entailed.

HE'IR-LOOM (*Law*) a term applied to such goods and personal chattels as are not inventoried after the owner's decease, but necessarily come to the heir with the house; it is so called from the Saxon leome, a limb, or member. *Co. Lit.* 18. 185; *Spelm. de Feud.*

HEIRSHIP *Moveables* (*Law*) the best of certain kinds of moveables, which, in the Scotch Law, the heir of line is entitled to take.

HEISTE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Laurence Heister, professor of medicine, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* upright; *stigma* four-cleft.—PER. *drupe* oblong; *seed* nut oval.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Heistera coccinea*, seu *Borbonia*, native of Martinica.

HELCHESAITES (*Ecc.*) vide *Elcesaitæ*.

HELCO'NIA (*Med.*) from ἕλκος, an ulcer; an ulcer in the external or internal superficies of the *cornea* of the eye.

HELCY'DRION (*Med.*) from ἕλκος, an ulcer, and ὕδωρ, water; a moist ulcerous pustule.

HELCY'SMA (*Med.*) ἕλκυσμα, the *scoriæ* of silver used as a styptic. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 101

HELCY'STER (*Surg.*) ἑλκυστήρ, a hook for extracting the *fœtus*.

HELE'NIA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Helenium* of Linnæus.

HELE'NIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. common. — COR. *compound* radiate.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The two species are perennials, as the—*Helenium autumnale, Helenia chrysanthemum*, seu *Aster*, native of America.—*Helenium pubescens*, Downy Helenium, native of America.

HELENIUM is also the *Inula arabica* of Linnæus.

HELE'POLIS (*Mil.*) ἑλέπολις, from ἑλεῖν, to take, and πόλις, a city; an engine for besieging cities. *Vitruv.* l. 10, c. ult.; *Bald. Lex. Vitruv.*

HELI'ACAL (*Astron.*) ἡλιακὸς, appertaining to the sun; an epithet for the rising and setting of a star or planet, when it rises and sets with, or at the same time as, the sun. A star is said to *rise heliacally* when, after having been invisible by reason of the sun's beams, it goes at such a distance as to get into sight; and it is said to *set heliacally* when it becomes hidden under the sun's beams.

HELIÆ'A (*Ant.*) Ἡλιαία, a judicial court in Athens, which was the greatest and most frequented in Greece: it was so called, ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἡλίου, i. e. from the sun, because it was an open place exposed to the sun; or, as some will have it, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἁλίζεσθαι, i. e. from the people's thronging together. *Ulpian. in Demosth.; Schol. in Nub. &c. Aristoph.; Suidas.*

HELIANTHEMOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Turnera cistoides* of Linnæus.

HELIA'NTHEMUM (*Bot.*) the *Cistus umbellatus* of Linnæus.

HELIA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 3 *Polygamia Frustanea*.

Generic Character. CAL. common. — COR. *compound* radiate.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anther* tubular.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* reflex.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Helianthus multiflorus, Helenium Corona*, seu *Flos Solis*, perennial Sun-Flower.—*Helianthus tuberosus*, seu *Chrysanthemum*, Tuberous-rooted Sun-Flower, or Jerusalem Artichoke.—*Helianthus giganteus*, Gigantic Sun-Flower. But the *Helianthus annuus*, seu *Herba*, Annual Sun-Flower; and *Helianthus indicus*, Dwarf Annual Sun-Flower, are annuals. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HELIANTHUS is also the *Buphthalmum helianthoides* of Linnæus.

HE'LICE *major* and *minor* (*Astron.*) vide *Ursa major* and *minor*.

HELICHRYSO'IDES (*Bot.*) the *Stœbe Æthiopica* of Linnæus.

HELICHRY'SUM (*Bot.*) the *Gnaphalium stœchas* of Linnæus.

HE'LICOID *Parabola* (*Math.*) a curve which arises from the supposition that the cone is bent, or twisted, till the axis come into the periphery of a circle. The equation of this curve is the same as that of the parabola.

HELICOME'TRY (*Math.*) or *helicoscophy*, an art which teaches how to draw or measure spiral lines upon a plane.

HE'LICIS *major* and *minor* (*Anat.*) the name of two muscles of the ear which contract the fissure of the ear, and depress the cartilage into which they are inserted.

HELICO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathes* common.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* short; *stigmas* long.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are the—*Heliconia bihai*, seu *Musa*, Wild Plantain.—*Heliconia psittacorum*, seu *Palilia*, &c.

HELI'CTERES (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 20 *Gynandria*, Order 6 *Hexandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *receptacle* filiform; *style* subulate; *stigma* sub-quinquefid.—PER. *capsules* five; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are shrubs or trees, as the—*Helicteres Baruensis*, Small-fruited Screw Tree, native of Peru.—*Helicteres isora*, seu *Isora*, Great-fruited Screw Tree, &c. &c.

HELIOCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—STAM. *filaments* sixteen; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* two; *stigmas* acute.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Heliocarpus Americana*, American Heliocarpus.

HELIOCE'NTRIC (*Astron.*) from ἥλιος, the sun, and κεντρικὸς, centric; an epithet for what relates to the centre of the sun, as the—*Heliocentric place of a planet*, the place in which a planet would appear to be when viewed from the sun.—The *heliocentric longitude of a planet*, the inclination of the line drawn between the centre of the sun and that of the planet to the plane of the ecliptic.

HELIOCOME'TE (*Math.*) i. e. a comet of the sun; a phænomenon sometimes observed at the setting of the sun.

HELIO'METER (*Astron.*) or *astrometer*, an instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, and stars.

HE'LION (*Bot.*) the same as *Chamactæ*.

HELIO'PHILA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 2 *Siliquosa*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved. — COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* cylindric; *style* short; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *silique* columnar; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Heliophila integrifolia, Cheiranthus, Leucoium*, seu *Nasturtium*, Whole-leaved Heliophila, native of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Heliophila coronopifolia*, Buck's Horn-leaved Heliophila.—*Heliophila cucoides*, seu *Chamira*, native of the Cape, &c.; but the—*Heliophila incana*, Hoary Heliophila, is a shrub.

HELIOSCO'PE (*Mech.*) from ἥλιος, the sun, and σκοπέω, to behold; a sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun without offending the eye.

HELIOSCO'PIUM (*Bot.*) ἡλιοσκόπιον, a sort of spurge; also a kind of fig-tree. *Plin.*

HELIOSTA'TA (*Mech.*) an instrument for fixing the sunbeam in a particular position, as in a horizontal direction across a dark chamber while it is used.

HELIO'TROPE (*Bot.*) the plant Turnsole. [vide *Heliotropium*]

HELIOTROPE (*Min.*) a sort of stone of the *quartz* family, which is supposed to be a combination of calcedony with green earth. It is of a green colour, stained or striped with olive, yellow, and red.

HELIOTRO'PII *flore* (*Bot.*) the *Tournefortia fœtidissima* of Linnæus.

HELIOTRO'PIUM (*Bot.*) ἡλιοτρόπιον, from ἥλιος, the sun, and τρέπω, to turn; a flower so called because it is said to follow the course of the sun. A decoction of the leaves of this plant carries off pituitous humours. *Theophrast.* l. 7, c. 14; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 193; *Cels.* l. 6, c. 27; *Plin.* l. 22, c. 21; *Athen.* l. 15; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 11; *Isid. Orig.* l. 17, c. 9.

HELIOTROPIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germs* four; *style* filiform; *stigma* emarginate.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are mostly annuals or shrubs, as the — *Heliotropium indicum*, Indian Turnsole, or Heliotrope.—*Heliotropium parvi-florum*, Small-flowered Turnsole, or Heliotrope.—*Heliotropium curassavicum*, Glaucous Turnsole, or Heliotrope. The following are the principal shrubs — *Heliotropium peruvianum*, Peruvian Turnsole, or Heliotrope.—*Heliotropium fruticosum*, seu *Tournefortia.* — *Heliotropium lineatum*, seu *Lithospermum. Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HELIOTROPIUM is also the *Tournefortia fœtidissima* of Linnæus.

HELISPHE'RICAL *Line* (*Mar.*) the rhumb-line in navigation.

HELI'TIS (*Min.*) the *Squama Æris.*

HE'LIX (*Anat.*) from the Greek ἕλιξ, a spiral convolution; the exterior circle or border of the outside ear, so called because it curls inwards.

HELIX (*Archit.*) the caulicoles or little volutes in the capital of the Corinthian Order.

HELIX (*Geom.*) a spiral line or figure.

HELIX (*Conch.*) the Snail, a genus of testaceous animals, so called from the well-known spiral form of its shell.

HELIX (*Bot.*) the *Hedera helix* of Linnæus.

HELLEBORA'STER (*Bot.*) the *Helleborus viridis* of Linnæus.

HE'LLEBORE (*Bot.*) the *Helleborus* of Linnæus, a perennial.—White Hellebore, the *Veratrum* of Linnæus, a perennial.

HELLEBO'RINE (*Bot.*) the *Arethusa bulbosa* of Linnæus.

HELLEBO'RUS (*Bot.*) or *Elleborus*, ἐλλέβορος a poisonous plant so called, παρὰ τὸ ἑλεῖν τῇ βορᾷ, because it kills in the eating. There are two sorts particularly mentioned by the ancients, namely, the black and the white; the former of which was reckoned very efficacious for the cure of madness.

Hor. l. 2, sat. 3, v. 82.

Danda est ellebori multo pars maxima avaris.

Whence the island of Anticyra, which abounded in this plant, was destined by the poets for the residence of mad people.

Pers. sat. 4, v. 16.

. . . *Anticyras melior sorbere meracas.*

Black hellebore was reckoned to purge downwards, and expel bile and pituitous humours. *Hippocrat.* l. 4, aphor. 13; *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 9, c. 11; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 151; *Plin.* l. 25, c. 5; *Gal. de Atra. Bil.*

HELLEBORUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 7 *Polygynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germs* about six; *style* subulate; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *capsules* compressed; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Helleborus hyemalis*, seu *Aconitum*, Winter Hellebore, or Aconite. —*Helleborus viridis, Helleborastrum, Helleboraster, Elleborus, Pseudohelleborus*, seu *Veratrum*, Green Hellebore.—*Helleborus fœtidus*, seu *Lycoctonum*, Stinking Hellebore, or Bear's-foot.—*Helleborus lividus*, Livid, Purple, or Great Three-flowered Black Hellebore. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HELLEBORUS is also the *Trollius europæus.*

HE'LLENISTS (*Ant.*) another name for Grecians.

HELLENO'DICÆ (*Ant.*) ἑλλανοδίκαι, directors of the Olympic games, who were obliged to take an oath that they would act impartially, receive no bribe, nor discover their reasons for disliking or approving any of the contending parties. They had to reside ten months before the games in the Elean Forum, in order to see to the due performance of the προγύμνασματα, or preparatory exercises, of those who offered themselves; and during the solemnity they sat naked.

HELM (*Mar.*) in French *gouvernail*, a piece of timber suspended at the hind part of a ship's stern-post, for the purpose of guiding or steering the vessel. The helm consists mostly of three parts, namely, the *rudder*, the *tiller*, and the *wheel*, except in small vessels, where the wheel is unnecessary. The word occurs in many sea phrases, as, "Down with the *helm!*" the order to push it down to the lee-side of the ship. "Ease, or bear up the *helm!*" i. e. let the ship go more at large before the wind. "Put the *helm* a-mid-ships!" i. e. keep it even with the middle of the ship. "Port the *helm!*" i. e. put it over the left side of the ship. "Starboard the *helm!*" i. e. put it on the right side of the ship.—*Helm port, in ship-building*, the hole in the counter through which the head of the rudder passes. —*Helm port-transom*, the piece of timber placed across the lower counter, within side.

HELM (*Chem.*) the head of an alembic, so called because it resembles a helmet.

HE'LMET (*Her.*) a head-piece, or armour for the head, which is also one of the exterior ornaments of the escutcheon, and varies in form according to the degree of the wearer. [vide *Heraldry*]

HELMET-FLOWER (*Bot.*) another name for the *Aconite.*

HELMI'NTHAGOGUES (*Med.*) the same as *Anthelmintics.*

HELMINTHI'ASIS (*Med.*) ἑλμινθίασις, from ἕλμινς, a worm; a disease in which worms, or the larvæ of worms, are bred under the skin, or some external part of the body.

HELMI'NTHICA (*Med.*) vide *Anthelmintics.*

HELMINTHO'LOGY (*Nat.*) from ἕλμινς, a worm, and λόγος, a discourse; that branch of zoology which treats on the worm tribe.

HELMINTHOTHE'CA (*Bot.*) the *Picris aculea* of Linnæus.

HELMI'NTIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Picris* of Linnæus.

HE'LMSMAN (*Mar.*) he who is entrusted with the management of the helm.

HELO'DES (*Med.*) ἑλώδης, from ἕλος, a marsh; an epithet for a fever attended in the beginning with profuse sweats, which afford no relief.

HELO'NIAS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* three; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* round.

Species. The two species are perennials, as the—*Helonias bullata*, seu *Veratrum*, Spear-leaved Helonias.—*Helonias asphodeloides*, seu *Asphodelus*, Grass-leaved Helonias.

HELO'SIS (*Med.*) ἕλωσις, a disease in the eye, which consists in the eversion or turning up of the eyelids.

HELO'TÆ (*Ant.*) εἵλωτες, Spartan slaves so called from Helos, a town of Laconia, which being conquered by the Spartans, all the inhabitants were made prisoners of war, and reduced to slavery. *Thucyd. Hist.* l. 1, c. 101; *Strab.* l. 8; *Plut. in Lycurg.; Harpocration.*

HELO'TIS (*Med.*) another name for the *Plica polonica.*

HELPS (*Man.*) vide *Aids.*

HELVE'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of fungi having both the upper and under surface smooth.

HELVE'TIC *League* (*Polit.*) or *Helvetic Body*, the republic of Switzerland, consisting of thirteen cantons.

HELVI'DIANS (*Ecc.*) a branch of the Arians, who maintained, among other things, that Mary, the mother of our Saviour, had other children by Joseph.

HE'LXINE (*Bot.*) ἑλξίνη, a plant, the leaves of which resemble those of the ivy. The juice of the leaf was reckoned purgative. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 39; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 15.

HELXINE, *in the Linnean system*, the *Parietaria officinalis*.

HEM (*Mech.*) the edge or outermost part of cloth.

HEMALO'PIA (*Med.*) a corruption for *Hæmalopia*.

HE'MATIN (*Chem.*) the colouring matter of the *hæmatoxylon*, or logwood.

HEMERALO'PIA (*Med.*) from ἡμεραλωπία, a distemper which prevents a person from seeing except by day-light.

HE'MERALOPS (*Med.*) one affected with the hemeralopia.

HEMERO'BION (*Ent.*) ἡμερόβιον, from ἡμέρα, a day, and βιόω, to live; an insect that lives but one day. *Cic. Tusc. Quæst.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 11, c. 37.

HEMERO'BIUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of insects of the *Neuropterous* Order.

Generic Character. *Mouth* with a short horny mandible; *feelers* four, unequal; *wings* deflected; *antennæ* setaceous.

Species. These insects are, like the Ephemeræ, very short-lived, and in every stage of their existence prey with avidity on plant lice. The larva is six-footed, and the pupa mostly folliculate.

HEMEROCA'LLIS (*Bot.*) a herb, in stalk and leaf much like the lily. *Plin.* l. 21, c. 21.

HEMEROCALLIS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. six-parted.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigmas* rising.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the — *Hemerocallis flava*, seu *Asphodelus*, Yellow Day Lily.—*Hemerocallis fulva*, seu *Lilium*, Copper-coloured Day Lily, &c. &c. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HEMEROCALLIS is also the *Lilium chalcedonicum* of Linnæus.

HEMERODRO'MUS (*Ant.*) from ἡμέρα, a day, and δρόμος, a course; a day courier.

HE'MI (*Gram.*) from ἥμισυ, half, is used only in composition.

HEMICERA'UNIOS (*Surg.*) ἡμικεραύνιος, the name for a bandage of the back and breast.

HEMICRA'NIA (*Med.*) ἡμικρανία, a sort of head-ache affecting only one side of the head.

HE'MICYCLE (*Chron.*) a half cycle.

HEMICYCLE (*Archit.*) a term applied to semicircular vaults.

HEMIDIAPE'NTE (*Mus.*) an imperfect fifth.

HEMIDI'TONE (*Mus.*) an interval of a major third diminished by half a tone.

HEMI'MERIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* two.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are natives of the Cape, as the *Hemimeris sabulosa, montana et diffusa*.

HE'MINA (*Ant.*) the half of the sextarius, answering to the Cotyle of the Grecians, and equal to about half a pint English measure. [vide *Measure*]

HEMIOBO'LION (*Ant.*) Half an obolus.

HEMI'OLION (*Ant.*) ἡμίολιον, signifies literally the whole of a thing, and half as much more, from ἥμισυ, half, and ὅλος, the whole; but is particularly used by Galen for an ounce and a half. *Gal. de Com. Med. sec. Loc.*

HEMIONI'TIS (*Bot.*) ἡμιονῖτις, from ἡμίονος, a mule; a plant so called because it is barren like a mule. The whole herb is used in medicine, and, according to Dioscorides, consumes the spleen if drank in vinegar. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 121.

HEMIONITIS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 2 *Filices*, having the capsules digested into lines.

Species. The species are the *Hemionitis lanceolata*, seu *Lingua.*—*Hemionitis palmata*, seu *Filix*, &c.

HEMIO'NIUM (*Bot.*) ἡμιόνιον, the name of a plant, which, according to Theophrastus and Dioscorides, is the same as the *Asplenium*.

HE'MIOPE (*Mus.*) a wind instrument among the ancients, consisting of a tube with three holes.

HEMIO'PSIA (*Med.*) from ἥμισυ, half, and ὤψ, the sight; a defect in vision, by which a person sees no more than the half of an object.

HEMIPA'GIA (*Med.*) from ἥμισυ, half, and πάγιος, firm; a fixed pain on one side of the head.

HEMIPLE'GIA (*Med.*) from ἥμισυ, half, and πλήσσω, to strike; a paralytic affection on one side of the body.

HEMI'PTERA (*Ent.*) the Second Order of Insects in the Linnean System, comprehending such as have their upper wings semicrustaceous; it comprehends the following genera, namely, *Blatta*, the Cock-roach.—*Mantis*, the Walking Leaf.—*Gryllus*, the Locust, the Cricket, and the Grasshopper.—*Fulgora*, the Lanthorn Fly.—*Cicada.*—*Cimex*, the Bug.—*Notonecta*, the Boat-Fly.—*Nepathe*, Water-Scorpion.—*Aphis*, the Plant-Louse.—*Chermes.*—*Coccus*, the Cochineal.

HEMISPHÆ'RA (*Anat.*) a hemisphere or half of the brain. [vide *Cerebrum*]

HE'MISPHERA (*Astron.*) a term denoting one half of the mundane sphere; also a map or projection of one half of the sphere.

HEMISPHE'RICAL (*Bot.*) an epithet for a calyx, or nectary, being in the form of half a sphere.

HEMISPHEROI'DAL (*Geom.*) an epithet for what approaches to the figure of a hemisphere.

HEMISTICH (*Poet.*) ἡμιστίχιον, from ἥμισυ and στίχος, a verse; a half-verse.

HE'MITONE (*Mus.*) the same as semitone.

HEMITRITÆ'US (*Med.*) ἡμιτριταῖος, from ἥμισυ, half, and τριταῖος, third or tertian, semitertian; an epithet for a fever. *Gal. de Differ. Feb.* l. 2, c. 8; *Gorr. Def. Med.; Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

HE'MLOCK *common* (*Bot.*) the *Conium maculatum* of Linnæus.—Water Hemlock, the *Cicuta virosa*, a perennial.

HEMP (*Bot.*) a sort of fibrous plant of which ropes and linen are made.—Hemp Agrimony, the *Eupatorium Dalea* of Linnæus.—Bastard-Hemp Agrimony, the *Ageratum conyzoides.*—Water-Hemp Agrimony, the *Bidens tripartia.*—Bastard-Hemp, the *Datisca cannabina.*—Virginian-Hemp, the *Acnida cannabina* of Linnæus.

HE'N HARRIER (*Orn.*) a species of falcon, the *falco cyaneus* of Linnæus.

HE'NBANE (*Bot.*) the *Hyosciamus niger* of Linnæus, a perennial.

HE'NBIT (*Bot.*) another name for the plant Archangel.

HE'NCHMAN (*Archæol.*) one who runs on foot attending on a person of honour or worship, from the German *Hengst*, a horse, because he attends on the horse and the rider.

HENDE'CAGON (*Geom.*) from ἕνδεκα, eleven, and γωνία, an angle; a figure in geometry having eleven sides, and as many angles.

HENDECASY'LLABON (*Gram.*) a word consisting of eleven syllables.

HENDI'ADIS (*Gram.*) a grammatical figure, which is a sort of pleonasm, expressing one thing as if it were two; as *pateris libamus et auro*, i. e. *pateris aureis*.

HE'NEDPENNY (*Law*) a customary payment of money instead of hens at Christmas.

HE'NFARE (*Law*) a fine for flight upon account of murder, mentioned in Doomsday-Book.

HE'NGHEN (*Law*) a prison, or house of correction.

HE'NGWITE (*Archæol.*) vide *Hangwite*.

HE'NIOCHAS (*Astron.*) or Heniochus, a northern constellation, the same as Auriga.

HE'NNA, a species of the *Lawsonia*.

HE'NTING (*Agric.*) the furrow between the ridges which is formed in ploughing.

HEO'RDFESTE (*Archæol.*) the same as *husfastne*, which signifies the master of the house, or one fixed to the house. *Leg. Can.* c. 40.

HE'PAR (*Anat.*) ἧπαρ, the Liver. [vide *Liver*] — *Hepar uterinum*, the Placenta.

HEPAR SULPHURIS (*Chem.*) a solution of liquid potash and sulphur boiled together.

HEPATA'LGIA (*Med.*) from ἧπαρ, the liver, and ἄλγος, pain.

HEPATA'RIUS (*Med.*) hepatic.

HEPA'TIC (*Anat.*) an epithet for any thing appertaining to the liver, as—*Hepatic Air* sulphuretted hydrogen gas. — *Hepatic Artery*, the artery which nourishes the substance of the liver.—*Hepatic Duct*, the trunk of the biliary pores, which is joined by the cystic duct to form the *ductus communis cheledochus*.— *Hepatic medicines*, medicines good for the liver.—*Hepatic vein*, the liver vein, the inner vein of the arm.

HEPA'TICA (*Bot.*) the *Anemona Hepatica* of Linnæus.

HEPATICOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Jungermannia* of Linnæus.

HEPATICO-CY'STICI DUCTUS (*Anat.*) that side of the body of the gall-bladder which lies next the liver.

HEPA'TICUS (*Min.*) a genus of Earths of the *Calcareous* Order, consisting of carbonate of lime, barytes, sulphuric acid, and inflammable matter. It is so called, because, when rubbed, it yields an odour like liver of sulphur.

HEPATIRRHÆ'A (*Med.*) from ἧπαρ, liver, and ῥέω, to flow; a diarrhœa, in which portions of flesh like liver are voided.

HEPATI'TIS (*Min.*) a precious stone of the shape of ἧπαρ, the liver. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 11.

HEPATITIS (*Med.*) from ἧπαρ, the liver, an inflammation of the liver; a genus of diseases in the Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Phlegmasiæ*, in the Nosology of Cullen.

HEPATI'ZON (*Med.*) vide *Morphæa*.

HEPA'TOCELE (*Med.*) from ἧπαρ, the liver, and κήλη, a tumour; a hernia in which a portion of the liver protrudes through the abdominal parietes.

HEPATO'RIUM (*Bot.*) vide *Eupatorium*.

HEPA'TULE (*Chem.*) Hydrogen gas.

HEPHÆ'STIA, vide *Hæphestia*.

HEPHÆ'STIAS (*Med.*) from ἡφαίστος, Vulcan or fire; a drying plaster of burnt tiles.

HEPHÆSTI'TES (*Min.*) from ἡφαίστος, Vulcan or fire; a precious stone of a fiery red colour. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10; *Isid. Orig.* l. 16, c. 14.

HEPHTHEME'MERIS (*Gram.*) ἑφθημιμερὶς, a cæsura in a verse, when after the third foot there is an odd syllable, which serves to help to make a foot with the next word. [vide *Cæsura*]

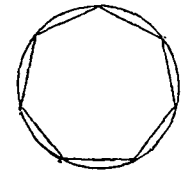
HE'PIALUS (*Med.*) from ἥπιος, gentle; an epithet for a gentle quotidian fever.

HEPSE'MA (*Med.*) vide *Decoction*.

HE'PTACHORD *verses* (*Mus.*) from ἑπτὰ, seven, and χορδὴ, a string; verses sung or played on seven chords, i. e. in seven different tones or notes.

HEPTAE'DRON (*Geom.*) ἑπτάεδρον, a solid figure consisting of seven sides.

HE'PTAGON (*Geom.*) ἑπτάγων, from ἑπτὰ, seven, and γωνία, a corner; a figure consisting of seven sides and angles; when the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular heptagon, otherwise irregular.



HEPTAGON (*Fort.*) a place which has seven bastions for its defence.

HEPTA'GONAL *Numbers* (*Arith.*) a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is five.

HEPTA'MERON (*Lit.*) from ἑπτὰ, seven, and ἡμέρα, a day; a book or treatise of the transactions of seven days.

HEPTA'NDRIA (*Bot.*) the Seventh Class in the Artificial System of Linnæus, comprehending those plants which have seven stamens to the flower. It consists of four orders, namely, Monogynia, Digynia, Tetragynia, and Heptagynia, which include the following genera:—*Trientalis*, Chickweed Winter-green.—*Æsculus*, Horse Chesnut.—*Dracontium*, Dragon.—*Saururus*, Lizard's Tail, &c. &c.

HEPTA'NGULAR (*Geom.*) from ἑπτὰ, seven, and the Latin *angulus*, an angle; an epithet for a figure, &c. having seven angles.

HEPTAPHARMACUM (*Med.*) ἑπταφάρμακον, from ἑπτὰ, seven, and φάρμακον, a medicine composed of seven ingredients.

HEPTA'PHONIA (*Mus.*) ἑπταφωνία, an epithet for what has seven sounds.

HEPTAPLE'UROS (*Anat.*) ἑπτάπλευρος, from ἑπτὰ, seven, and πλευρὰ, a rib; an epithet for the Ligurians, who were said to have seven ribs. *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, § 167.

HE'PTARCHY (*Polit.*) from ἑπτὰ, seven, and ἄρχόμαι, to rule; a name given to the seven kings or sovereign princes who, in the time of the Saxons, governed England.

HERA'CLEA (*Bot.*) Water-Horehound.

HERACLI'A (*Ant.*) Ἡράκλεια, an Athenian festival, celebrated every fifth year, in honour of Hercules. *Poll. Onom.* l. 1, segm. 27, &c.

HERACLEONITES (*Ecc.*) a branch of the Gnostics who, among other things, denied the authority of the prophecies of the Old Testament.

HERACLE'IOS (*Med.*) ἡράκλειος, from ἡρακλῆς, an epithet for the epilepsy, so called, as Galen supposes, because it is violent and difficult to be subdued. *Hippocrat. de Morb. Mul.; Gal. de Us. Part.; Erot. Lex. Hippocrat.*

HERACLE'UM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. COL. *perianth* obscure.—COR. universal.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigmas* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are principally biennials, as the—*Heracleum sphondylium*, seu *Branca*, Common Cow-Parsley.—*Heracleum panaces*, seu *Panax*, Palmated Cow-Parsley.—*Heracleum Austriacum*, seu *Sphondyllum*, Austrian Cow-Parsley. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HERA'CLEUS LAPIS (*Min.*) the Loadstone.

HERÆ'A (*Ant.*) games in honour of Juno. *Liv.* l. 27, c. 30.

HERALD (*Her.*) from the Saxon here, an army, and healb, a champion; an officer whose business it was formerly to proclaim war, make peace, bear messages to the enemy, and perform other services in the field. The office of a herald at present consists principally in marshalling processions, regulating armorial ensigns, registering genealogies, and the like.

HER'ALDRY, or *Armory*, is the art which teaches the true use of arms, and consists of two parts, namely, Blazon, or Blazonry, and Marshalling.

Blazonry.

Blazonry is the explication of arms in apt and significant terms. Arms are to be considered as to their different kinds and their parts.

Kinds of Arms. Arms are divisible into—*Arms of dominion*, belonging to princes, as ensigns of their power, which are stamped on their coins.—*Arms of pretension*, those which are borne by sovereigns not in possession of the dominions to which such coats belong, as the arms of France formerly borne by English Kings.—*Arms of community*, those of bishoprics, cities, &c.—*Assumptive arms*, such as a man may of his proper right assume with the consent of his sovereign.—*Arms of patronage*, belonging to lords of manors, patrons of benefices, &c.—*Arms of succession*, or feudal arms, taken by those who inherit fiefs, &c.—*Arms of alliance*, those which are taken by the issue of marriage with an heiress, to show their descent paternal and maternal.—*Arms of adoption, arms paternal, arms of concession, canting arms, &c.* [vide *Arms*]

Parts of arms. The parts of arms are, the escutcheon, tinctures, furs, lines, and figures.

Escutcheon. The escutcheon, or shield, represents the original shield used in war, and on which arms were anciently borne. The surface of the escutcheon is termed the *field*, because it contains those marks of honour which were formerly acquired in the field. The forms of the shield were of different kinds, namely, *triangular*, as in fig. 1, Plate No. I. (38); *notched and indented*, called a shield-chancre, as fig. 2; *oval*, which is called a lozenge, and used by females, as fig. 3; and the square form, as in fig. 4, which is in ordinary use at present. The shield is likewise distinguished not only by the variety of its forms, but also of its position, some being borne erect and others pendant, some hanging by the right and others by the left corner. To the escutcheon belong points and abatements. The *points of the escutcheon* are certain points which are peculiarly distinguished for the location of the figures which the field contains. These points are distinguished by the first nine letters of the alphabet, as in fig. 5, which are as follow: namely,

A B C, *the chief*, which represents the highest and most honourable part of the shield. A is the *dexter chief*; B, the *middle chief*; and C, the *sinister chief*.

D, *the collar*, or *honour* point, so called because eminent men wear badges of honour about their necks.

E, the *cœur*, or *heart*, otherwise called the centre or fesse point.

F, the *nombril*, or *navel* point.

G H I, the *base*, i. e. G, the *dexter base*; H, the *middle base*; and I, the *sinister base*. The French call the two first the *flanques*, and the last the *base*. The use of these points is to difference coats of arms charged with the same figures; for arms having a lion *in chief* differ from those having a lion *in base*; and so on with the other points.

Abatements. Abatements are certain marks of disgrace added to the coat armour of divers persons on sundry occasions, which have been distinguished by different names, as *delf, inescutcheon reversed, point-parted dexter, point in point, point champagne, plain point, gore, gusset*, and *escutcheon reversed*; but of all these abatements there is no example remaining except of the last. [vide *Abatement*]

Tinctures. Tinctures, or armorial colours, are altogether nine, namely, two metals and seven colours, which have been distinguished by different names, and made to represent certain planets, stones, and virtues, as set forth in the following table:

Colours.	Tinctures.	Precious Stones.	Planets.	Virtues.
Yellow	*Or*	Topaz	Sol	Faith
White	*Argent*	Pearl	Luna	Innocence
Blue	*Azure*	Sapphire	Jupiter	Loyalty
Red	*Gules*	Ruby	Mars	Magnanimity
Black	*Sable*	Diamond	Saturn	Prudence
Green	*Vert*	Emerald	Venus	Love
Purple	*Purpure*	Amethyst	Mercury	Temperance
Tenny	*Tenney*	Hyacinth	Dragon's Head	Joy
Blood-colour	*Sanguine*	Sardonix	Dragon's Tail	Fortitude

The two first of the above tinctures are the metals, and the seven others the colours, of which the two last are not so frequently used in blazon as the rest. When not given in their natural colours they are represented now in engraving by points and hatched lines, in the place of letters, which were formerly employed, as follow: namely—*Or*, Gold, distinguished by small spots, as in fig. 6, formerly by the letter O.—*Argent*, Silver, a white colour, formerly marked by the letter A, now represented by leaving the space blank, as fig. 7.—*Azure*, Blue, formerly represented by the letter B, now by horizontal or thwart hatches, as fig. 8.—*Gules*, Red, formerly distinguished by the letter R, now by perpendicular hatched lines, as fig. 9.—*Sable*, i. e. Black, formerly marked by the letter S, now by cross hatches, perpendicular and horizontal lines, as fig. 10.—*Vert*, i. e. Green, formerly known by the letter V, now by thwart or diagonal hatches from right to left, as fig. 11.—*Purple*, formerly distinguished by the letter P, now by thwart or diagonal hatches from left to right, as fig. 12.

Furrs. Furrs are a sort of tincture which are composed of two or more tinctures, and are supposed to represent the skins of beasts that were employed for the furring, doubling, and lining of robes and garments of state; whence they have been transferred to the coat armours themselves. The two principal furrs are *ermine* and *vair*.—*Ermine* is represented by a white field powdered, or semé, of black spots, as fig. 13. When the field is black with white spots it is denominated *ermines*, to which may be added other varieties, as *erminois*, a field *or*, with black spots; *pean*, a black field with white spots, *or*, &c.—*Vair* is always composed of argent and azure, represented by figures of small escutcheons, ranged in a line, so that the base argent is opposite to the base azure, as fig. 14. When the bells or cups of the same colour are placed base against base and point against point, it is called *countervair*, as fig. 15; and when the pieces of vair be of other tinctures, they are denominated *vairy*, as vairy of gules and *or*. To these two principal furrs may be added a third, called potent.—*Potent*, otherwise called Counterpotent, is a sort of furr, which derives its name from the resemblance which the figures bear to crutch-heads, called *potents*, counterplaced, as in fig. 16.

Lines. Lines serve to divide the shield into different parts, and are denominated either crooked lines or partition lines.—*Crooked lines* serve to difference bearings, and are distinguished into the Ingrailed, Invecked, Wavy, Nebulé, Imbattled, Raguly, Indented, Dancette, Dove-Tail, as in fig. 17; *ingrailed*, is a line consisting of semicircles with the points turned upwards; *invecked*, is a line of semicircles with the points turned downwards; *wavy*, a line formed after the manner of waves; *nebulé*, so called because it represents a cloud; *imbattled*, or *crenellé*, is the name of a line which represents the battlements of a castle; *raguly*, represents the trunk of a tree with its branches cut off; *indented*, represents

the teeth of a saw; *dancette* differs from the former by having the teeth deeper; *dove-tail*, a line which resembles the dove-tail joints of the joiners.

Partition Lines. Partition Lines are such as divide the shield into two or more parts, which are distinguished into *party per pale*, when the field is divided by a perpendicular line, as fig. 18; *party per fesse*, when the field is equally divided by a horizontal line, as fig. 19; *party per bend*, a field divided by a diagonal line from the dexter chief to the sinister base, as fig. 20; *party per chevron*, is a field divided by two half diagonal lines rising from the dexter and sinister base flanks, and meeting in the collar point of the field, as fig 21; *party per cross*, or quarterly, is when the field is divided by two lines, one perpendicular and one horizontal, as in fig. 22; *party per saltire*, is when the two partition lines, party per bend, dexter and sinister, meet in the centre of the field, as fig. 23.

Figures. Figures are the next essential parts of armories, which are to be divided into Ordinaries, Charges, and Differences.

Ordinaries. Ordinaries are figures so called, because they are in ordinary use in this science. They are otherwise called *proper figures*, because they are proper to the heraldic art. They are distinguished into honourable ordinaries and sub-ordinaries, or less honourable ordinaries.

Honourable Ordinaries. Honourable ordinaries, otherwise called simply *ordinaries*, are so named because they are often given by emperors, kings, and princes, as additions of honour to armorial bearings. They are nine in number, namely, the Chief, Pale, Bend, Bend Sinister, Fesse, Bar, Chevron, Cross, and Saltire.

Chief. The chief is formed by a horizontal line, and contains in depth the third of the upper part of the field, as fig. 24, "*argent* a chief *gules*." By one of the rules of blazon, when a chief is in a coat of arms it is the last thing to be mentioned, except when it is surrounded with a bordure. When the chief is charged with any figure, this is said in blazon to be *on a chief*; but when natural and artificial things are placed in the upper part of the shield, in the place of the chief, they are said to be *in chief*. [vide *Chief*] The chief is formed of crooked as well as straight lines, and is therefore distinguished into the *chief crenelle*, *chief dancette*, &c. [vide *Chief*]

Pale. The pale occupies the third middle part of the field perpendicularly, as fig. 25. The pale is charged with things which are said to be *on a pale*; and when things are borne perpendicularly one above another in the centre of the shield, they are said to be *in pale*, as in fig. 24, Plate No. II. (39). The pale has two diminutives, namely, the *pallet*, which is the half of the pale; and the *endorse*, which is the fourth of the pallet; and when the field is divided into four or more even parts, by perpendicular lines of two different tinctures interchangeably disposed, it is said to be *paly* of so many pieces, as fig. 23, Plate No. II (39), "Paly of six *argent* and *gules*." The pale is also subject to the accidental forms of lines, namely, *ingrailed*, as in fig. 15, Plate No. II (39), "*Or*, a pale ingrailed *sable*," and *invecked*, fig. 16, "*Gules*, a pale invecked *argent*," &c. [vide *Pale*]

Bend. The bend is an ordinary drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base, in the form of a belt, and occupies the third of the field, as fig. 26. A bend is said to *surmount* when it lies over other ordinaries or other figures, keeping its just length or breadth; and things are said to be on *a bend* when the bend is charged with them; *in bend*, and *bendways*, when they are situated after the manner of a bend, as in fig. 26, Plate No. II (39), "*Gules*, a two-handed sword, bendways, between two mullets *or*." The bend is said to be subject to all the accidental forms of lines, and has three diminutives, namely, the *garter*, which is half the bend; the *cost*, or *cottise*, which is half the garter; and the *ribbon*, which is half the cost. [vide *Bend*] When the field contains more than one bend, they are not called bends, but *bendlets*, or more generally *bendy*, of so many pieces, as fig. 25, Plate No. II (39), "Bendy of six, *or* and *azure*;" and when opposite to one another in metal and colour, they are said to be *counter-changed*.

Bend Sinister. The Bend Sinister, which is the *bar* of the French, is the same in form as the bend or the *bend dexter*, but it is drawn across the field from the sinister chief to the dexter base, as fig. 27, Plate No. I. The bend sinister is divided into the *scarpe*, or *scarfe*, which contains the half of the bend, and the *batune*, which is a fourth part of the bend sinister. This is borne *couped*, and is vulgarly known by the name of the *bend of bastardy*, because it is the mark of illegitimacy.

Fesse. The Fesse is an honourable ordinary which occupies the third middle of the field, as in fig. 28. The fesse is said to *surmount* another figure when it lies over it, and in the same manner to be *surmounted* by it, as fig. 22, Plate No. II (39); but when the supercharge is comprehended within the limits of the fesse, it is said to be a fesse charged, or to be *on a fesse*. When the fesse is placed higher than the centre, it is said to be *transposed*; and when below the centre, it is *abaissé*. In respect to the form of the lines, the fesse is *wavy*, as fig. 17, Plate No. II (39), "*Argent*, a fesse *wavy*, *gules*, betwixt three boars' heads erased, *sable*;" *nebulé*, as fig. 18, Plate No. II (39), "*Argent*, a fesse nebulé between three escutcheons, *gules*;" *indented*, as fig. 21, Plate No. II (39), "*Vert*, a fesse indented, *ermine* between a buck's head cabossed in chief, and two escalops, *or*;" *dancette*, as fig. 22, Plate No. II (39), "*Azure*, a fesse dancette surmounted of a little cross *argent*;" so the *fesse crenelle*, *chequé interposed*, *couped*, *voided*, &c. [vide *Fesse*]

Bar. The Bar is an honourable ordinary which is formed after the manner of a fesse, but occupies only a fifth of the field, and is not confined to any particular part of the field, except when there is only one bar, when it is put in the place of a fesse. Bars are mostly two in a field, sometimes three and more, as fig. 29, Plate No. I; "*Argent*, two bars, *gules*, surmounted of as many serpents nowed, and affronté in pale *azure*." When the field is filled with bars they are said to be *barry*, as "Barry of four, six pieces *argent* and *azure*, &c." When small figures are ranged horizontally above or below the middle of the shield they are then said to be *in bar*, or *barways*; and when the bar does not touch the sides of the shield it is said to be *couped*. The diminutives of the bar are the *closet*, which is the half of the bar, and the *barulet*, which is the half of the closet: when these diminutives are placed two and two in a shield they are called *bars gemel*. [vide *Bar*] The bar is sometimes subject to the accidental forms of lines, as *imbattled*, *ingrailed*, &c.

Chevron. The Chevron is an honourable ordinary, made of the bend dexter and sinister, issuing from the right and left base points of the escutcheon meeting and ending pyramidically in the collar point, as fig. 30, "*Argent*, a chevron, *gules*." It occupies, according to the French, a third of the field; but according to the English, the fifth. The chevron is subject to very many accidental forms, for it is *accompanied with*, or *charged with*, other figures, and is also *imbattled*, as in fig. 19, Plate No. II (39), "Parted per chevron, embattled, *vert* and *gules*, three crows, *argent*;" so, likewise, *couped*, *abaissed*, &c. [vide *Chevron*] When any figures are situated in a

shield after the position of the chevron, they are said to be *in chevron*, or *chevron-wise*, as fig. 27, Plate No. II (39), "*Argent*, two swords chevron-ways, piercing a heart, in chief, proper." The diminutives of the chevron are the *chevronel*, which is the half, and the *couple close*, which is the fourth of its breadth. When the field is filled with pieces of equal number in the form of chevrons, it is said to be *chevronny* of so many pieces, as chevronny of six, *argent* and *gules*, &c.

Cross. The Cross is composed of the pale and the fesse, which meet in the centre, as in fig. 31, "*Argent*, a cross, *vert*."

After the introduction of the cross into the military ensigns of the crusaders, its use became very frequent, and its form was in consequence more varied than that of any other ordinary. [vide *Cross*] A cross ragule is represented in fig. 26, Plate No. II (39), as "*Argent*, a cross ragule, *sable*."

Saltire. The Saltire, or Sautoir, is an honourable ordinary, composed of the bend dexter and sinister, which is supposed to represent the cross on which the apostle St. Andrew suffered, as fig. 32, Plate No. I. It is subject to the accidental forms of the lines, as ingrailed, wavy, &c. When the saltire is between four figures it is said to be *cantoned*, as fig. 29, Plate No. II (39), "*Argent*, a saltire ingrailed, *gules*, cantoned with four roses of the last." When figures are borne on the saltire it is said to be *charged*, or they are said to be *on a saltire*, as fig. 30, Plate No. II (39), "*Argent*, a saltire ingrailed, *gules*, charged with another, *or*, and cantoned with four bugles, *sable*." Figures are also borne *saltirewise*, or *in saltire*. [vide *Saltire*]

Sub-Ordinaries.

The Sub-ordinaries are the Bordure, the Orle, the Tressure, the Inescutcheon, the Canton, the Quarter, the Billet, the Gyron, the Pile, the Flanche, the Lozenge, the Fusil, the Rustre, the Mascle, the Fret, the Roundle, and the Gutte.

Bordure. A Bordure goes round the extremities of the shield, and takes up mostly the fifth part of the field, but sometimes more and sometimes less. The bordure is subject to all the different forms of lines belonging to the other ordinaries, as *ingrailed*, *invecked*, &c. and is also charged with different figures, from which it derives the name of *entoire*, when charged with inanimate things; *verdoy*, when charged with vegetables; *enurey*, for a charge of beasts; and *enaluron*, for that of birds. [vide *Bordure*, &c.] Bordures are also said to be componé, or gobonate, and checky. A *bordure componé* is that which is filled with one rank of square pieces, as fig. 33, Plate No. I, "The arms of France within a bordure componé, *argent* and *gules*;" when there are two ranks of pieces it is called *counter-componé*; and when three or more, *checky*. [vide *Checky*]

Orle. The orle is an inner bordure which does not touch the extremities of the shield, as fig. 34. "*Or*, an orle, *azure*." The *orle* is properly a diminutive of the bordure.

Tressure. The Tressure, or in French *Treschur*, is a diminutive of the orle, and consists of a trace or tract flowered, surrounding the inner part of the escutcheon as an orle. When there are two of these tracts flowered and counterflowered, within and without, it is called a *double tressure*, as fig. 35. "*Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, armed and langued, *azure*, within a double tressure flory and counterflory."

Inescutcheon. The Inescutcheon represents the military shield, and occupies the fifth middle of the escutcheon. It is subject to the different accidental forms of other ordinaries, as fig. 36. "*Sable*, an escutcheon chequé, *argent* and *azure*, between three lions' heads erased of the second langued, *gules*."

Canton. The Canton is a square figure possessing a third part of the chief, which is used as an additament of honour, and in particular as a Baronet's mark. The canton is frequently charged with other figures, as fig. 37. "*Azure*, three stars with a crescent in the centre; all within a double tressure flory and counterflory, *or*; a canton of the second charged with a thistle, ensigned with an imperial crown proper."

Quarter. The quarter is a square figure larger than the canton, as fig. 38. "*Gules*, three cinquefoils, *argent*, a quarter, *or*, charged with a sword fessways, *azure*." This is called by the French *franc quartier*.

Billets. Billets are oblong square figures which are supposed to represent billets, or letters missive. The proper position of the billets is erect, but when in fesse, or fesseways, they are said to be *couché*; and, when diagonally placed, they are said to be *bendways*; and, when they are placed after the manner of a crosspall, which is called by the French *pairle*, they are then said to be *en pairle*, as fig. 1, Plate No. II (39). "*Gules*, three billets, *or*." When the field is charged with more than ten billets irregularly, it is said to be *billetty*, or *semé of billets*.

Gyron. An ordinary of two lines drawn from the side of the shield, meeting in the centre, or top; if these two lines are extended to the other side of the shield they form two girons, as fig. 2. "*Argent*, two girons, *gules*, bendways." When the field is divided into six or more parts of different tinctures, all the points uniting in the centre of the field, it is called *gyronny*. The Gyrons are also subject to the accidental forms of lines, as ingrailed, nebule, &c. [vide *Gyron*, &c.]

Pile. The pile is an ordinary consisting of a twofold line formed after the manner of a wedge. It is subject to the accidental forms of other ordinaries, as fig. 3. "*Or*, a pile ingrailed, *sable*," so a pile *waved*, *invecked*, &c. [vide *Pile*]

Flanche. The Flanche is an ordinary made by an arch line that swells towards the centre, and is always borne in couples, as fig. 4. "*Argent*, two flanches, *azure*." The *flasque* and the *voider*, two varieties of this ordinary, are said to be less in breadth.

Lozenge. The Lozenge is a rhomboidal figure that has equal sides, and unequal angles, as fig. 5. "*Argent*, a chevron, *sable*, ensigned on the top with a cross patee, *azure*, between three lozenges of the second." The shield in which maids and widows bear their arms is of this form. When the field is filled with lozenges, it is said to be *lozengy*. [vide *Lozenge*]

Fusil. The Fusil is rhomboidal like the lozenge, but longer than it is broad, as fig. 6. "*Or*, a chevron between three fusils, *azure*." When the field is filled with fusils, it is called *fusilly*.

Rustre. The Rustre is a lozenge pierced round in the middle so that the field appears through, as fig. 7. "*Argent*, three rustres, *azure*."

Mascle. The Mascle is also a lozenge voided of the field, but in a square form instead of a round one, as fig. 8. "*Gules*, nine mascles, three, three, and three, *or*."

Fret. The Fret is a figure which resembles two sticks lying saltirewise, and interlaced, within a mascle, as fig. 9. "*Sable*, a fret, *argent*." It is sometimes called the *true lover's knot*. *Fretty*, or *fretted*, is said of any figures that are placed in the form of a fret, as fig. 28. "*Argent*, three turbot fishes fretted proper, one fesseways looking to the sinister, and two to the dexter chief and fesse points."

Roundle. The Roundle is an ordinary in the form of a

ball, which receives different names in English heraldry, according to the tincture, as follow:

If they be *Or*,	they are called	*Bezants.*
..... *Argent*,	.....	*Plates.*
..... *Gules*,	.....	*Torteauxes.*
..... *Azure*,	.....	*Hurts.*
..... *Sable*,	.....	*Pellets.*
..... *Vert*,	.....	*Pomeys.*
..... *Purpure*,	.....	*Golpes.*
..... *Tenne*,	.....	*Oranges.*
..... *Sanguine*	.....	*Guzes.*

Bezants represent pieces of gold, or silver, in coat armour, as fig. 10. "*Gules*, a fesse between three bezants, *or*." —*Torteauxes* are supposed to represent *wastels*, or cakes of bread, as fig. 11. "*Argent*, a chevron, *sable*, between three torteauxes, *gules*."—*Rings* and *annulets* were marks of nobility among the Romans, and became the prizes of tournaments and jousts; whence they were naturally transferred to coat armour, as fig. 12. "*Or*, three annulets, *gules*;" and, when these annulets, or great rings, are borne one within another, they are termed, by the French, *vires*, as fig. 13. "*Gules*, three vires, or annulets within one another, *argent*."

Guttees. Guttees are figures which represent drops; and, like the roundles, they vary in their names according to the tincture, as follow:

If they be *Or*,	they are called	*Guttees d'or.*
..... *Argent*,	.....	*Guttees d'eau.*
..... *Gules*,	.....	*Guttees de sang.*
..... *Azure*,	.....	*Guttees de larmes.*
..... *Sable*,	.....	*Guttees de poix.*
..... *Vert*,	.....	*Guttees d'olive.*

An example of the *guttees de sang* is given in fig. 14; as "Quarterly, first and fourth, *sable*, a St. Katharine's wheel, *argent*; second and third, *argent*, three guttees de sang, two and one."

Charges.

Charges are the figures of natural and artificial things, which are called *common charges*, because they are common to other sciences as well as heraldry. These charges are blazoned variously, according to the nature of the subjects. Animals are blazoned, in respect to their posture and actions, as follow; *rampant*, as a lion rampant, fig. 31, Plate No. II, when he is erect standing on one of his hind legs; *sejant*, or *sitting*, as a lion sejant, fig. 32; *couchant*, i. e. lying at rest, with the head erect, as fig. 33; *passant*, in a walking position, as fig. 34; *gardant*, looking full-faced, as in fig. 35, which is blazoned, "A lion passant gardant;" *rampant gardant*, as fig. 35; *saliant*, in a leaping posture, as fig. 36; *tripping* is said of the stag, as fig. 37; *courant*, of the stag, and other animals, running, as fig. 38; *at gaze*, of the stag when he looks full-faced, as fig. 39; *lodged*, of the stag when at rest on the ground, as fig. 40; *volant*, of birds in general in a flying posture, as 41; *rising*, of a bird that is preparing to fly, as fig. 42; *hauriant*, of fishes when erect paleways, as fig. 1, Plate No. III (40); *naiant*, swimming of fishes, as fig. 2. To these may be added other blazons of animals generally, as *dormant*, for a sleeping posture; *addorsed*, for two animals back to back; *nowed*, i. e. knotted like a serpent; *counter-passant*, for two animals walking different ways; so *counter-saliant*, *counter-tripping*, &c. [vide *Dormant*, *Addorsed*, &c.] The teeth and claws of lions, and other ravenous beasts, are called their *arms*; and, when they are of a different tincture, they are said to be *armed*; and, if their tongue be of a different tincture, they are said to be *langued*; as "A lion, *argent*, armed and langued, *gules*." Tame animals, as the ox, ram, &c. which are furnished with horns and hoofs different from their bodies, are said to be *armed*, *unguled*, or *hoofed*, of such and such a tincture; but deer are said to be *attired* on account of their antlers. Dogs, in respect to their kind, are blazoned *beating*, *coursing*, *scenting*, &c. The beaks and talons of birds of prey are termed their *arms*; whence they are said to be *armed* and *membered*; and tame birds, on the contrary, are said to be *beaked* and *membered*: but the cock is said to be *armed*, *crested*, and *jellopped*, i. e. *armed*, for his beak and spurs; *crested*, on account of his comb; and *jellopped*, on account of his wattles. The falcon is generally borne the same as the eagle, and blazoned in the same terms, except when he has a hood, bells, virols, or rings, and leishes, in which case he is said to be *hooded*, *belled*, *jessed*, and *leished*; when in the act of striking his prey, he is said to be *pouncing*. When the heads of animals are borne they are said to be *couped*, if cut evenly off, as fig. 3, Plate No. III (40); or *couped close*, if cut close; *caboshed*, when the head is cut off close behind the ears, as fig. 4; and *trunked*, in particular, of bulls' heads; *erased*, if the head seem to be violently torn from the body, as fig. 5. When the whole foreleg of a lion, or other beast, is borne in arms, it is termed a *jamb*; and, if couped, or erased, near the middle joint, it is a *paw*. When the arm of a man is borne, it is either *erect*, when couped at the elbow; or *embowed*, when it forms an elbow; *dexter* for the right arm, and *sinister* for the left. The temples of a man are said to be *wreathed* when decorated with laurel, oak, ivy, &c. As to his whole dress, a man is said to be *naked*, or *habited*, *rustre*, in *armour*, or in *robes*. Animals in general are said to be *crined*, which have the hair of a different tincture; sometimes they are said to be *dismembered*, when they are cut in pieces, but not so as altogether to destroy the form; and *debruised*, when a bend, or any ordinary, is placed over them. The wings of birds are said to be *displayed*, when their wings are expanded, as fig. 6; *close*, when they sit close to the body; *indorsed*, when they sit back to back; *erect*, when the points of the wings are upwards; *inverted*, when the position is reversed, or the points downwards. Fishes are said to be *finned* if the fins are of a particular tincture. Of heavenly bodies, the sun is said to be *in his meridian*, or *his glory*, or *in an eclipse*, &c.; the moon, *crescent*, *increscent*, and *decrescent*; a comet, *streaming*, &c. Of vegetables, the tree is said to be *fructed*, if bearing fruit; *acorned*, if bearing acorns; *raguled* and *trunked*, when its limbs are cut off, leaving only the stumps; *eradicated*, when torn up by the roots, *blasted*, *withered*, &c.; a branch is said to be *slipped*, *leaved*, &c.; leaves and flowers are said to be *pendant*, or *erect*, &c. The sheaves of corn are termed *garbs*. If any thing seems to be proceeding from another, it is termed *issuant*, as "An arm *imbowed issuant*;" an arrow is said to be *barbed* and *feathered*; a castle is said to be *towered*; a key, *endorsed*; colours, *disvelopped*; a weapon, *imbrued*, that is bloody; a horse, *furnished*, when bridled, saddled, and completely caparisoned. When the field is divided into four quarters, it is said to be *quarterly* when they have each their charges; these are said to be *on the first*, i. e. on the field of the first quarter; *on the second*, i. e. the field of the second; and, when there are several metals, or tinctures, *of the first*, is said to denote the first mentioned; and *of the last*, to signify the last mentioned.

Distinctions of Houses. Distinctions of houses are certain differences which serve to inform us from what line the bearer of each is descended; which are otherwise called *marks of cadency*. The distinctions made use of for differencing the several princes and princesses of the

blood royal of England are generally labels differently charged. The distinctions of houses in general, as given in fig. 7, are as follow, namely,

First House.

Fig. 7, Plate III (40).

1. The *Label* is borne by the eldest son while his father is living, to denote that he is but the third person, his father being one, his mother another, and himself the third.
2. The *Crescent* is borne by the second son, to show that he should increase the family by estate or reputation.
3. The *Mullet*, or spur-rowel, for the third, signifies that he should follow the pursuits of chivalry.
4. The *Martlet*, for the fourth son, to denote that he should become a soldier, and defend castles, which were the abodes of the martlet.
5. The *Annulet*, for the fifth son, reminds him that he should achieve great actions.
6. The *Fleur de Lis*, for the sixth son, reminds him of his country and his prince.
7. The *Rose*, for the seventh son, reminds him that he should endeavour to flourish like that flower.
8. The *Moline*, for the eighth son, reminds him that he must strive for his own advancement.
9. The *Double Quatrefoil* shows that the ninth son is removed from his eldest brother by eight degrees.

The Second and following Houses.

The *Second House* has the crescent with the label on it for the first son of the second; with the crescent on it for the third son, of the second son, and so on with the others. The *Third House* has the mullet with the label on it for the first son of the third son, with the crescent on it for the second son of the third son, and so on with all the different members in this and the other houses.

Marshalling.

Marshalling is the orderly disposing of sundry coat armours pertaining to distinct families, marshalled on account of descent, marriage, alliance, gifts of the sovereign, adoption, &c. To this branch of the science may also be added an account of the different degrees of Nobility, the orders of Knighthood, and tables of precedency.

Of things marshalled some have their place within the escutcheon, and some without.

Things marshalled within the escutcheon. The things marshalled within the escutcheon are the arms of different families marshalled on account of descent, marriage, alliance, &c. When a shield is divided into four or more parts, the arms that are so borne are termed *quarterly*, as fig. 16, Plate No. III (40); the act of thus dividing the shield is termed *quartering;* and the division itself, together with the figures borne therein, is also called a *quartering*. When a coat is borne with four or more querterings, and any one or more of these querterings into two or more coats, then such a quarter is termed a *grand quarter*, and is said to be *quarterly*, or *counter-quartered;* if the coats are placed palewise in the escutcheon, it is termed *impaling*, as in the case of man and wife, which in blazon are termed *baron* and *femme*.

Arms of a man and his wife, or *wives*. When a man's arms and his wife's are impaled together, those of the man are placed on the dexter side, as in fig. 10, Plate No. III. (40) and of the woman on the sinister. If a man marry two wives the coat of the first shall be placed on the sinister side of the chief part, and that of the second on the base impaled with the husband; in case of a man and his three wives, the two first tierced with his own, and the third in base, &c.

Arms of an Heiress. The arms of an heiress, when married, are not to be impaled with the arms of her husband, but are to be borne upon an escutcheon of pretence, as fig. 11. It is termed an *escutcheon of pretence*, because it denotes his pretension to her estate; and if the husband have issue by her, the heir of these two inheritors shall bear the hereditary coats of arms of the father and mother quarterly; the first and fourth quarters containing the father's arms, and the second and third the mother's, as in fig. 16.

Arms of a widow. A widow impales the arms of her late husband on the dexter side of the paternal coat of her ancestor upon a lozenge, as in fig. 12. If the widow be also an heiress, her arms are to be borne on an escutcheon of pretence over those of her late husband in a lozenge, as in fig. 13.

Arms of a Bachelor. The arms of a bachelor are as in fig. 8. A bachelor, while he remains such, may quarter his paternal coat with other coats if they belong to him; but he may not impale it till he is married.

Arms of a Maid. The arms of a maid are to be placed in a lozenge, as in fig. 9; and if her father bore any difference in his coat, the same is to be continued to denote what branch she is from.

Arms of a Commoner and his Lady. When a commoner is married to a lady of quality, he is not to impale her arms with his own; but they are to be set aside of one another in separate shields, as in fig. 14, as the lady still retains her title and rank.

Arms of a Knight and his Lady. When a knight of the garter is married, his wife's arms must be placed in a distinct shield, as in fig. 17, because his arms are surrounded with the ensign of that order; for though the husband may give his equal share of the shield and hereditary honour, yet he cannot share his temporary order of knighthood with her.

Arms of alliance. Arms of alliance are such as betoken the alliance of the bearer to other families, which are always borne quarterly, the paternal coat being always placed in the first quarter. Examples of such arms are given in Plate No. V. (42). The first that quartered arms in England was King Edward III. who bore England and France in right of his mother Isabel, daughter and heir of Philip IV. King of France.

Arms of office. Arms of office are marshalled by way of impale, like those of man and wife; the right side being given to the coat that represents the office, and the left to the paternal coat, as the *Arms of a Bishop*, in fig. 15.

There are, besides these, other kinds of arms, as *arms* of dominion, *arms* of pretension, *arms* of community, assumptive *arms*, *arms* of patronage, *arms* of adoption, &c. [vide *Arms*]

Exterior ornaments of the Escutcheon. The exterior ornaments of the escutcheon are the helmet, mantling, crest, escroll, wreath, motto, supporters, cap of dignity and crown, which are denominated by the general name of *timbres*, from the Teutonic *timner*, signifying a top or summit; whence to *timbre* the arms is to adorn them with helmet, mantle, crest, &c.

Helmet. The helmet, which is placed on the top of the escutcheon, varies both in form and the materials of which it is made. Those of sovereign princes are of gold, those of the nobility of silver, and those of gentlemen of polished steel. The *full-faced helmet*, with six bars, as in fig. 18, is for the King and princes of the blood; the side-long helmet, with five bars, is for dukes and marquisses, &c. as fig. 19. The *full-faced helmet of steel*, with its beaver or vizor open, is for knights, as in fig. 20; and the *side-long helmet*, with the vizor shut, for the esquire, as in fig. 21.

Mantling. The mantling, or mantle, was anciently fixed

to the helmet, to which it served as a covering. Mantlings, are now used like cloaks to cover the whole atchievement. The mantle in blazon is said to be *doubled*, i. e. lined throughout with some one of the favours above-named. The common tincture, or colour of these, both for nobility and gentlemen, is gules, but the King's is cloth of gold.

Crest. The crest, or cognizance, is placed upon the most eminent parts of the helmet, but yet so as to admit the interposition of the mantle, wreath, &c. *Crests* were anciently worn in the field in order to distinguish the wearers from others by means of their followers, who were in the habit of wearing their leaders' crest. As appendages to the crest are the—*Wreath*, which serves as a support; it is composed of two colours wreathed or twisted together, as in fig. 23.—The *Escroll*, as in fig. 22, which was formerly in great estimation as a support to the crest.

Motto. The motto, word, or saying, consists of the word or phrase which gentlemen carry in a scroll under or above their arms; of which examples are given in the atchievements, Plate No. V. (42).

Supporters. Supporters were originally only ancient devices or badges, which by custom came to embellish armorial ensigns. They are called *supporters* because they hold the shield; and if they be of the figures of angels, or human beings, they are called by the French *tenents*. Of these there are examples in Plate No. V. (42.)

Cap of dignity. The Cap of Dignity, otherwise called a Ducal Cap, is a head tire which dukes and commanders were accustomed to wear in token of excellency, as fig. 24. This cap must be of a scarlet colour, and turned up with ermine.

Crowns and Coronets. Crowns are worn only by sovereign princes, in distinction from coronets, which are worn by nobility, and are inferior to the former, both in size and richness. A comparative view of the crown, coronets, &c. worn in England, is given in fig. 25 to 35, Plate No. III. (40); and a more particular account of each may be found under its respective head.

Ensigns, civil and military. Ensigns are the insignia of knighthood, of which there are four orders belonging to Great Britain, namely, the Order of the Garter, the Order of the Bath, the Order of the Thistle, and the Order of St. Patrick.—The *Order of the Garter*, distinguished by the title of the *most noble Order of the Garter*, was instituted by Edward III.; it consists of twenty-six Knights Companions, generally princes and peers, whereof the King of England is the sovereign, forming a college or corporation, and having a great and little seal. Their officers are, a prelate, chancellor, register, king at arms, and usher of the black rod. They have also a dean, 12 canons, petty canons, vergers, 26 pensioners, &c. The habit and ensigns of the order are a garter, mantle, cap, and collar. The collar is composed of pieces of gold in the fashion of garters; to this is affixed the image of St. George, called the George, which is the badge of the order, together with the motto, *Honi soit, qui mal y pense.* The star, which has been introduced subsequently to the other insignia, is a sort of cross irradiated with beams of silver, as fig. 1, Plate No. IV. (41).—*Order of the Bath*, styled the *most honourable Order of the Bath*, so called from a part of the ceremony of creation, was instituted or revived by Henry IV. at his coronation. By the ordinance of his present Majesty, as Prince Regent, in 1815, it was made to consist of three classes of Knights, namely, 1st, Knights Grand Crosses; 2dly, Knights Commanders; and 3dly, Knights Companions. The first Class, or Grand Crosses, wear a star of silver rays, having in the centre a cross of eight points, &c. thereon within the circle, motto, and wreath of the order, three imperial crowns, and also a broad crimson ribbon from the right shoulder to the left side, and pendent therefrom the badge of the Order, namely, a cross of eight points, enamelled argent, edged gold, having in each of the four angles a lion passant, gardant, crowned *or*, and in the centre of the said cross three crowns of gold within the circle and motto of the order, surrounded by two branches of laurel issuing from an escrol azure thereon, inscribed *Ich dien*, as in fig. 2.—*Order of the Thistle*, styled *the most ancient Order of the Thistle*, is said to have been instituted by Achaius, King of Scotland, and therefore claims antiquity above that of the Garter. The collar of this order consists of thistles and sprigs of rue; the badge consists of a cross of St. Andrew, as in fig. 3; whence this order of knighthood has been denominated *the Order of St. Andrew.—Order of St. Patrick*, styled *the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick*, was instituted by our late Sovereign in 1783. It is the only order belonging to Ireland, and is one of the most magnificent in Europe, as in fig. 4. The foreign Orders of Knighthood will be considered under the head of Order.

Order of Precedency. The order of precedency as prescribed on all public solemnities, is as in the following table.

Table of Precedency of Men.

The King.
Prince of Wales.
King's Sons.
King's Grandsons.
King's Brothers.
King's Uncles.
King's Nephews.
Husbands of the King's Daughters.
Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord-Primate of England.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper, being a Baron.
Archbishop of York, Primate of England.
Lord High Treasurer.
Lord President of the Privy Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Great Chamberlain.
Lord High Constable.
Earl Marshal.
Lord High Admiral.
Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household.
Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.
Dukes according to their Patents.
Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
Marquesses according to their patents.
Dukes' eldest sons.
Earls according to their patents.
Younger sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
Marquisses' eldest sons.
Dukes' younger sons.
Viscounts according to their patents.
Earls' eldest sons.
Marquisses' younger sons.
Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, and all other bishops, according to their seniority of creation.
Secretary of State, being a Baron.
Commissioners of the Great Seal.
Barons according to their patents.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer, Comptroller, and Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.
Secretary of State, being under the degree of a Baron.
Viscounts' eldest sons.
Earls' younger sons.

Barons' eldest sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Councillors.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench.
Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas.
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Judges and Barons of the degree of the coif of the said court, according to seniority.
Bannerets made by the King himself in person.
Viscounts' younger sons.
Barons' younger sons.
Baronets.
Bannerets not made by the King himself in person.
Knights of the Thistle.
Grand Crosses.
Knights of the Bath.
Knights Commanders of the Bath.
Companions of the Bath.
Knights Batchelors.
Eldest sons of the youngest sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest sons.
Knights of the Garters' eldest sons.
Bannerets' eldest sons.
Knights of the Thistle and Baths' eldest sons.
Knights' eldest sons.
Baronets' younger sons.
Esquires of the Knights of the Bath.
Esquires by creation.
Esquires by office.
Younger sons of Knights of the Garter.
Younger sons of Bannerets of both kinds.
Younger sons of Knights of the Bath.
Younger sons of Knights Batchelors.
Gentlemen.

Table of Precedency of Women.

The order of precedency among women is regulated on the same principle as that of the men.

Atchievements. The atchievement is the arms of every gentleman, according to his degree, well marshalled with the supporters, helmet, crest, &c.

The following are examples of atchievements for the different degrees, beginning with the lowest.

Atchievements, Plate No. V (42).

Gentry. *Fig.* 1. The paternal coat of the Honourable Lieutenant-General William Tatton, *quarterly*, first and fourth, *argent*, a crescent, *sable*; second and third *gules*, a crescent of the first; another in the Fesse-point for difference countercharged, as the field. For his crest on a helmet mantled *gules*, doubled *argent*, a wreath of his colours thereon, a greyhound sejant *argent*, tied by the neck to a hawthorn tree, fruited *proper*, with a band *or*.

Fig. 2. "He beareth quartered nine coats; viz. 1. *Sable*, on a chevron, between three bulls' heads caboshed, a crescent, *argent*, for difference; by the name of Wright. 2. *Argent*, on a chevron, *sable*, three pheons, *or*, by the name of Bickerton. 3. *Ermine*, on a chief indented, *azure*, two ducal coronets, between them an annulet, *argent*, for difference; by the name of *Leach*. 4. *Argent*, on a cross engrailed, *sable*, five mullets of the first; by the name of *Frodsham*. 5. *Argent*, an orle between eight martlets, *sable*; by the name of *Winnington*. 6. *Gules*, on a chief, *argent*, three annulets of the first; by the name of *Offerton*. 7. *Azure*, a tyger passant, *or*; by the name of *Lowe*. 8. *Vert*, on a fesse, between three stags tripping, *or*, a trefoil slipped of the first; by the name of *Robinson*. 9. *Gules*, a chevron, between two tuns in chief, and an anchor in base, the cable pendent, *or*; by the name of *Shipton*. On an helmet, *proper*, mantled, *gules*, doubled, *argent*, a wreath of his colours, whereon is placed a ducal coronet, *proper*, out of which proceeds a bull's head couped, *sable*, armed, *argent*." These are the arms of the Wright family of Cheshire, who are descended from Thomas Buckley, who, in the reign of Henry IV. first assumed the name of Wright.

Baronets. *Fig.* 3. "The field is paleways, of six pieces, *argent* and *azure*, on a bend, *gules*, three cinquefoils, *or*, in the dexter chief point the arms of Ulster for the Baronet's mark. Above, an helmet suiting the dignity of a baronet, mantled, *gules*, doubled, *argent*; and for his crest, on a torce, *argent* and *azure*, a stag in full course, escarfoned about the neck, *argent*, attired and unguled, *or*." This atchievement belonged to the right worshipful Sir Edward Stradling, of Glamorganshire, whose ancestor, Sir John, was the fifth baronet created.

Archbishop of Canterbury. *Fig.* 4. The arms of the Archiepiscopal see of Canterbury are *azure*, an episcopal staff in pale, *or*, ensigned with a cross patee, *argent*, surmounted by a pall of the last, charged with four crosses, patee fitchy, *sable*, edged and fringed of the second.

Baron. *Fig.* 5. "He beareth quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three buckles, *sable*; second, *or*, two lions passant gardant, *gules*; third, *argent*, on a bend ingrailed, *gules*, a leopard's head between two crescents of the field, and on a chief, *azure*, three catherine wheels of the last. Supporters, two unicorns, *argent*, their horns, manes, tuffs, and hoofs, *or*, each gorged with a ducal collar, party, per pale, *or* and *gules*. Crest, on a wreath of his colours, a moorcock's head couped between two wings erect, *sable*, his comb and wattles, *proper*;" the arms of Morton Lord Ducie.

Viscount. *Fig.* 6. "He beareth quarterly, first and fourth, *sable*; in the first a lion rampant, *argent*; second and third as the lion. Supporters, on the dexter side, an antelope, *ermine*, his horns, mane, tuffs, and hoofs, *or*, and on the sinister a sea horse, *argent*, his mane and tip of the tail, as the dexter, each standing on a cannon, proper. Crest, on a wreath of his colours, an antelope at gaze, as the supporter, and his tail extended;" the arms of Admiral Byng Viscount Torrington.

Earl. *Fig.* 7. "He beareth party per pale, *azure* and *gules*, three lions rampant, *argent*, supported on the dexter side by a leopard of the last spotted of all colours; on the sinister by a lion, as in the arms, each collared with a ducal collar, the first *azure*, the second *gules*. Crest, on a wreath of his colours, a wyvern, *vert*, holding in his mouth a sinister hand, couped at the wrist of the second;" the atchievement of the Earl of Pembroke.

Duke. *Fig.* 8. "Field, *sable*, three harts' heads caboshed, *argent*, attired, *or*, supported by two stags, proper, attired as the former, and each collared with a chaplet of flowers and greens. Crest, on a wreath of his colours, a serpent noozed, proper;" the atchievement of the Duke of Devonshire.

The Prince of Wales. *Fig.* 9. The arms of the Prince of Wales, or the heir apparent to the throne, differ from the Royal Arms in nothing else but the addition of the label, and the motto *Ich dien*, i. e. I serve, which was brought into use by Edward the Black Prince, who took it from John, Prince of Bohemia, whom he slew at the battle of Crescy. Before the Union, the heir apparent to the kingdom of England had for his proper and peculiar device, what was corruptly called the Prince's *armes*; namely, a coronet of *Fleurs de lis*, and crosses patee, *or*,

beautified with three ostrich's feathers, *argent*, and on an escroll the motto before mentioned.

The King. *Fig.* 10. The Royal ensigns, armorial, are as follow: quarterly, first, *gules*, three lions passant gardant, in pale, *or*, for the arms of England impaled with those of Scotland, which are, *or*, a lion rampant within a double tressure counterflory, *gules*; the second, a rose in lieu of the arms of France, which are no longer quartered with the Royal Arms; third, *azure*, an Irish harp, *or*, stringed, *argent*, for Ireland; fourth, Semé party, per pale and per chevron, in the first, *gules*, two lions passant gardant, *or*, for Brunswick; in the second partition, *or*, semy of hearts, *gules*, and a lion rampant, *azure*, armed and langued of the first, for Lunenburgh; the base is *gules*, a horse current, *argent*. Over these three last, on a shield of pretence, *gules*, Constantine's crown, all within the garter, the chief ensign of that most noble order. Above the whole a helmet suitable to his Majesty's Royal dignity; upon the same a rich mantle of cloth, doubled ermine, adorned with an imperial crown, surmounted with a lion passant gardant, or crowned with the like for the crest. Supporters, on the dexter side, a lion rampant gardant, *or*, crowned as the former; on the sinister side, a unicorn, *argent*, armed, crined, and unguled, *or*, gorged, with a collar of crosses patee, and *fleurs de lis*, a chain thereto affixed, passing between his forelegs, and reflexed over his back, *or*; both standing on a compartment, from whence issue two royal badges of his Majesty's chief dominions; namely, a Red Rose for England, and a Thistle for Scotland; and on the compartment an escroll with this motto, DIEU ET MON DROIT, which words were first used by Richard I. on gaining a great victory over the French.

HE'RBA (*Bot.*) the Herb is defined by Linnæus to be that part of a vegetable which arises from the root, is terminated by the fructification, and comprehends the stem, leaves, fructification, and hybernacle.

HERBA'CEOUS (*Bot.*) herbaceous; an epithet for plants or stems that perish annually down to the root.

HE'RBÆ (*Bot.*) is the name of the fourth nation or tribe into which Linnæus divided the vegetable kingdom.

HE'RBAGE (*Law*) the liberty to feed cattle in another man's ground.

HERBA'GIUM *anterius* (*Archæol.*) the first crop of hay or grass.

HE'RBAL (*Bot.*) the title of a book which gives an account of the names, natures, and uses of plants or herbs.

HE'RBALIST (*Bot.*) one who is skilled in distinguishing the forms, virtues, and natures of all sorts of herbs.

HERBA'RIUM (*Bot.*) a place set apart for the cultivation of herbs.

HERBA'TUM *canadensium* (*Bot.*) Sweet-scented All-Heal.

HE'RBENGER (*Archæol.*) or *harbinger*, an officer in the king's house who goes before and allots to the noblemen, and those of the king's household, their lodging. *Kitch.* fol. 176.

HERBENGER is also an inn-keeper.

HERBERGA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) lodgings to receive guests in the way of hospitality.

HERBERGA'TUS (*Archæol.*) an epithet for what is in an inn.

HERBERGA'RE (*Archæol.*) to harbour, entertain; from the Saxon haepe beꝛg, a house of entertainment.

HERCE (*Archæol.*) signifies literally a harrow, but is taken for a candlestick in the form of a harrow, which is set up in churches, in which many candles are placed, at the head of a cenotaph. *Flet.* l. 2, c. 77.

HE'RCIA (*Archæol.*) vide *Herce.*

HERCIA'RE (*Archæol.*) to harrow.

HE'RCULES (*Astron.*) one of the 48 old constellations which is in the northern hemisphere, and contains, according to Ptolemy, 29; to Tycho, 28; and to the Britannic Catalogue, 113 stars.

HERCU'LEUS *morbus* (*Med.*) vide *Heracleos.*

HERDELE'NGE (*Sport.*) the dressing of a roe.

HE'RDWERCH (*Archæol.*) labours for herdsmen, formerly done at the will of their lord.

HEREBA'NNUM (*Law*) from the Saxon hepe, an army, and ban, an edict; a mulct for not going armed into the field when summoned.

HE'REBOTE (*Law*) from the Saxon hepe, an army, and bote, a messenger; the king's edict commanding his subjects into the field.

HERE'DITAMENTS (*Law*) *hæreditamenta*, all such immoveable things which a man may have to him and his heirs by way of inheritance. They are either corporeal or incorporeal.—*Corporeal hereditaments* are such as affect the senses, as lands, houses, &c.—*Incorporeal hereditaments* are rights issuing out of things incorporeal, as advowsons, tithes, common-ways, &c.

HERE'DITARY *diseases* (*Med.*) such diseases as children derive from their parents in the first rudiments of the fœtus.

HE'REFARE (*Archæol.*) a being engaged in warfare.

HE'REGATE (*Archæol.*) a tribute paid to the lord for the carrying on a war.

HE'REGELD (*Archæol.*) a tax raised for maintaining an army.

HERE'LLUS (*Ich.*) a little sort of fish, perhaps the minows.

HE'RENACH (*Archæol.*) an archdeacon.

HE'REMONES (*Archæol.*) followers of an army. *Lamb. Leg. In.* c. 15.

HERE'SLITA (*Archæol.*) or *heressa*, a hired soldier that departs without licence; from the Saxon hepe, an army, and ꝛlitan, to slide or slip away.

HERE'SIARCH (*Ecc.*) αἱρεσιάρχης, from αἵρεσις, heresy, and ἀρχὸς, the chief of a sect of heretics, or the author of a heresy.

HE'RETIC (*Ecc.*) one who is tainted with heresy.

HE'RETOG (*Archæol.*) from the Saxon hepe, an army, and ꝛoȝen, to lead; the leader of an army.

HERETO'CHIA (*Archæol.*) vide *Heretog.*

HERE'TUM (*Archæol.*) a court in which the guards of the nobility used to be drawn up.

HERGRI'PPA (*Archæol.*) pulling by the hair, from the Saxon haep, the hair, and ȝnýpan, to seize.

HE'RIGALDS (*Archæol.*) a sort of garment.

HE'RIOT (*Law*) from the Latin *herus*, a lord, signified originally a tribute given to the lord of the manor for his better preparation for war: it is now used for the best beast that the tenant dies possessed of, which is due and payable to the lord of the manor. Heriots are of two kinds—*Heriot service*, which is due upon a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands, and *heriot custom*, which depends upon immemorial usage and custom.

HE'RISCHILD (*Law*) from the Saxon hepe, an army, and ꝛcyld, a shield; military service, or a knight's fee.

HE'RISCINDIUM (*Law*) a division of household goods.

HE'RISLIT (*Law*) a laying down of arms, from the Saxon hepe, an army, and ꝛlitan, to split.

HE'RISSON (*Fort.*) a barrier made of beams stuck with iron spikes to block up a passage.

HE'RISTAL (*Archæol.*) a castle, from the Saxon hepe, an army, and ꝛtall, a station.

HE'RITABLE (*Law*) an epithet for what is to be inherited. [vide *Hereditaments*]—*Heritable and moveable rights* answer in the Scotch law to what is called in England real and personal property.—*Heritable bond*, a bond in Scotland for money, joined with a conveyance of land, or he-

ritage.—*Heritable jurisdictions*, grants of criminal jurisdiction, heretofore bestowed on great families in Scotland.

HERITIE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Charles L'Heritier, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 8 *Monadelphia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. none; *anthers* ten.—PIST. *germs* five; *style* short; *stigma* club-shaped.—PER. *drupe* juiceless; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species is a tree, as the—*Heritiera littoralis*, *Samundara*, seu *Nagam*, Looking-glass Plant.

HERMÆ'A (*Ant.*) ἑρμαῖα, a festival observed in honour of Ερμῆς, i. e. Mercury, in different parts of Greece. *Æschin. in Timarch; Paus. in Arcadic. &c.; Athen. Deipnos.* l. 14.

HERMA'NNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Paul Hermann, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 2 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. pentapetalous—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* filiform; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* roundish: *seeds* many.

Species. The species are shrubs, natives of the Cape, as the—*Hermannia althæifolia*, seu *Ketmia*, Marsh Mallow-leaved Hermannia.—*Hermannia trifurca*, seu *Althæa*,—*Hermannia plicata*, Plaited-leaved Hermannia.—*Hermannia alnifolia*, Alder-leaved Hermannia, &c. &c.

HERMANNIA is also the *Mahernia pinnata* of Linnæus.

HERMA'PHRODITE (*Anat.*) ἑρμαφρόδιτος from *Hermes*, Mercury, and *Aphrodite*, Venus; an epithet for an animal which has the genital parts of both sexes.

HERMAPHRODITE (*Bot.*) an epithet for a plant which has both the anther and the stigma.

HE'RMAS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel* universal.—COR. universal.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. none; *seeds* cordate, orbicular.

Species. The species are, the—*Hermas depauperata*, seu *Bupleurum*.—*Hermas ciliata*, seu *Perfoliata*, &c. &c.

HE'RMER (*Archæol.*) from the Saxon her, a lord, and maepe, greater; a great lord among the Saxons.

HE'RMES (*Nat.*) or *St. Hermes' Fire*, a sort of meteor appearing in the night on the shrouds of ships.

HERME'SIAS (*Bot.*) the *Brownea rosa* of Linnæus.

HERME'TICAL *art* (*Chem.*) a name given to chemistry, on a supposition that Hermes Trismegistus was the inventor thereof.—*Hermetical philosophy*, a sort of philosophy which professes to explain all the phænomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury.—*Hermetical medicine*, that system in the art of healing which is founded on hermetical philosophy.—*Hermetical seal*, a manner of stopping glass vessels for chemical operations, so that nothing can exhale or escape.

HERMIA'NIANS (*Ecc.*) a branch of the Hermogenians.

HERMI'NUM (*Bot.*) the *Ophrys monorchis* of Linnæus.

HERMITO'RIUM (*Ecc.*) an oratory, or place of prayer, belonging to a hermitage.

HERMODA'CTYLUS (*Bot.*) another name for the *Iris* of Linnæus, which was employed by the ancients as a cathartic.

HERMOGE'NIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics so called from their leader Hermogenes, who in the second century broached many impious notions respecting God as the author of evil. He was opposed by Tertullian in a treatise written expressly against his doctrines. *Tertull. cont. Hermog.; Baron. Annal. Ann.* 170, &c.

HERN (*Orn.*) the same as *Heron*; whence *hern-shaw*, the place where herons breed.

HERN *at siege* (*Sport.*) a phrase for a hern standing at the water-side, and watching for prey.

HERNA'NDIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 3 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. involucre.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* oblique.—PER. *drupe* dry; *seed* nut globular.

Species. The two species are trees, as the—*Hernandia sonora*, Whistling Hernandia.—*Hernandia ovigera*, Egg-fruited Hernandia.

HERNE'SSUM (*Archæol.*) or *hernesium*, any sort of household furniture, ship's tackle, &c. *Plac. Par.* 22, Ed. 1.

HE'RNIA (*Surg.*) κήλη, a tumour or rupture, which is occasioned mostly by the protrusion of some viscera, as the *Hernia cerebri*, a rupture of the brain. Sometimes the tumour has water for its contents, when it is called a *Hydrocele*, and sometimes air, when it is a *Pneumatocele*, or flatulent hernia. When the tears stagnate in the *saccus lachrymalis* it is called a *Hernia lachrymalis*. When the testicles are filled with unnatural humours it is a *Hernia humoralis*. When the tumour of the testicle is hard, like a scirrhus, it is called a *Sarcocele*. It is moreover distinguished, as to its contents, into an *enterocele*, *epiplocele*, and *entero-epiplocele*, &c. when both the intestine and omentum contribute to the formation of the tumour.—As to its situation, when the hernia lies in the groin it is a *bubonocele*, or *inguinal hernia*; when in the scrotum, *oscheocele*, or *scrotal hernia*; when below Poupart's ligament, a *crural* or *femoral hernia*; when the bowels protrude at the navel it is an *exomphalos*, or *umbilical hernia*; and when in any other promiscuous part, in the front of the abdomen, it is generally called a *ventral hernia*; but when a protruded portion of the testicle or omentum adheres to the testicle after its descent into the scrotum, this is called a *hernia congenita*, signifying that it is, as it were, born with us, because it happens mostly either on or soon after the birth.—As to the degree, a *hernia* is *reducible* when the contents are readily put back into the abdomen; and an *irreducible hernia* when they cannot be put back. It is an *incarcerated*, or *strangulated hernia*, when a constriction takes place in the intestine. *Cel.* l. 7, c. 18; *Gal. de Tum. præt. Nat. et Def. Med.*; *Paul. Æginet.* &c.

HERNIA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* scarce any; *stigmas* two.—PER. *capsule* small; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Herniaria glabra*, Smooth Rupturewort.—*Herniaria hirsuta*, Hairy Rupturewort; but the—*Herniaria fruticosa*, seu *Polygonum*, Shrubby Rupturewort, is a perennial. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HERNIO'TOMY (*Surg.*) from *hernia*, and τέμνω, to cut; an operation of removing the strangulated part in cases of incarcerated hernia.

HERO'DIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of Jewish heretics who took Herod for the Messiah.

HERO'IC (*Poet.*) an epithet for a poem that sets forth the noble exploits of princes and heroes.—*Heroic verse* is the hexameter verse which was used by the poets in their heroic poems.

HE'RON (*Orn.*) a bird similar in kind to the crane and the stork, with which it is classed in the Linnean system under the genus *Ardea*. It is seven feet in height when standing, is docile, easily tamed, and very voracious, but capable of long abstinence. It feeds principally on fish and frogs, and was formerly reckoned a bird of game when heron-hawking was the fashionable diversion.

HE'RPES (*Med.*) ἕρπης, from ἕρπω, to spread; a bilious pustule breaking out in different ways; it was distinguished by the ancients into ἐσθιόμενος, the corroding, and κιγχρίας, the miliary herpes. *Hippocrat. Prædict.; Cels.* l. 5, c. 28; *Gal. Def. Med.; Scribon. Larg.* c. 14; *Oribas. Synop.* l. 7, c. 33; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 4, c. 20; *Act. Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 12.

HERPES is now reckoned a genus of diseases, Class *Locales*, Order *Dialysis*, in Cullen's Nosology. The four principal species are—1. *Herpes carnosus*, or the Dry Tetter, the most simple of all; 2. *Herpes pustularis*, in the form of a pustule; 3. *Herpes miliaris*, the Miliary Tetter, so called because it resembles millet seed; 4. *Herpes exedens*, the Corroding Tetter.

HERPE'TIC *eruptions* (*Med.*) the same as *Herpes*.

HERPE'TICA (*Bot.*) the *Cassia alata* of Linnæus.

HE'RPETON (*Med.*) from ἕρπω, to creep, a creeping ulcer.

HE'RRING (*Ich.*) a well-known sea fish, of a green colour, varied with blue, the *Clupea harengus* of Linnæus, which inhabits the Northern seas, and migrates southerly in immense shoals towards the coast, for the purpose of spawning, and in its course is followed by numerous predatory fishes. It is exceedingly fertile, and well tasted, yields a great quantity of oil, and dies as soon as taken out of the water.—*Herring-cob*, a young herring.

HE'RRING-BUSS (*Mar.*) a vessel proper for the herring fishery.

HE'RRING-SILVER (*Archæol.*) money formerly paid to a religious house in lieu of a quantity of herrings.

HERSE (*Fort.*) a lattice or portcullis made in the form of a harrow, and beset with iron spikes.

HE'RSHIP (*Law*) the illegally driving off cattle from the grounds of the proprietor.

HERSI'LION (*Fort.*) a plank stuck with iron spikes, which answers the same purpose as the herse.

HESPE'RIDÆ (*Bot.*) a name for the forty-first Order in Linnæus' Fragments of a Natural Method, containing the three genera, *Citrus*, *Styrax*, *Garcinia*.

HE'SPERIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 2 *Siliquosa*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petals* oblong.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* prismatic; *style* none; *stigmas* two-parted.—PER. *silique* long; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are biennials and annuals: the following are the principal biennials—*Hesperis tristis*, *Viola leucoium*, Night-smelling Rocket.—*Hesperis inodora*, Unsavoury Rocket.—*Hesperis lacinista*, &c. The following are the principal annuals, as the—*Hesperis africana*, African Rocket.—*Hesperis verna*, seu *Rapistrum*, Early-flowering Rocket.—*Hesperis lacera*, seu *Cheiranthus*, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HESPERIS is also the *Erysimum alliaria* of Linnæus.

HE'TEROCLITES (*Gram.*) a name given to such nouns as deviate in gender and declension from the ordinary forms.

HETEROCRANY (*Med.*) ἑτεροκρανία, a pain in one part of the head. *Aret. de Caus. et Nat. acut. Affect.* l. 1, c. 2; *Gal. Def. Med.*

HE'TERODOXY (*Ecc.*) ἑτεροδοξία, strangeness of doctrine, particularly in matters of religion.

HETERO'DROMUS (*Mech.*) the name of a lever in which the *fulcrum*, or point of suspension, is placed at one end, and the power at the other.

HETEROGE'NEOUS (*Phy.*) or *heterogeneal*, in the Greek ἑτερογένης, from ἕτερος, another, and γένος, a kind; an epithet for any thing that consists of different or dissimilar kinds, in opposition to homogeneous, as—*Heterogeneous bodies*, those that have their parts of unequal density.—*Heterogeneous particles*, such as are of different kinds, natures, and qualities.

HETEROGENEOUS *light* (*Opt.*) that which consists of parts of rays of different refrangibility, reflexibility, and colour.

HETEROGENEOUS *quantities* (*Math.*) those which cannot have proportion, or be compared together, as to greater or less, as lines, surfaces, and solids in geometry.

HETEROGENEOUS *surds* (*Algeb.*) such as have different radical signs, as $\sqrt{a}$ and $\sqrt[3]{b^2}$.

HETEROGENEOUS *numbers* (*Arith.*) such as consist of integers and fractions.

HETEROGENEOUS *nouns* (*Gram.*) such as have one gender in the singular and another in the plural.

HETERORY'THMUS (*Med.*) from ἕτερος, another, and ῥυθμὸς, rythm; an epithet applied to the pulse when it beats differently in diseases.

HETERO'SCII (*Astron.*) ἑτεροσκιοὶ, from ἕτερος, another, and σκιὰ, a shadow; an epithet for such inhabitants of the earth as have their shadows falling but one way, as those who live between the Tropic and Polar Circles, whose shadows at noon in north latitude are always to the northward, and in south latitude to the southward.

HEUCHE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* long; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The two species are perennials, as the—*Heuchera americana*, seu *Cortusa*, American Sanicla.—*Heuchera dichotoma*.

HE'VEA (*Bot.*) the *Siphonia elastica* of Linnæus.

HE'XACHORD (*Mus.*) an interval, otherwise called a *sixth*. [vide *Music*]

HEXAE'DRON (*Geom.*) ἑξάεδρον, a solid geometrical figure, consisting of six equal sides.

HE'XAGON (*Geom.*) ἑξάγωνος, a geometrical figure that has six sides, and as many angles. [vide *Geometry*]

HEXA'GONUS (*Bot.*) hexagonal; an epithet for a stem having six angles.

HEXAGY'NIA (*Bot.*) from ἕξ, six, and γυνὴ, one of the Orders in the ninth and thirteenth Classes of the Linnean system, containing those plants which have six styles in the flowers.

HEXAMETER (*Poet.*) from ἕξ, six, and μέτρον, measure; a verse consisting of six feet, as in the poems of Homer and Virgil, throughout.

HEXA'NDRIA (*Bot.*) from ἕξ, six, and ἀνὴρ, a man, the name of the sixth Class of plants in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with six equal stamens. It is divided into six orders, *Monogynia*, *Digynia*, *Trigynia*, *Hexagynia*, and *Polygynia*; under which are included the following genera—*Bromelia*, Pine-Apple.—*Tradescantia*, Spiderwort.—*Colchicum*, Meadow-Saffron.—*Berberis*, Barberry.—*Hæmanthus*, Blood-flower.—*Bambusa*, Bamboo.—*Allium*, Garlick.—*Hyacinthus*, Hyacinth.—*Convallaria*, Lily of the Valley.—*Hemerocallis*, Day-Lily.—*Ornithagalum*, Star of Bethlehem.—*Asphodelus*, Asphodel.—*Dracæna*, Dragon-Tree.—*Triglochin*, Arrow-Grass.

HEXAPETALOI'DES (*Bot.*) an epithet for a corolla which is so divided at the base as to have the appearance of six petals.

HEXAPE'TALOUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a corolla which consists of six petals.

HEXAPHY'LLOUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a calyx having six leaflets.

HEXAPTO'TON (*Gram.*) a noun declined with six cases.

HEXA'STICH (*Poet.*) an epigram consisting of six verses.

HEXA'STYLE (*Archit.*) ἑξάστυλον, a sort of temple among the ancients, having six columns. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 2.

HE'XIS (*Med.*) ἕξις, the habit or constitution of the body.
HE'YBOTE (*Archæol.*) the liberty of cutting underwood for the necessary repairs of hedges or fences.
HEYDE'GINES (*Archæol.*) country dances.
HE'YLOAD (*Law*) a customary load or burden laid upon the inferior tenants for mending the heys or hedges.
HEYMEC'TUS (*Archæol.*) a net for catching conies.
HE'YRS (*Husband.*) a name for the young timber trees which are left for standards in the felling of woods.
HI'ACINTH (*Bot.*) vide *Hyacinth.*
HIA'TUS (*Lit.*) a gap or chasm, particularly applied to verses where one word ends with a vowel and the following begins with one, so as to cause an unnatural opening of the mouth. It is also applied to manuscripts in which there is any deficiency that destroys the connexion.
HIBI'SCUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 6 *Polyandria.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* kidney-form.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* filiform; *stigmas* headed.—PER. *capsule* five-celled; *seeds* solitary.
Species. The species are mostly perennials, having shrubby stalks, as the—*Hibiscus moscheutos*, seu *Althæa.*—*Hibiscus palustris*, seu *Sida*, Marsh Hibiscus.—*Hibiscus præmorsus, Pavonia*, seu *Urena*, Round-leaved Shrubby Hibiscus.—*Hibiscus populoreus, Alcea, Novella*, seu *Buparíti*, Poplar-leaved Hibiscus.—*Hibiscus tiliaceus*, seu *Ketmia*, Lime Tree-leaved Hibiscus.—*Hibiscus rosa chinensis*, China Rose Hibiscus. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pemp.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*
HIBISCUS is also the *Alchania malvaviscus* of Linnæus.
HI'CCOUGH (*Med.*) a convulsive motion of the stomach.
HIC'KERY (*Bot.*) the *Juglans alba* of Linnæus.
HICRACOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Crepis alpina* of Linnæus.
HI'DAGE (*Law*) an extraordinary tax formerly payable to the king for every hide of land. *Bract.* l. 2, c. 6.
HIDE *of land* (*Archæol.*) a portion of land supposed by some to be 120 acres, by others 100 acres. Bede calls it *Familia*, others *Mansum*, &c. — *Hide and gain*, arable and ploughed land.—*Hide lands*, lands belonging to a hide, or mansion-house.
HIDE (*Vet.*) the skin of a beast. Hides are *raw* when just taken off the beast; *salted* when seasoned with salt to preserve them from putrefying.
HI'DE-BOUND (*Vet.*) a disease in horses and cattle when the skin cleaves to the sides.
HIDE-BOUND (*Bot.*) a term applied to trees when the bark sticks too close.
HI'DEL (*Archæol.*) a place of protection, a sanctuary.
HI'DGILD (*Law*) or *hidegild*, from the Saxon hide, the skin, and gelb, money, or price; the price by which a villein or servant redeemed his skin from a whipping, to which he had made himself liable by his trespass. *Leg. Canut.; Flet.* l. 1, c. 47.
HIDROA (*Med.*) from ἱδρώς, sweat; a pustular disease produced by sweating in hot weather.
HIDROCRI'TICA (*Med.*) from ἱδρώς, sweat; signs taken from sweat.
HIDRONO'SOS (*Med.*) vide *Sudor Anglicus.*
HIDRO'TICA (*Med.*) from ἱδρώς, sweat; medicines promoting sweat.
HIE'RA (*Ant.*) from the Greek ἱερά, sacred; the name of a garland which, after it has been run for and won by neither, was consecrated to the gods. *Senec.* epist. 83.
HIERA PICRA (*Med.*) a purging electuary made of aloes, spikenard, &c.
HIERABO'TANE (*Bot.*) a species of Verbena.
HIERACI'TES (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the third century, who, among other things, denied marriage.
HIERACITES (*Min.*) ἱερακίτης, a precious stone that is of the colour of the hawk. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10; *Aet.* l. 2, c. 30.
HIERA'CIUM (*Bot.*) ἱεράκιον, Hawkweed, a plant, so called because blindness in hawks is cured by its juice. It is astringent and refrigeratory. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 72; *Plin.* l. 20, c. 7; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 2, c. 30; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.
HIERACIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia æqualis.*
Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubulous.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.
Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Hieracium incanum, Apargia, Leontodon*, seu *Picris*, Hoary Hawkweed.—*Hieracium pumilum*, seu *Crepis*, Dwarf Hawkweed.—*Hieracium Alpinum*, seu *Pilosella*, Alpine Hawkweed.—*Hieracium aurantiacum*, seu *Auricula*, Orange-flowered Hawkweed. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*
HIERACIUM is also the *Crepis barbata* of Linnæus.
HI'ERARCHY (*Ecc.*) ἱεραρχία, church government; also the nine Holy Orders of Angels, consisting of Seraphims, Cherubims, Thrones, Dominions, Principalities, Powers, Virtues, Angels, Archangels.
HIERA'TICA *Charta* (*Ant.*) the finest sort of paper, set apart for religious books only. *Plin.* l. 13, c. 12.
HIERA'TICUM (*Med.*) a poultice for the stomach, so named from its supposed divine virtues. *Gal. de Com. Med. sec. Loc.* l. 8, c. 5.
HIEROBO'TANE (*Bot.*) vide *Hierabotane.*
HIERO'CLOE (*Bot.*) the *Holcus odoratus* of Linnæus.
HIEROCO'MIUM (*Ant.*) a lazarhouse, or a house for such as have the leprosy.
HIEROGLY'PHICS (*Lit.*) ἱερογλυφικά, certain mysterious figures or characters used by the Egyptians in the place of letters. [vide *Alphabets*]
HIERO'GRAPHY (*Theol.*) from ἱερός, sacred, and γράφω, to write; sacred writing.
HI'EROMANCY (*Ant.*) ἱερομαντεία, a divination by sacrifices.
HIEROMNE'MON (*Ant.*) ἱερομνήμων, from ἱερά, sacred things, and μιμνάομαι, to take heed of; a delegate chosen by lot, and sent to the great council of the Amphictyons, to take care of what concerned religion.
HIEROMNEMON (*Ecc.*) an officer in the Greek Church who attended upon the Patriarch. *Codin. de Offic. Aul.*
HIERO'NICES (*Ant.*) ἱερονίκης, from ἱερός, sacred, and νίκη, a victory; a conqueror at the sacred games, which were the four principal games; namely, the Olympic, Pythian, Isthmian, and Nemean. *Suet. in Ner.* c. 24; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*
HIERONOMO'NIANS (*Ecc.*) an order of monks, so called after St. Jerom.
HIEROPHA'NTES (*Ant.*) ἱεροφάντης, an expounder of mysteries and sacred rites; also a priest who officiated at the mysteries of the Eleusinia. [vide *Eleusinia*]
HIERO'PHYLAX (*Ecc.*) an officer in the Greek Church, who had charge of the sacred utensils, &c. from ἱερά, sacred things, and φύλαξ, a keeper.
HI'EROPYR (*Med.*) from ἱερός, sacred, and πῦρ, fire; an erythmematous inflammation.
HIGH TREASON (*Law*) treachery or treason against the sovereign and his government.
HIGH *against Paper* (*Print.*) a term implying that if the punch be not sunk deep enough into the matrice, the letter cast will not stand high enough against paper.
HIGH *and dry* (*Mar.*) a phrase denoting the situation of a

ship that is run aground, and to be seen dry on the beach. —*High-Sea*, the same as Heavy Sea.—*High Water*, the state of the flood tide that has risen to its greatest height. —*High-water Mark*, the line made by the tide on the shore when it is at its greatest height.

HIGH-TAPER (*Bot.*) the *Verbascum thapsus* of Linnæus.

HIGHWAY (*Law*) a public or free passage for the King's subjects; on which account it is called the King's Highway. —*Highwaymen*, robbers on the highway.

HI'GLER (*Com.*) one who buys poultry in the country and brings it to town to sell.

HIGHNESS (*Polit.*) a title of honour given to a prince.

HIS TESTIBUS (*Law*) words signifying literally, "These being witnesses" were anciently added in deeds after the words *in cujus rex testimonium*.

HILA'RIA (*Ant.*) a festival celebrated by the Romans on the eighth of the Calends of April, in honour of the god Pan. *Herodian*, l. 1, c. 10; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 12; *Vopisc. in Aurel.* c. 1; *Lamprid. in Alex. Sever.* c. 37; *Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.* l. 17, p. 493.

HILARO'DI (*Ant.*) ἱλαρῳδοί, itinerant singers and merry-andrews. *Athen.* l. 14, c. 3.

HI'LLIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* angular; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The two species are shrubs, as the *Hillia longiflora* et *tetrandia*, natives of Jamaica.

HI'LUM (*Bot.*) the eye; an external mark or scar of the umbilical chord, where it adheres to the pericarp, which is particularly illustrated in the Bean; also in *Cardiospermum*, *Staphylea*, *Dolichos*, &c.

HIMANTO'SIS (*Med.*) from ἱμας, a thong; a relaxation of the uvula, when it hangs down like a thong.

HIN (*Ant.*) הין, a Jewish liquid measure, equal to one gallon and two pints wine measure.

HINAPARI'TI (*Bot.*) the *Hibiscus mutabilis* of Linnæus.

HIND (*Archæol.*) a servant of the family, especially one employed in husbandry.

HIND-CA'LF (*Zool.*) a hart of the first year.

HI'ND-MEN (*Archæol.*) from the Saxon hinbene, society; a name for those who belonged to a particular class. The Saxons were divided into three classes; the first, *twelfhindmen*, who were valued at twelve hundred shillings; the second, *sixhindmen*, who were valued at six hundred shillings; and the third, *twyhindmen*, at two hundred. Their wives were termed Hindas. *Brompt. Leg. Alfred.* c. 12.

HINE (*Archæol.*) vide *Hind*.

HINEFARE (*Archæol.*) the loss and departure of a servant from his master. *Doomsday-book*.

HINGE (*Mech.*) that part of the ironwork belonging to a door on which it is made to turn.

HI'NNY (*Zool.*) the produce of a horse and a female ass, a variety of the *Equus asinus* of Linnæus.

HIP (*Anat.*) the upper part of the thigh.

HI'PPA (*Ent.*) a name given by Fabricius to a division of the genus *Cancer*, comprehending those insects which have two pedunculate antennæ.

HI'PPACE (*Ant.*) ἱππάκη, from ἵππος, a horse; the rennet of a colt, cheese made of mare's milk. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 80.

HI'PPIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 4 *Polygamia necessaria*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindric.—PIST. *germ* large; *style* bifid; *stigma* upright.—PER. *capsule* angular; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are the—*Hippia integrifolia*, seu *Sphæranthus*, an annual.—*Hippia frutescens*, *Eriocephalus*, seu *Janacetum*, Shrubby Hippia, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

HI'PPING-HOLD (*Archæol.*) a place where people stay to chat when they are sent on an errand.

HIPPOBO'SCA (*Ent.*) Horse-Fly, a genus of insects of the *Dipterous* Order.

Generic Character. *Mouth* with a short cylindric two-valved sucker; *antennæ* filiform; *feet* armed with numerous claws; *body* flat and hard.

HIPPOCA'MPA (*Anat.*) the process or channel of the upper or foremost ventricle of the brain.

HIPPOCA'STANUM (*Bot.*) the common horse chesnut.

HI'PPOCRASS (*Med.*) a wine spiced and strained through a flannel bag, called Hippocrates' sleeve.

HIPPOCRATE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* none.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* three-sided; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsules* three; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Hippocratea volubilis*, seu *Coa*, native of Carthagena.—*Hippocratea comosa*, seu *Bejuco*, native of Hispaniola.

HIPPOCRE'PIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel* simple.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* slender; *style* subulate; *stigma* simple.—PER. *legume* compressed; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are perennials and annuals. The following are the principal perennials, namely, the—*Hippocrepis balearica*, Shrubby Horse-shoe Vetch.—*Hippocrepis comosa*, seu *Ferrum equinum*, Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch, &c. The following are the principal annuals:—*Hippocrepis unisiliquosa*, seu *Sferra*, Single-podded Horse-shoe Vetch, native of Italy.—*Hippocrepis multisiliquosa*, Many-podded Horse-shoe Vetch. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

HIPPODRO'MUS (*Ant.*) ἱπποδρόμος, from ἵππος, a horse, and δρόμος, a course; a horse-course, or the ground where chariot and horse races were performed. *Martial.* l. 12, epig. 5.

HIPPOGRO'STIS (*Bot.*) the *Panicum hippogrostis* of Linnæus.

HIPPOLAPA'THUM (*Bot.*) vide *Lapathum*.

HIPPO'MANES (*Bot.*) ἱπποµανές, a plant, so called from ἵππος, a horse or mare, and µανία, because if eaten by mares it makes them mad. *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 6, c. 17, &c.; *Theoph. Hist. Plant.* l. 9, c. 5; *Plin.* l. 8, c. 42; *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 13, c. 17; *Solin.*

HIPPOMANES, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoccia*, Order 8 *Monadelphia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* single; *anthers* four.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* short; *stigma* sharp.—PER. *drupe* globular; *seeds* irregular.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Hippomanes Mancinella.*—*Hippomanes Juglandi*, seu *Malus.*—*Hippomanes biglandulosa*, *Laurifolia*, seu *Tithymalus*, native of America. *Raii Hist.*

HIPPO'PHAES (*Bot.*) ἱπποφαές, according to Dioscorides, a shrubby plant, which is of use to fullers in scouring clothes; it is also called ἱπποφαής, hippophanes, ἱπποφυές, hippophyes, and ἱπποφυον, hippophyon, by Theophrastes. It is reckoned good for purging off pituitous humours. *Hippocrat. de Intern. Morb.*; *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 6, c. 6; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 162; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 15; *Gal. Exeges*; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 11; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

HIPPOPHAES (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 4 *Tetrandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *berry* superior; *seed* single.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Hippophaes rhamnoides, Osyris rhamnus*, seu *Rhamnoides*.—*Hippophaes Canadensis*, Canadian Sea Buckthorn. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HIPPOPHLE'STON (*Bot.*) the *Centaurea calcitrope* of Linnæus.

HIPPOPO'DIUM (*Bot.*) the same as the *Buxbauhmia* of Linnæus.

HIPPOPO'TAMUS (*Zool.*) ἱπποπόταμος, from ἵππος, a horse, and ποταμος, a river; a beast living in the river, with a back and mane like a horse, and with cloven feet like the ox, as we learn not only from the descriptions of ancient writers, but also from the medals of the ancients, as may be seen under the head of Nilus. *Herod.* l. 2; *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 2, c. 12, &c.; *Diodor. Sic.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 8, c. 25; *Solin.* c. 30; *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 7, c. 19.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, *in the Linnean system*, the River-Horse, a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Bellucæ*, having four foreteeth in each jaw, tusks solitary, feet hoofed at the margin.

HIPPOSE'LINUM (*Bot.*) ἱπποσέλινον, from ἵππος, a horse, and σέλινον, parsley; a kind of purslane. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 7, c. 6; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 78; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 8.

HIPPOSELINUM, *in the Linnean system*, a species of the *Smyrnium*.

HIPPU'RIS (*Bot.*) ἵππουρις, from ἵππος, a horse, and οὐρὰ, a tail; a plant, called by the Latins *equisetum*, because its leaves are in the shape of a horse's tail. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 46, 47; *Plin.* l. 26, c. 13; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 11; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 1; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

HIPPURIS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 1 *Monandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. a two-lobed rim.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* one; *anther* roundish.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* one; *stigma* sharp.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Hippuris vulgaris, Limnopeuce, Equisetum, Polygonum*, seu *Cauda*, Common Mare's-tail.—*Hippuris tetraphylla*, four-leaved Mare's-tail.—*Hippuris Indica*, seu *Cyperus*, Indian Mare's-tail. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HIPPURIS is also the *Equisetum sylvaticum* of Linnæus.

HIP-ROOF (*Carpent.*) a roof that has neither gable heads, shread heads, nor jerkin heads.

HIPS (*Bot.*) the ripe fruit of the Dog-rose, which are principally used as a sweet-meat; or, in a preserved state, to mix up with medicines.

HIP-SHOT (*Vet.*) an epithet for the hip-bone of a horse when it is moved out of its right place.

HIPTAGE (*Bot.*) the *Gærtneria racemosa* of Linnæus.

HIP-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Rosa canina* of Linnæus.

HIRÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Nicol de la Hire, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* three; *stigmas* bifid.—PER. *capsules* three; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Hiræa reclina* of Linnæus.

HIRAPATA'NGA (*Bot.*) Brasil wood.

HIRCISCU'NDA (*Law*) the division of an estate among heirs.

HI'RCULUS (*Bot.*) a kind of spikenard. *Plin.* l. 12, c. 12.

HI'RCUS (*Astron.*) another name for *Capella*.

HIRSU'TUS (*Bot.*) hirsute, or rough with hair; an epithet for the stem, frond, calyx, &c. as in *Serratula Alpini*, and the legume, as in *Lathyrus odoratus*.

HIRTE'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* orbiculate.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* oval; *seed* one.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Hirtella Americana*, native of Cayenne.—*Hirtella triandria*, native of Jamaica.—*Hirtella paniculata*, &c. native of Cayenne.

HIRTUS (*Bot.*) rough-haired; an epithet like hirsute.

HIRU'DO (*Ent.*) Leech, a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Intestina*.

Generic Character. The *body* is oblong and truncate at both ends, and moves by dilating the head and tail.

Species. The principal species are the—*Hirudo medicinalis*, the Medicinal Leech.—*Hirudo sanguisuga*, the Horse Leech, &c.

HIRUNDINA'RIA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Asclepias*.

HIRU'NDO (*Orn.*) χελιδὼν, the swallow; a bird remarkable for flying near the water, and building its nest with mud. Pliny mentions three kinds of swallows, namely, the House-Swallow, the Wild Swallow, and Rock-Swallow, which builds its nest in the clefts of rocks. *Arist. Hist. Anim.* l. 9, c. 10, &c.; *Plin.* l. 10, c. 33; *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 1, c. 52, &c.

HIRUNDO, *in the Linnean System*, a genus of birds, Order *Passeres*.

Generic Character. *Bill* small and curved; *gape* larger than the head; *tongue* short and broad; *wings* long; *tail* mostly forked.

Species. The principal species are the *Hirundo rustica*, the Common Swallow.—*Hirundo urbica*, the Martin.—*Hirundo riparia*, the Sand Martin.—*Hirundo apus*, the Swift.

HI'SPA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, Order *Coleoptera*, having the *antennæ* cylindrical; *feelers* filiform; *thorax* and *shell* often spinous.

HI'STER (*Ent.*) a genus of Insects, Order *Coleoptera*, having the *antennæ* clavate; *head* retractile; *mouth* forcipated; *shells* shorter than the body; *fore-shanks* toothed.

HI'STORY, in Greek ἱστορία, signifies literally curiosity, or a love of knowledge, which being best acquired by description, the term has since been applied to denote an account of events, circumstances, and things, in an orderly series. History is distinguished, according to the subjects, into—*Civil history*, or *history* in its proper sense, a description of the civil affairs of nations in a due order of time.—*Sacred History*, the historical part of the sacred writings, which contains an account of divine affairs described by inspired writers.—*Profane history*, a description of human affairs written by uninspired writers.—*Ecclesiastical history*, an account of the affairs of the Christian church in due order of time.—*Natural history*, a description of all natural objects in a systematic order, according to their connexions, properties, &c.

To history belongs chronology, by which the order of events is more precisely defined, according to different measures of time. [vide *Chronology*] By the application of this science to history, tables have been formed of the most remarkable events from the creation of the world; but as it does not fall within the limits of this work to illustrate this subject, suitably to its extent, and importance, the reader is referred to Patavius, Usher, Riccioli, Sir Isaac Newton, and other writers on Chronology.

HISTORY (*Paint.*) a picture composed of divers figures, or persons, and representing some transaction, either real or feigned.

HITCH (*Mar.*) in French *clé*, a sort of knot, or noose, by which one rope is fastened to another rope, or some other thing, as a bolt, ring, &c. Hitches are distinguished by the name of a *half-hitch*, a *clove-hitch*, a *rolling hitch*, &c. according to the nature of the knot.

TO HITCH (*Mar.*) is to fasten a rope, &c.

HITHE (*Mar.*) a little port or haven for landing, loading, or unloading goods, as Queen-hithe, &c.

HIVE (*Mech.*) a basket which serves as a receptacle for bees.—*Hive-drop*, a sort of wax which bees make at the mouth of their hives to keep off the cold.

HLAFORDSO'ENA (*Law*) the lord's protection, from the Saxon hlapond, the lord, and pocn, liberty. *Leg. Athel.* c. 5.

HLASO'CNER (*Law*) from the Saxon leza, law, and pocn, liberty; the benefit and protection of law.

HLO'TH-BOTE (*Law*) from the Saxon, hloth, a crowd, or riot, and bote, a compensation; a mulct set on him who is in a riot.

HO'ASH-MEN (*Com.*) an ancient company of traders in sea-coal, at Newcastle.

HO'AY (*Mar.*) a sea term added to an exclamation in order to attract attention; it is equivalent to the word hear, as "Main-top! *hoay.*"

HOB (*Sport.*) a small piece of wood in a cylindrical form, on which boys are used to lay to pitch at.

HO'BLERS (*Law*) men who by their tenure were obliged to do knight's service on little hobbies.

HO'BBY (*Man.*) a small kind of horse; a pony.

HOBBY (*Sport.*) a sort of hawk that preys upon doves, larks, &c.; it is the *Falco subbuteo* of Linnæus.

HO'BIT (*Gunn.*) a sort of small mortar.

HO'CCUS *Salis* (*Archæol.*) a hoke or lesser pit of salt.

HO'CK-TIDE (*Archæol.*) from the Saxon heah-tiꝺ, i. e. high time; a festival anciently celebrated in England in memory of the sudden death of King Hardicanute, and the downfal of the Danes.—*Hock-Tuesday-Money*, a duty that was paid to the landlord that his tenants might celebrate Hock-Tuesday, which was the Tuesday se'nnight after Easter.

HO'CKET (*Mus.*) the name formerly given to a rest, or the cutting a note short without accelerating the time.

HO'CKETTOR (*Archæol.*) or *Hocqueteur*, an old French word for a knight of the post, a decayed man, a basket-carrier. *Statut. Ragman.*

HOD (*Mech.*) a sort of tray used by bricklayers for carrying mortar.

HO'DMAN (*Cus.*) a young scholar admitted from Westminster-School to be a student at Christ-Church College, Oxford.

HODMAN (*Mech.*) the bricklayer's labourer who fetches the mortar.

HODGE-POT (*Law*) the putting together of lands of several tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

HOE (*Husband.*) a husbandman's tool for cutting up weeds.

HOFFMA'NNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandia*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* four.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* subulate; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. *berry* long; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The single species is the *Hoffmannia pedunculata*, native of Jamaica.

HOG (*Zool.*) a well-known animal, the *Sus* of Linnæus, which digs in the earth with its snout, feeds on every thing, however filthy, and is very prolific. The Common Hog, or *Sus scrofa*, inhabits Europe, India, and Persia.

HOG (*Mar.*) a sort of flat scrubbing-broom, serving to scrape off the filth from a ship's bottom.

TO HOG *a ship* (*Mar.*) to clean it with a hog.

HO'GA (*Archæol.*) a mountain or hill.

HOGA'STER (*Husband.*) a young sheep of the second year.

HO'GENHINE (*Law*) or Third-Night-Awn-hind.

HOGGA'CIUS (*Archæol.*) vide *Hogaster.*

HOG'S FENNEL (*Bot.*) the *Peucedanum officinale* of Linnæus, a perennial.

HO'GMANE (*Man.*) the mane of a horse when cut short.

HO'G-PLUM (*Bot.*) the *Spondias* of Linnæus.

HO'GSHEAD (*Com.*) a liquid measure containing 63 gallons.

HO'GWEED (*Bot.*) the *Polygonum aviculare* of Linnæus, an annual.

HOIST *of a flag or sail* (*Mar.*) its perpendicular height, in opposition to the *fly*. Hoist implies also the foremost leeches of stay-sails, and mast-leeches of boom-sails.

TO HOIST (*Mar.*) to draw up any thing by means of tackles.

HO'LCUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* one-flowered.—COR. *glume* two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* two; *stigmas* oblong.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Holcus spicatus Panicum*, seu *Gramen*, Spiked Holcus.—*Holcus sorghum*, *Sorghum Melica*, seu *Cholomon*, Indian Holcus or Millet.—*Holcus halepensis*, seu *Andropogon*, Panicled Holcus.—*Holcus mollis*, seu *Avena*, Soft Holcus, or creeping soft grass. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

HOLD (*Mar.*) the whole interior cavity or belly of a ship, which is either the After-hold, or the Fore-hold, according to its situation behind or before in the vessel. The *Main-hold* is that which is just before the main-mast. "To rummage the *hold*," is to examine its contents. "To trim or stow the *hold*," to arrange the things in the hold. Hold is also taken for the situation of a ship; whence the phrase "To keep a good *hold* of the land." "To hold *on*," i. e. to pull back the hind part of any cable, or rope, which is heaved round by the capstan, &c. "To *hold* water," to stop a boat in her course. A ship is also said "To *hold* her own," when she goes as fast as another ship.

TO HOLD *out* (*Print.*) a term applied to paper, books, letter, &c. signifying to last out so as to complete any purpose: thus, an impression is said *to hold out*, if the intended number of gathered books is completed. Quires of paper that have twenty-five sheets a piece in them are said "*To hold out* five and twenties."

HO'LDFAST (*Mech.*) an iron hook particularly constructed for fixing any thing to a wall.

HO'LDING *over a term* (*Law*) the keeping possession of premises, &c. against the will of the landlord.

HOLE (*Print.*) any private lurking place where unlicensed printing is carried on.

HO'LIBUT (*Ich.*) the *Pleuronectes Hippoglossus*, the largest of all aquatic animals, except the whale tribe, frequently weighing 400 pounds. It has a mucous body, with oblong scales, which stick firmly; above liver coloured, and beneath white. The flesh is fat and coarse, except the part adhering to the side fins.

HOLI'PPÆ (*Med.*) thin cakes prepared of fine flour and sugar, which were used in the mixing up of medicines.

HO'LLI (*Bot.*) a resinous liquor.

HO'LLOW (*Archit.*) a concave moulding, about a quarter of a circle, by some called a casement, by others an abacus.

HOLLOW SQU'ARE (*Mil.*) a body of foot drawn up with an empty space in the middle for the colours, drums, and baggage. It faces every way, and is covered by the pikes to oppose the enemy's horse.

HOLLOW TO'WER (*Fort.*) a rounding made of the remainder of two brisures, to join the curtain to the orillon where the small shot are played, that they may not be exposed so much to the view of the enemy.

HOLLOW RO'OT (*Bot.*) the *Adoxa moschatellina* of Linnæus.

HOLLOW-WA'Y (*Mil.*) any pass or road, both sides of which are commanded by heights.

HO'LLY (*Bot.*) the *Ilex aquifolium* of Linnæus.—Knee Holly, the *Ruscus aculeatus.*—Sea Holly, the *Eryngium maritimum.*

HO'LM *Oak* (*Bot.*) the *Quercus Ilex* of Linnæus.—Sea Holm, the *Eryngium maritimum.*

HOLOCAUST (*Bibl.*) ὁλόκαυστον, a sacrifice that is altogether burnt on the altar; a whole burnt offering.

HOLOGRA'PH (*Ant.*) from ὅλος, the name of a will written all with the testator's own hand.

HOLO'METER (*Math.*) from ὅλος, the whole, and μέτρον, a measure; an instrument for taking all sorts of measures.

HOLOSCHŒ'NUS (*Bot.*) the *Scirpus lacustris* of Linnæus.

HOLO'STEA (*Bot.*) the *Stellaria holosteum* of Linnæus.

HOLO'STEUM (*Bot.*) ὁλόστεον, from ὅλος, all, and ὀστέον, bones, signifying all bone; a plant so called by the figure antiphrasis, because it is soft, and totally without the hardness which belongs to bones. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 11; *Plin.* l. 27, c. 10.

HOLOSTEUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* three; *stigmas* bluntish.—PER. *capsule* one-celled; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Holosteum diandrum*, Two-Stamened Holosteum. — *Holosteum umbellatum*, *Alsine*, *Caryophyllus*, seu *Cerastium*, Umbelled Holosteum, &c. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

HOLOSTEUM is also the *Acrostichum septentrionale* of Linnæus.

HOLOTHU'RIA (*Ent.*) a kind of sea-fish full of prickles. *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 1, c. 1; *Plin.* l. 9, c. 47.

HOLOTHURIA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of animals, of the Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca.*

Generic Character. *Body* detached, cylindrical, naked, and open at the extremity; *Mouth* surrounded by fleshy tentacula.

Species. These animals inhabit the sea, and expand or retract themselves at pleasure. The anterior aperture serves them both as a mouth and a vent.

HOLOTO'NICOS (*Med.*) ὁλοτονικὸς, from ὅλος, the whole, and τείνω, to stretch; the same as a *Tetanus.*

HO'LSOM (*Mar.*) a term applied to a ship that rides without rolling or labouring.

HO'LY *Rood* (*Ecc.*) or *Holy Cross*, a festival kept on the 14th of September, in memory of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, or of our Saviour's Ascension.—*Holy Thursday*, otherwise called *Ascension Day.* [vide *Ascension Day*] —*Holy Water*, the consecrated water with which the Roman Catholics sprinkle themselves.—*Holy Week*, the last week in Lent, otherwise called Passion Week.

HOLY-WA'TER-SPRINKLE (*Sport.*) another name for the tail of a fox.

HOLY-THI'STLE (*Bot.*) the *Centaurea benedicta* of Linnæus.

HOLY-GHO'ST, *Order of* (*Her.*) the principal military order in France, instituted by Henry III. in 1569. The knights wear a golden cross about their necks, suspended by a blue silk ribband or collar.

HOLY-STO'NE (*Mar.*) a soft porous sort of stone used in ships for the purpose of scouring the decks.

HO'LY-BUT (*Ich.*) vide *Holibut.*

HO'MA (*Med.*) an anasarcous swelling.

HO'MAGE (*Law*) *homagium*, the submission and oath of loyalty which a tenant makes to his lord when he is first admitted to the land which he holds of the lord in fee. It is also the submission and duty which an inferior prince or a subject pays to his sovereign.—*Homage ancestral* is where a man and his ancestors have, time out of mind, held their land of the lord and his ancestors by homage.

HO'MAGER (*Law*) one that does, or is bound to do, homage to another.

HOMA'LIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* eighteen; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* three; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Homalium racemosum et Racoubea*, natives of Jamaica.

HOME (*Mar.*) a term used in several sea phrases, to denote the situation which properly, or usually, belongs to any object, or the place where it can act with best effect; as "Haul *home* the top-sail sheets!" an order to extend the bottom of the topsail to the lower yard-arms, by means of the sheets. "Sheet *home*, the top-gallant sails!" an order to extend the clews of those sails to the top-sail-yard arms. The anchor is said "To come *home*," when it loosens from the ground. "The cartridge is *home*," when it is rammed close down, so that the priming wire may pierce it through the touch-hole. A cask, bale, or case is said "To be *home*" when it lies close to some object. "A vessel is *homeward bound*," which is returning from a voyage to the place whence she set out.

HO'ME-STALL (*Archæol.*) a mansion-house.

HOME-SE'RVICE (*Mil.*) a service which consists in military operations and arrangements for the immediate defence of our native country.

HOME-DEPARTMENT (*Polit.*) that department of the executive government where every thing relating to the interior regulations is conducted.

HOMESO'KEN (*Law*) *Homsoken*, or *Hamsoken*, from the Saxon ham and socn, immunity or liberty; the privilege or freedom which every man has in his own house, whence he who enters the house of another violently is said "*Facere Homesoken.*" *Leg. Canut.* c. 39. *Homesoken* is also freedom from an amercement for committing the above offence. *Homesoken*, or *Haimsucken*, in the Scotch Law, is the crime of beating a man in his own house.

HOMESTALL (*Archæol.*) vide *Home.*

HO'MICIDE (*Law*) *Homicidium*, from *homo*, a man, and *cædo*, to kill; is the causing the death of a human creature, which is either justifiable, excusable, or felonious.—*Justifiable Homicide* is that which takes place by unavoidable necessity, or by permission of the law.—*Excusable Homicide* is that which happens by misadventure.—*Felonious Homicide*, the killing a man without any justification or excuse. This may be simply *Manslaughter*, when it is committed without any malice; and *Murder* where the act is wilful, and consequently malicious.

HOMELETICAL *virtues* (*Eth.*) virtuous habits required of men in all conditions, for the regulating their mutual conversation.

HOMILY (*Ecc.*) ὁμιλία, a plain discourse made to the people, instructing them in matters of religion. *St. August. in Psal.* 118, *in Proem.*; *Vict. Uticens. de Persecut.* l. 1; *Phot. in Bibl. Cod.* 172. The term *homily* is now applied in an especial manner, to the sermons which have been selected from the Fathers for the service of our Church.

HOMINA'TIO (*Archæol.*) the mustering of men, and doing of homage.

HO'MINE *eligendo* (*Law*) a writ to a corporation for the

choice of a new man, to keep the one part of a seal appointed for statutes merchant.—*Homine replegiando*, a writ to bail a man out of prison.—*Homine capto in Withernamiam* is a writ to take him who hath taken any bondman, and conveyed him out of the country, so that he cannot be replevied.

HO'MINES (*Law*) a sort of feudatory tenants who claimed the privilege of having their causes and persons tried in the court of their lords.

HOMIPLA'GIUM (*Law*) the maiming of a man. *Leg. Hen.* 1, c. 80.

HO'MMOC (*Mar.*) a name given to a small eminence of land, of a conical form, that appears on a sea coast.

HOMO (*Zool.*) *Man*, in the order of the animal kingdom, as arranged by Linnæus, is the first genus of the Class *Mammalia*, Order *Primates*.

HOMOCE'NTRIC (*Math.*) an epithet for what has the same or a like centre.

HOMŒME'RICAL *Principles* (*Phy.*) certain principles which, according to Anaxagoras, are in all mixed bodies.

HOMŒOPTO'TON (*Rhet.*) ὁμοιόπτωτον, a figure wherein several members of a sentence end in like cases. *Quintil.* l. 9, c. 3; *Rutil. Lup.* l. 2, c. 13.

HOMŒOTELE'UTON (*Rhet.*) ὁμοιοτέλευτον, a figure wherein several members of a sentence end alike. *Schol. ad Hermog. περὶ ἰδ.* l. 1; *Rutil. Lup.* l. 2, c. 14.

HOMOGE'NEAL *Particles* (*Phy.*) or *Homogeneous Particles*, such as are of the same kind, nature, and properties.

HOMOGE'NEAL *Light* (*Opt.*) light whose rays are all of one colour and degree of refrangibility, without any mixture with others of a different kind.

HOMOGENEAL *Surds* (*Algeb.*) those which have the same radical sign.

HOMOGE'NEOUS *Equations* (*Flux.*) a term for such forms of the two first fluxions, of the first order, in which the sum of the dimensions of x and y, which affect $\dot{x}$ and $\dot{y}$, rise to the same degree in all the terms.

HOMOGENEUM *Adfectionis* (*Algeb.*) the second term of a compound or affected Equation, being that which makes it affected.—*Homogeneum Comparationis*, the absolute or known number, or term in a compound or affected equation, which is placed by Vieta, who first used these terms, on the right hand side of the equation, all the others being placed on the left. *Viet. Isagog.* c. 8, &c.

HO'MOGRAPH (*Mil.*) a sort of telegraphic signals performed by means of a white pocket handkerchief.

HOMOLI'RION (*Bot.*) crude flax, or coarse cloth, made of flax which is not previously macerated and whitened.

HOMO'LOGOUS (*Geom.*) ὁμολόγος, from ὁμὸς, like, and λόγος, ratio; proportional, an epithet applied to the corresponding sides of similar figures, which are so called because they are proportional to one another. *Euclid. Elem.* l. 6, prop. 4.

HOMOLOGOUS *Things* (*Log.*) such as agree only in name, being different in nature.

HOMOLOGA'TION (*Law*) a ratification implied or expressed of a deed, in the Scotch Law, that was null or invalid.

HOMONOPHA'GIA (*Med.*) a head-ache.

HO'MONYM (*Log.*) ὁμωνύμια, from ὁμὸς, like, and ὄνυμα, a name; an equivocal term, or a term which is common to different things: as man, which signifies either an animal, or the picture of an animal. *Aristot. Categor.*

HOMOPHA'GIA (*Ant.*) ὁμοφαγία, feasts of the ancients wherein they ate raw meats.

HOMOPLATÆ *Os* (*Anat.*) the scapula or shoulder blade.

HOMOTO'NOS (*Med.*) ὁμότονος, an epithet for fevers which proceed in the same tenor from the beginning to the end.

HOMOOU'SION (*Theol.*) ὁμοούσιον, a term among divines, which signifies the being of the same substance or essence.

HOMUNCIONITÆ (*Ecc.*) a name for heretics who denied the Divinity of our Saviour.

HO'ND-HABEND (*Archæol.*) vide *Hand-habend.*

HONE (*Mech.*) in Saxon haen, a fine sort of whetstone for razors.

HO'NESTY (*Bot.*) the *Lunaria* of Linnæus, a plant so called, probably from the transparency of the seed vessels.

HO'NEY-COMB (*Gunn.*) a flaw in the metal of a piece of ordnance when it is badly cast.

HO'NEY-DEW (*Nat.*) a sort of mildew on plants, flowers, &c.

HO'NEY-FLOWER (*Bot.*) the *Melianthus* of Linnæus.—Honey-Suckle, the *Lonicera caprifolium*—French Honey-Suckle, the *Hedysarum coronarium.*—Honey-Wort, the *Cerinthe major.*

HO'NGRELINE (*Mil.*) a sort of Hungarian jacket, which was supposed to resist a pistol ball, or a sword.

HONI *soit qui mal y pense* (*Her.*) i. e. evil be to him that evil thinks; the motto of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c.

HO'NOR (*Law*) the most noble part of seignories, upon which other inferior lordships, or manors, depend, by the performance of some customs, or services, &c.—*Honor Courts*, courts held within the bounds of an honor.

HONOR (*Polit.*) *maids of honor*, ladies in the queen's household, whose office it is to attend the queen when she goes out; of these there are six in England.

HONOR (*Cus.*) is a term used by military men upon different occasions, as "An affair of *honor*," a dispute to be decided by a duel, or a single combat. "Word of *honor*," a verbal promise, or engagement, which cannot be violated without entailing indelible disgrace on the violator. "A point of *honor*," a scruple arising from delicacy of feeling, which determines the actions of a man on particular occasions. "Debts of *honor*," which are contracted, and paid solely on honorable grounds.

HONOR (*Mil.*) a name for the external marks of honor paid by military men to sovereigns, or their superiors in command, which vary according to the rank of the person.—*Honors of war*, the terms which are granted to a vanquished enemy on marching out of a town, &c. These vary according to the customs of the country, and the circumstances of the case.

HO'NORABLE (*Her.*) an epithet for certain ordinaries, or bearings, in coat armour, which are in higher esteem than others.

HO'NORABLY *acquitted* (*Mil.*) a term used in military and naval Courts-Martial.

HO'NORARY *Feuds* (*Law*) titles of nobility descendible to the eldest son in exclusion of all the rest.—*Honorary Services*, such as relate to the tenure of grand serjeanty, which are commonly joined with some honor.

HONORARY (*Cus.*) a salary given to the professors of any art.

HONOR-PO'INT (*Her.*) that point next above the centre of the shield, as the point D in the escutcheon [vide *Escutcheon*], which divides the upper portion into two equal portions.

HOOD (*Mar.*) a sort of low wooden porch resembling the companion of the master's cabin.

HOOD is also the name given to the upper part of the galley chimney, which is made to be trimmed, or turned round by the wind, for the direction of the smoke.

HO'ODED-MILFOIL (*Bot.*) the *Utricularia vulgaris* of Linnæus, a perennial.

HOODED-WILLOW HERB (*Bot.*) the *Scutellaria orientalis*, a perennial.

HOODING *Ends* (*Carpent.*) those ends of the planks which fit into the rabbets of the stem and stern posts.

HOOF (*Vet.*) the horny part of a horse's foot.—*Bony Hoof*, a round bony swelling on a horse's hoof.—*Hoof-bound*,

the shrinking of the top of a horse's hoof.—*Hoof-cast* is said of the hoof when the coffin, or horn, falls clearly away. —*Hoof-loosened* is when the coffin loosens from the flesh.

HOOK (*Mech.*) in the Saxon hoce, a bended iron for hanging things upon.

HOOK (*Mar.*) there are different kinds of hooks used at sea, varying in shape and size; as Boat-hooks, Breast-hooks, Can-hooks, Cat-hooks, Foot-hooks, Loof-hooks, &c.—*Hook and Butt*, the scarfing, or laying the two ends of timbers over each other.

HOOK-LAND (*Husband.*) land ploughed and sowed every year.

HOOK-PINS (*Carpent.*) taper iron pins, with a hook head, to pin the frame of a roof or floor together.

HOOKS (*Gunn.*) or *Draught-hooks*, pieces of bent iron fixed to the transom-plates of a field carriage.

HOOKUM (*Mil.*) an Indian word signifying order, or command.

HOOP (*Orn.*) or *Hoopoe*, the *Upupa* of Linnæus; a bird inhabiting Europe, Asia, and Africa, which is solitary and migratory. It is twelve inches long, feeds on insects which it picks out of ordure, builds in hollow trees, and lays, two or three times a year, six or seven cinereous eggs.

HOOPING-COUGH (*Med.*) vide *Pertussis*.

HOOQQU (*Mech.*) or *Hookah*, an instrument much used in India for smoking.

HOP (*Bot.*) vide *Hops*.

HOPEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 18 *Polyadelphia*, Order 3 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* quadrangular.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* permanent; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *drupe* dry; *seeds* smooth.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Hopea tinctoria*, seu *Symplocos*, native of Carolina.

HOP-HORN-BEAM (*Bot.*) the *Carpinus betulus* of Linnæus.

HOPLITÆ (*Mil.*) ὁπλῖται, heavy armed soldiers among the Greeks, who were of the first and principal class. *Suidas.*

HOPPER (*Mec.*) a wooden trough belonging to a corn-mill.

HOPS (*Bot.*) the *Lupulus humulus* of Linnæus.

HORA *Auroræ* (*Archæol.*) the morning bell, or four o'clock bell; in distinction from the eight o'clock bell, or the bell in the evening.

HORÆUM (*Ant.*) from the Greek ὡραῖον, a kind of pickle made in the spring.

HORARY (*Astron.*) an epithet for any thing that relates to hours; as the—*Horary Circle*, those circles on the globe which are drawn, at the distance of an hour from each other, to mark the hours.—*Horary Motion*, the motion or space moved in an hour.

HORDEOLUM (*Med.*) a little tumour on the eye-lids resembling a barley-corn.

HORDEUM (*Bot.*) in the Greek κριθὴ, in English *barley*; a well-known plant so called, either because it becomes, *aridum*, dry sooner than other plants; or because the ear consists of several, *ordines*, rows.

HORDEUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* two; *stigmas* similar.—PER. none; *seed* oblong.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Hordeum vulgare*, seu *Zeocriton*, Spring Barley.—*Hordeum murinum*, seu *Gramen*, Wall Barley-grass.—*Hordeum jubatum*, seu *Elymus*, Long-bearded Barley-Grass.—*Hordeum distichon*, Common Barley.—*Hordeum hexastichon*, Winter or Square Barley. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HORDEUM is also the *Elymus Europæus* of Linnæus.

HORDICALIA (*Ant.*) feasts wherein they sacrificed cows that were with calf.

HORE-HOUND (*Bot.*) or White Hore-Hound, the *Marrubium alyson* of Linnæus, a biennial.—Base Hore-Hound, the *Stachys sylvatica*, a perennial.—Black Hore-Hound, the *Ballota nigra*, a perennial.—Water Hore-Hound, the *Lycopus Europæus*, a perennial.

HORIA (*Ant.*) a fisherman's boat. *Plaut. Rud.* act. 4, scen. 2.

HORIZON (*Astron.*) ὁρίζω, signifies literally terminating, because it is that which terminates or bounds our view; a great circle of the sphere, which divides it into upper and lower. It is either rational or apparent. [vide *Astronomy*]

HORIZONTAL (*Astron.*) an epithet for any thing relating to an horizon, that is, taken in the horizon, on a level with, or parallel to, the horizon; as an horizontal distance, plane, &c.—*Horizontal Distance*, that which is estimated in the direction of the horizon.—*Horizontal Plane*, a plane parallel to the horizon of the place.—*Horizontal Parallax*, a parallax which is in the plane of the horizon.—*Horizontal Projection*, a projection of the sphere upon the plane of the horizon.—*Horizontal Refraction*, refraction of a heavenly body at the horizon, which is the greatest.

HORIZONTAL *Dial* (*Dial.*) one whose plane lies parallel to the horizon.

HORIZONTAL *Line* (*Perspect.*) a right line drawn through the principal point parallel to the horizon.—*Horizontal plane*, a plane parallel to the horizon passing through the eye, and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.

HORIZONTAL *Line* (*Survey.*) or *base of a hill*, a line drawn on the horizontal plane of the hill, or that on which it stands.

HORIZONTAL *Range* (*Gunn.*) the distance which a piece of ordnance throws its shot on a horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation, or direction of a piece.

HORIZONTAL *Speculum* (*Opt.*) a speculum to find an horizon at sea when the atmosphere is hazy near the horizon.

HORIZONTAL *Superficies* (*Fort.*) the plain field which lies upon a level, without any rising or sinking.

HORMESION (*Min.*) a precious stone of a fiery colour. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10; *Isid. Orig.* l. 16, c. 12.

HORMINODES (*Min.*) a precious stone of a greenish colour like clary. *Plin.*

HORMINUM (*Bot.*) the *Nepeta hirsuta* of Linnæus.

HORN (*Mus.*) a wind instrument chiefly used in the army, and the chase.

HORN *with Horn* (*Law*) or *Horn under Horn*, the promiscuous feeding of bulls and cows, or all horned beasts, that are allowed to run together upon the same common.

HORN-BEAM (*Bot.*) or *Horn-Beach Tree*, the *Carpinus betulus* of Linnæus.

HORN-BILL (*Orn.*) a foreign bird, the *Buceros* of Linnæus, which is so called because its bill is furnished with a protuberance that resembles a horn.

HORNED-POPPY (*Bot.*) the *Chelidonium glaucum* of Linnæus.

HORNET (*Ent.*) a large sort of wasp, the *Vespa crabro* of Linnæus, which makes its nest in the trunks of hollow trees, or in the timber-work of lofts. The sting of this insect causes severe pain.

HORN-GELD (*Law*) a tax, within the bounds of a forest, for all manner of horned beasts.

HORN-HEAM POLLENGERS (*Husband.*) trees, of about twenty years growth, which have been lopped.

HORNPIPE (*Mus.*) an animated dance supposed to be of English invention.—*Hornpipe* is also the name of an instrument.

HORNS (*Mar.*) the jaws, or semicircular inner ends of booms and gaffs.

HO'RN-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Ceratophyllum dimersum*, a perennial.

HO'RODIX (*Hor.*) from ὥρα, an hour, and δείκνυμι, to show; an instrument for showing the hours as they pass.

HO'ROGRAPHY (*Dial.*) from ὥρα, an hour, and γράφω, to describe; the art of constructing dials.

HO'ROLOGE (*Mech.*) ὡρολογεῖον, an instrument for measuring time; as a dial, watch, or clock. [vide *Horology*]

HOROLO'GIOGRAPHY (*Mech.*) vide *Horology*.

HORO'LOGY (*Mech.*) or *Horologiography*, from ὡρολογεῖον, an horologe, and γράφω, to describe; that branch of mechanical science which treats on the measuring of portions of time. The principal instruments for measuring of time are Dials, Watches, and Clocks. The *dial* is an instrument which serves to measure time by means of the sun: it may be more particularly defined the draught, or description of certain lines on a plane or surface of a given body, so contrived as that the shadow of a stile, or ray of the sun, passed through a hole, shall touch certain points at certain hours. The edge of the plane, by which the time of the day is found, is called the *stile of the dial*, and the line on which this is erected is called the *sub-stile*. The angle included between the Sub-stile and the Stile is called the *elevation*, or *height of the stile*. Dials are of different kinds, as *horizontal*, *equinoctial*, *vertical*, &c. [vide *Dial*]; and the art of drawing dials on any surface is denominated *dialling*: thus, suppose it be required to describe a horizontal dial geometrically, as in *fig.* 1, draw a meridian line, B K L,

Fig. 1.

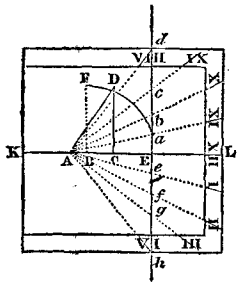


Fig. 2.

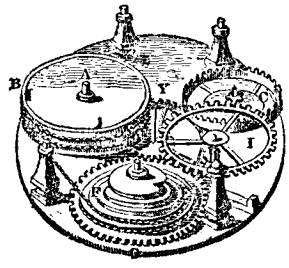


Fig. 3.

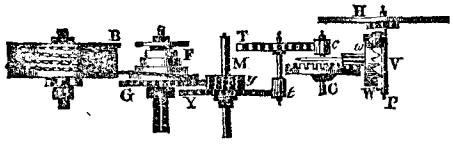
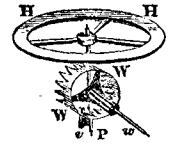


Fig. 4,



and from any part, C, erect, the perpendicular, C D, and make the angle, C A D, equal to the latitude; then draw the line *d* E meeting A B in E, make E B = B F; and, from the centre B, at the distance of E B, describe a quadrant, E B F, and, through its several subdivisions, make the lines B *a*, B *b*, B *c*, &c. From E draw E *h*, and set off E *e*, E *f*, E *g*, &c. respectively equal to E *a*, E *b*, E *c*, &c. Through the point A draw *a* XI, *b* X, *c* IX, &c. also *e* I, *f* II, *g* III, &c. which will be the several hour lines required; and having erected at A the gnomon, or stile, at an angle equal to the elevation of the pole, or latitude of the place, the dial will be complete. Watches as well as clocks are composed of wheels and pinions, but the motions of a clock are directed by means of a pendulum; and those of a watch by means of a spring, and a balance. The wheels of a watch, like those of a clock, are placed in a frame formed of two plates and four pillars. *Fig.* 2 represents the inside of a watch after the plate is taken off; in *fig.* 3 all the wheels, pinions, &c. are represented so as to show how the motion is communicated from the barrel to the balance; where B is the Barrel which contains the spring, A the arbour, F the Fusee which receives the chain from the barrel when the watch is wound up, G the Great Wheel, I in *fig.* 2, and T, *fig.* 3, the Third Wheel, C the Canting Wheel, W the Balance Wheel, Y the Centre Wheel, *y* the pinion which carries the centre wheel, *t* the pinion which carries the third wheel, *c* the pinion which carries the canting wheel, *w* the pinion which carries the balance wheel, H the Balance, V the Verge, *v* the end of the Verge, P the Pivot. *Fig.* 4 represents the balance and wheel, &c. apart.

HORO'METRY (*Hor.*) from ὥρα, an hour, and μέτρον, a measure; the art of measuring time by hours.

HORO'PTER (*Opt.*) a right line drawn through the point of concourse parallel to that which joins the centre of the eye.

HORO'SCOPE (*Astrol.*) ὡροσκόπος, the degree of the ascendant, or the star ascending above the horizon, at the moment an astrological figure, or scheme, is made; also the whole astrological figure of the twelve houses, or signs of the zodiac.

HOROSCOPE (*Mech.*) a mathematical instrument in the manner of a planisphere.

HORRI'FICA *febris* (*Med.*) a fever that causes the patient to fall into shaking fits.

HORRIPILATIO (*Med.*) a symptom of the approach of fever.

HO'RROR (*Med.*) the shuddering that precedes an ague fit.

HORS *de Son Fee* (*Law*) an exception to quash an action brought for rent.

HORSE (*Zool.*) a well-known animal classed by Linnæus under the genus *Equus*, with the ass and the mule; it is distinguished into those that are used for draught, those for burthen, and those for the saddle.

HORSE (*Mil.*) a body of horsemen. *Horse* also a wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment.

HORSE (*Mar.*) a name for two different ropes in a vessel, namely, one extending from the middle of a yard to its arms, another extended in a perpendicular direction near the fore or after-side of a mast.—*Iron Horse*, a large round bar of iron fixed in the heads of ships with stanchions and netting.

HORSE (*Mech.*) a sawyer's frame, or trestle.

HORSE (*Print.*) the form, or bench, on which the pressmen set the heaps of paper; also the pressmen themselves were jocosely so called because they worked the horse.—*Horse* is the surplusage of work which a journeyman printer sets down in his bill on Saturday night above what he has done, which he abates in his next bill. This was formerly called *Horse-flesh*.

HORSE *near side protect* (*Fenc.*) a guard used in the cavalry sword exercise; so likewise the *Horse off side protect*.

HO'RSE-BEECH (*Bot.*) the *Carpinus betulus* of Linnæus.

HO'RSE-CHESNUT (*Bot.*) the *Æsculus Hippocrastium*.

HO'RSE-DOCTOR (*Vet.*) a person who undertakes to cure the disorders of horses.

HORSE-EYE-BE'AM (*Bot.*) the *Dolichos pruriens*, a perennial.

HO'RSE-FLY (*Ent.*) an insect so called because it infests horses, getting into their hair, and sticking close to their skins with its crooked nails; the *Hippobosca equina* of Linnæus.

HO'RSE-GUARDS (*Mil.*) a regiment of cavalry in the British service.

HO'RSE-LEECH (*Ent.*) a large sort of leech that fastens on horses, the *Hirudo sanguisuga* of Linnæus.

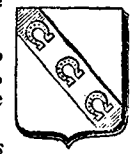
HORSE-LE'ECHERY (*Vet.*) the art of curing the diseases of horses.

HORSE-MA'CKEREL (*Ich.*) or *Scad*, a sort of mackerel, the *Scomber trachurus* of Linnæus.

HORSE-MEA'SURE (*Man.*) a measure for taking the height of horses.

HO'RSE-MINT (*Bot.*) the *Mentha sylvestris* of Linnæus, a perennial.

HORSE-PI'CKER (*Vet.*) a small piece of iron which is used to extract pebbles, &c. which get between the shoe and foot of a horse.
HO'RSE-PIPE (*Bot.*) the *Equisetum arvense*, a perennial.
HORSE-RA'DISH (*Bot.*) the *Cochlearia armoracea.*
HORSE, *Sea*, (*Zool.*) the *Hippopotamus.* [vide *Sea-Horse*]
HO'RSE-SHOE (*Vet.*) a circular or semicircular piece of iron which is fitted and nailed to the foot of a horse.
HORSE-SHOE (*Fort.*) a work, either of a round or oval figure, raised in the ditch of a marshy place, and boarded with a parapet, either to secure a gate, or to lodge soldiers in for the prevention of a surprize.
HORSE-SHOE (*Geog.*) also a name for the frontiers of Spain, on the side of France, from the resemblance they bear to the form of a horse's shoe.



HORSE-SHOE (*Her.*) a bearing in the escutcheon, as "He beareth, *argent*, on a bend, *sable*, three horse-shoes, of the first, nailed as the second; by the name of *Ferrers.*"
HORSE-SHOE-VE'TCH (*Bot.*) the *Hippocrepis uniliquosa*, an annual.
HO'RSE-TAIL (*Bot.*) the *Equisetum arvense*, a perennial.—Shrubby-Horse-Tail, the *Ephidra limosum.*
HORSE-TWI'TCHERS (*Vet.*) a tool used by farriers for holding unruly horses by the nostrils.
HO'RSTILERS (*Archæol.*) or *hostelers*, innkeepers.
HO'RTICULTURE, from *hortus*, a garden, and *colo*, to till; the art of gardening.
HOSA'NNA (*Theol.*) הושענא, i. e. save, we beseech thee; a solemn acclamation used by the Jews in the feast of tabernacles.
HOSE (*Print.*) upright irons which have screws at each end for lightening or loosening the platten cords of a printing-press.
HOSE (*Mar.*) or *Leather-Hose*, a flexible tube formed of leather, or tarred convass, employed to conduct water from the main decks into the casks in the hold of a ship.
HO'SE-HUSK (*Bot.*) a long round husk within another.
HOSPITA (*Bot.*) the *Kleinhovia hospita* of Linnæus.
HO'SPITAL (*Polit.*) *hospitalium*, from *hospes*, a guest, or host; a house erected out of charity for the relief of the poor and sick.
HO'SPITALERS (*Her.*) vide *Hospitallers.*
HOSPITALA'RIA (*Archæol.*) vide *Hostilaria.*
HO'SPITALLERS (*Her.*) an order of Knights, who built an hospital at Jerusalem for the entertainment of pilgrims whom they protected in their travels.
HO'SPODAR (*Polit.*) a title borne by the princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, who receive the investiture of their principalities from the Grand Seignior.
HOSPI'TIUM (*Archæol.*) procuration or visitation money.
HOST (*Ecc.*) from the Latin *hostia*, a victim; the consecrated wafer used at the communion by the Roman Catholics.
HOST (*Polit.*) from *hospes*, an entertainer, or a landlord.
HO'STAGE (*Mil.*) from *hospes*, a host; a person left as a surety for the performance of the articles of a treaty.
HOSTELA'GIUM (*Law*) a right which lords had to take lodging and entertainment in the houses of their tenants.
HO'STELER (*Archæol.*) an innkeeper.
HO'STIA (*Ecc.*) vide *Host.*
HOSTILIA'RIA (*Archæol.*) a place, in religious houses, where guests and strangers were received.
HOSTI'LITIES (*Mil.*) acts of warfare between any two powers.
HO'STING (*Mil.*) a former military term to signify mustering.
HO'STRICUS (*Archæol.*) a goss-hawk.
HO'T-BEDS (*Hor.*) beds made in wooden frames with fresh horse-dung, and covered with glasses to raise early plants.
HOT-SHOO'TS (*Husband.*) a compound of pitcoal, or charcoal, loam, and urine, made into balls for firing.
HO'TCH-POT (*Law*) signifies literally flesh cut into small pieces, and sodden with herbs, or roots; hence, metaphorically it is applied to the putting together of lands for the equal division of them.
HO'TS (*Sport.*) or *Huts*, round balls of leather fastened to the sharp ends of the spurs of fighting cocks.
HOTTENTOT-CHE'RRY (*Bot.*) the *Cassine Maurocenia.*
HOTTO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Peter Hotton, Professor of botany, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one. — STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* filiform; *stigma* globular.—PER. *capsules* globular; *seeds* globular.
Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Hottonia palustris, Myriophyllum, Millefolium*, seu *Viola*, Common Water-Violet.—*Hottonia Indica*, seu *Gratiola*, Indian Water-Violet. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*
HOVE'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from M. Hoven, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five. — STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* upright; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* solitary.
Species. The single species, the *Hovenia dulcis*, native of Japan, is a perennial.
HOUGH (*Vet.*) or *Ham of a horse*, the fly, or bending part of the hind leg, comprehending also the hinder and opposite part which is called the *hock.*
HOUND (*Zool.*) a hunting dog, or a variety of the *Canis familiaris*, having slouching ears, with a spurious claw on the hind foot. The *blood Hound* is distinguished from other varieties by its peculiar property of hunting down men as other hounds do animals.
TO HOUND *a Stag* (*Sport.*) to cast a hound.
HO'UND-FISH (*Ich.*) a species of the shark, the *Squalus mustelus* of Linnæus.
HOUNDS (*Mar.*) holes in the cheeks at the top of the mast, to which the tyes run to hoist the yards.
HOU'ND'S-TONGUE (*Bot.*) the *Cynoglossum officinale*, a biennial.
HOUR (*Chron.*) an aliquot part of a natural or artificial day.
HOU'R-CIRCLES (*Astron.*) vide *Horary Circles.*
HOUR-GLASS (*Hor.*) a popular kind of chronometer, or clepsydra, for measuring time by the running of sand, &c. —*Hour lines* on a dial, the lines which arise from the intersections of the plane of the dial with the several planes of the hour circles of the sphere.
HOU'RIS (*Theol.*) a name given by the Mahometans to those females that are designed for the faithful in Paradise.
HOUR-SCALE (*Math.*) a divided line on the edge of Collins' quadrant.
HOU'SAGE (*Com.*) money paid by carriers and others for laying up goods in a house.
HOUSE (*Astrol.*) a twelfth part of the heavens.
TO HOUSE *the guns* (*Mar.*) to run them upon the deck, and by taking away the quoins from under them, to rest the muzzles against the sides, above the ports.
HOU'SE-BOTE (*Archæol.*) an allowance of timber out of the lord's wood to support or repair a tenant's house.
HOU'SE-CRICKET (*Ent.*) a species of cricket which infests houses, and is the *Gryllus domesticus* of Linnæus.
HOUSED *in* (*Mar.*) an epithet applied to a ship which after the breadth of her bearing is brought in too narrow to her upper works.
HOUSEHOLD-DA'YS (*Ecc.*) four solemn festivals in the year, when the king, after divine service, offers a bezant of

gold on the altar to God. These days are Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and All Saints.

HOU'SEHOLDER (*Law*) one who is occupier or master of a house.

HOU'SELEEK (*Bot.*) the *Sempervivum tinctorium*, a perennial.

HOU'SES, *distinctions of* (*Her.*) vide *Heraldry*.

HO'USING (*Man.*) a horse-cloth worn behind the saddle.

HOUSING (*Mar.*) or *house-line*, a line formed of three fine strands, smaller than rope-yarn, chiefly used for the seizing of block-straps, &c.

HOUSING (*Mason.*) a term for a brick which is warped or cast crooked in burning.

HOUSTO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from William Houstoun, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* small.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* simple; *stigma* bifid. — PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* few.

Species. The two species are, the—*Houstonia cœrulia*, *Paronychiæ*, seu *Chamœjasme*, Blue-flowered Houstonia. —*Houstonia purpurea*, seu *Rubia*, Purple-flowered Houstonia.

HOUTTUYNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 1 *Monandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathe* four-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germs* many; *style* none; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* three-cornered; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species, *Houttuynia cordata*, seu *Polypara*, is an annual.

HOWITZ (*Gunn.*) or *howitzer*, a kind of mortar mounted upon a field-carriage, like a gun.

HO'WKER (*Mar.*) a vessel built like a pink, but masted and rigged like a hoy.

TO HOWL (*Mar.*) is said of a ship when the foothooks are scarfed into the timbers and bolted.

HOY (*Mar.*) a small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in carrying passengers from one place to another.

HUA'NACO (*Zool.*) a sort of South American camel, the *Camelus huanacus* of Linnæus, which has a hairy body, a gibbous back, and an erect tail.

HU'CKLE-BONE (*Anat.*) the same as the *Hip-bone*.

HU'CKSTER (*Com.*) a seller of provisions by retail.

HUDSO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from W. Hudson, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* fifteen; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* cylindric; *seeds* three.

Species. The single species, *Hudsonia ericoides*, is a shrub, native of Virginia.

HUE AND CRY (*Law*) *hutesium et clamor*; a pursuit after a thief or robber.

TO HUG (*Mar.*) a term which when applied to a ship signifies to keep close to, as "To *hug* the land," to sail as near it as possible. "To *hug* the wind," to keep the ship close-hauled.

HUGO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Augustus de Hugo, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *drupe* globular; *seed* nut globular.

Species. The single species is a tree, the *Hugonia*, seu *Modira*, native of the East Indies.

HU'GUENOT (*Ecc.*) an epithet of uncertain derivation, applied by the Papists to the French protestants.

HU'GUENOTE (*Mech.*) a kind of kettle for a stove.

HUISSE'RIUM (*Archæol.*) the name of a ship for transporting horses. *Brompt. Ann.* 1190.

HULK (*Mar.*) a name given to any old vessel that is laid by as unfit for further service, probably derived from the ὁλκάδες, or ships of burden used by the Greeks.

HULKS (*Law*) old vessels stationed in the river Thames, where convicts are kept to hard labour, according to the term of their sentence.

HULL *of a ship* (*Mar.*) the main body or hulk of a ship, without her rigging; whence the phrases, "To strike a *hull*," i. e. to take in her sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of the ship, as in the case of a storm. "To *hull*, or lie a *hull*," i. e. to take in all the sails, and to lie with only her masts and yards aboard. "To *hull* a ship," to fire cannon-balls into her hull. "*Hull* down," is said of a ship when she is at such a distance that only her masts and sails are to be seen. "*Hull* to," when she is trying a hull, or has all her sails down.

HU'LLOCK *of a sail* (*Mar.*) is when in a great storm [illegible] part of it is cut, and left loose.

HUMA'NE *signs* (*Astrol.*) those signs of the Zodiac have the human form either wholly, as *Virgo* and *Aquarius*, or partly, as *Sagittarius*.

HU'MBLE-BEE (*Ent.*) a sort of hairy black bee, the *Apis terrestris* of Linnæus, which has its thorax encircled with a yellow belt. It forms its nest deep in the earth, and hovers about the flowers with a buzzing noise.

HU'MBLE-PLANT (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa pudica* of Linnæus.

HUMECTA'NTIA (*Med.*) medicines which soften and make moist the solids of the body.

HUMERA'LIS (*Anat.*) *humeral*; an epithet for an artery, muscle, and nerve belonging to the shoulder.—The *humeral* or *brachial artery* is that which runs from the axillary artery down to the bend of the arm.—The *humeral* or *deltoid muscle* is that which moves the arm at the upper end.—The *humeral nerve* is the same as the cervical nerve.

HU'MERI *os* (*Anat.*) a long cylindrical bone situated between the scapula and fore-arm.

HU'MERUS (*Anat.*) ὦμος, the shoulder, or joint which connects the arm to the body. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. Hum.* l. 1, c. 9; *Cels.* l. 8, c. 9; *Gal. Com.* 1, *in Hippocrat. de Art.*; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 25.

HUME'TTY (*Her.*) a term seldom applied but to a *fesse*, and signifying the same as *couped*.

HUMI'DITY (*Phy.*) dampness or moisture; a state or property of any body which fits it for adhering to another body; thus quicksilver has the property of adhering to gold, tin, &c.

HUMIDUM *primogenium* (*Med.*) the blood, which is to be seen in generation before any thing else.—*Humidum radicale*, the radical moisture of man's body.

HUMI'LIATES (*Ecc.*) a religious order instituted in 1160, the members of which led a very strict and mortified life.

HU'MILIS (*Anat.*) an epithet for a muscle which draws the eye downward to the cheek.

HU'MMING *bird* (*Orn.*) the smallest of all birds, the *Trochilus* of Linnæus, which extracts the nectar from the flowers with a humming noise, like a bee. The humming birds are gregarious, build their nests with moss, and lay two eggs, on which the male and female sit alternately.

HU'MMOCK (*Mar.*) a name given by mariners to a hillock or small eminence of land, resembling a cone, and appearing on the sea-coast of a country.

HUMMUMS (*Archæol.*) a name formerly given to bagnios.

HU'MORS *of the eye* (*Anat.*) are three in number; namely, the Aqueous, the Crystalline, and the Vitreous. [vide *Eye*]

HU'MULUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Diodecia*, Order 5 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. involucre.—COR. none.—PIST. *germ* small; *styles* two; *stigma* sharp.—PER. none; *seeds* roundish.

Species. The single species is perennial, as the *Humulus lupulus, Lupulus,* seu *Cannabis,* Hops.

HU'NDRED (*Law*) in Saxon hundred; a division in a county so called because it consisted of ten tithings, and each tithing of ten households.—*Hundred law,* the hundred court, from which all officers of the king's forest were paid. —*Hundred penny,* a tax formerly raised in the hundred by the sheriff.—*Hundred secta,* the payment of personal attendance, ordering suit and service at the hundred court.

TO HUNT *change* (*Sport.*) is when hounds take fresh scent, hunting another chase until they stick and hit it again.—To *hunt counter* is much the same as to hunt by the heel.

HU'NTER (*Man.*) the name for a horse qualified to carry a person in the chase.

HU'NTING *the foil* (*Sport.*) is when the chase falls off and comes on again.

HU'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia,* Order 8 *Monadelphia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. none.—STAM. *filament* cylindric; *anthers* two.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* cylindric; *stigma* large.—PER. woody; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the—*Hura crepitans, Hippomane, Baruce,* seu *Quauhtlatzin,* Sandbox Tree.

HU'RDEREFERST (*Archæol.*) a domestic, or one of the family, from the Saxon hyred, a family, and faest. *Leg. H.* l, c. 8.

HU'RDLES (*Husband.*) a frame of hazel rods wattled together to make sheep-fold gates.

HURDLES (*Fort.*) osier twigs wattled together, and laden with earth, to make batteries firm, &c.

HU'RL-BONE (*Vet.*) a bone near the middle of the buttock of the horse.

HU'RLERS (*Archæol.*) a square set of stones so called in Cornwall.

HU'RRERS (*Com.*) a common name formerly for the cappers, hatmakers, and haberdashers.

HU'RTER (*Mech.*) a flatted iron fixed against the body of an axle-tree.

HURTS (*Her.*) roundles of an azure colour.

HU'SBAND (*Law*) from the Saxon hus, and band, a tie or support, i. e. the tie or support of the family; the master of the house, called in law the *baron,* in distinction from the *femme,* or wife.

HU'SBANDRY (*Agric.*) the practical part of agriculture. [vide *Agriculture*]

HU'SBRECHE (*Archæol.*) housebreaking.

HU'SCANS (*Archæol.*) a sort of boot or buskin, made of coarse cloth, and worn over the stockings, mentioned in the statute 4 *Ed.* 4, c. 7.

HUSCA'RLE (*Archæol.*) a household servant.

HUSE'ANS (*Archæol.*) vide *Huscans.*

HUSFA'STNE (*Law*) one who holds house and lands; from the Saxon hus, and fest, to keep firm. *Bract.* l. 3, tract. 2, c. 10.

HUSGA'BLE (*Law*) house-rent; from the Saxon hus, and gabel, a tax.

HU'SH-MONEY (*Law*) a bribe, or sum of money given to a person not to reveal something to which he is privy: it is mostly taken in an ill sense.

HUSSA'RS (*Mil.*) Hungarian horsemen, so called from the huzza or shout which they gave at the first onset.

HU'SSELING-PEOPLE (*Archæol.*) a name for communicants at the sacrament; from the Saxon husel, which signifies sacrament.

HU'STINGS (*Law*) from the Saxon hustinge, a court or council; a court before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. It is the supreme court of the City.

HUTE'SIUM (*Law*) vide *Hue and Cry.*

HU'XING *of a pike* (*Mech.*) a particular way of catching pike-fish.

HY'ACINTH (*Bot.*) vide *Hyacinthus.*

HYACINTH (*Min.*) a precious stone of a violet colour. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 9; *Marbod. de Lapid. pret.* c. 4.

HYACINTH, *in the Linnean system,* is a species of gem.

HYACINTH (*Her.*) is used to express the colour of *tenne,* or orange.

HYACI'NTHIA (*Ant.*) ὑακίνθια, a festival celebrated at Amyclæ, in Laconia, in the month Hecatombæon, in memory of the beautiful youth Hyacinthus; on which occasion games are performed in honour of Apollo. *Pausan. in Lacon.; Athen.* l. 4, c. 7.

HYACI'NTHINE (*Min.*) a sort of schorl; an argillaceous earth.

HYACINTHIZO'NTES (*Min.*) a kind of emeralds approaching to a violet colour. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 5; *Solin.* c. 52; *Isid. Orig.* l. 16, c. 7; *Marbod. de Pret. Lap.* c. 9.

HYACINTHO *affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Agapanthus umbellatus* of Linnæus.

HYACI'NTHUS (*Bot.*) ὑάκινθος, a plant so called, as the poets feign, from Hyacinthus, a beautiful youth beloved by Apollo, by whom he was accidentally killed with a quoit. From his blood sprung the flower which Apollo called by his name.

Nicand. Theraic.

Φίλωθρον, καρπόντε πολυθρήνου ὑακίνθου
Ὃν Φοῖβος θρηνήσεν, ἐπεὶ ῥάκούσιος ἔκτα
Παῖδα.

Garlands were made of this flower in honour of Apollo.

——— *Phœbo sua semper apud me*
Munera sunt lauri et suave rubens hyacinthus.

According to another fable, the hyacinth sprung from the blood of Ajax, who caused the first syllable of his name, αἰ, to be inscribed in the flower. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 6, c. 7; *Ovid. Metamorph.* l. 10; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 13; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 18; l. 21, c. 26, &c.; *Gal. de Simpl.; Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 11; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, c. 1; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

HYACINTHUS, *in the Linnean system,* a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* converging.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* simple; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. none; *seeds* in pairs.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Hyacinthus non scriptus,* Common Hyacinth, or Hare Bells.—*Hyacinthus serotinus,* Late-flowering Hyacinth.—*Hyacinthus amethystinus,* Amethyst-coloured Hyacinth.—*Hyacinthus orientalis,* Garden Hyacinth.—*Hyacinthus romanus,* Roman Grape Hyacinth.—*Hyacinthus comosus,* Purple Grape Hyacinth. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HYACINTHUS is also the *Agapanthus umbellatus* of Linnæus.

HY'ADES (*Astron.*) a cluster of five stars in the face of the constellation Taurus, so called from ὕειν, to rain, because their rising and setting was supposed to be attended with rain and storms; wherefore Horace calls them *tristes Hyades,* and Virgil *pluvias Hyades,* and Claudian *nimbosas Hyades.* The Latins, according to Cicero, called them *suculæ,* as if derived from ὗς, a swine. *Plin.* l. 18, c. 26; *Aul. Gell.* l. 13, c. 9.

HYÆNA (*Zool.*) a beast like a wolf, with a mane like a horse, which was said by some to be of a double sex, male and female, and that it could imitate the human voice in such a manner as to decoy men within its grasp. Many other wonderful things are likewise narrated of this animal, which were the subject of dispute among the naturalists of

old; but all agreed in ascribing to it considerable virtues in the cure of hydrophobia, and other disorders. Pliny also speaks of a fish of the same name. *Aristot. Hist. Animal.* l. 9, c. 6; *Plin.* l. 8, c. 32; l. 32, c. ult.; *Ælien. Hist. Anim.* l. 7, c. 39; *Scribon. Larg.* No. 171; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 2, c. 162.

HYÆNA, *in the Linnean system*, is an animal so nearly allied to the dog and the wolf as to be classed under the same genus, *Canis*. It has a straight tail, erect hair on the neck, naked ears, and feet four-toed. It burrows in the ground, infests burying-grounds, seizes whatever is presented to it, and never quits it while it is alive.

HYÆ'NIA (*Min.*) a gem so called from its resembling the eyes of an hyæna. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10; *Solin.* c. 17; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 16, c. 8.

HY'ALITE (*Min.*) a precious stone of the *quartz* family.

HYALO'DES (*Med.*) ὑαλῶδης, glassy, or vitreous; an epithet applied by Hippocrates to the urine. *Gal. Comm. in Hippocrat. Epid.* l. 6.

HYALOI'DES (*Anat.*) ὑαλοειδής, vitreous, as applied to a humour and coat of the eye. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appellat. Part. Corp. human.* l. 1, c. 23.

HYA'NCHE (*Med.*) ὑάγχη, from ὗς, a swine, and ἄγχω, to strangle; a quinsey attended with external tumours on the throat. *Cæl. Aurel.*

HYBA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) the *Viola hybanthus* of Linnæus.

HYBERNA'CULUM (*Bot.*) that part of a plant which contains its embryo within a scaly covering, to secure it from external injuries during the winter.

HYBERNA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) the season for sowing winter corn, between Michaelmas and Christmas.

HYBLÆ'A (*Ent.*) a name given by Fabricius to a division of the genus *Phalæna*.

HYBO'MA (*Anat.*) an incurvation of all the vertebras.

HY'BRID (*Zool.*) an epithet for any animal whose sire is of one kind, and dam of another kind.

HYBRID (*Bot.*) an epithet for plants which are the production of two different species.

HYDA'RIDES (*Med.*) vide *Hydatides*.

HYDA'RTHROS (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and ἄρθρον, a joint; a clear water which issues from wounded joints.

HYDA'RTHRUS (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and ἄρθρον, a joint; a white swelling or tumour of the joints, placed in Cullen's Nosology as a genus of diseases, Class *Locales*, Order *Tumores*.

HY'DATID (*Med.*) ὑδατὶς, an animal formed like a bladder, and distended with an aqueous fluid, which infests the viscera of the human body, particularly the liver. The affection from the hydatid is arranged in Cullen's Nosology as a genus of diseases, Class *Locales*, Order *Tumores*.

HYDATIDS, *in the Linnean system*, are a division of the genus *Tænia*.

HYDA'TINON (*Med.*) ὑδάτινον, from ὕδωρ, water; a collyrium made principally of rain-water.

HY'DATIS (*Med.*) ὕδατὶς, from ὕδωρ, water; a disease in the eyelid, otherwise called *Aquula*, which consists in a præternatural pinguious substance seated under the skin of the eyelid. *Gal. Def. Med.; Paul. Æginet.* l. 6, c. 14; *Gorr. Def. Med.; Foes. Oeconom. Hippocrat.*

HYDATIS (*Anat.*) *hydatid*; a little transparent vesicle or bladder found in the human liver, and elsewhere, which is now supposed to be an animalcule. [vide *Hydatid*]

HYDATI'SMUS (*Med.*) ὑδατισμὸς, the noise or sound made by the humours contained in internal vomicas or abscesses. *Cæl. Aurel. de Morb. Chron.* l. 5, c. 10; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

HYDATO'CHOLA (*Med.*) ὑδατόχολα; an epithet for stools which are very liquid and bilious. *Hippocrat. Epid.* l. 3; *Gal. Exeg.*

HYDATOI'DES (*Anat.*) another name for the aqueous humour of the eye.

HY'DAGE (*Law*) vide *Hidage*.

HY'DE-GILD (*Archæol.*) vide *Hide*.

HYDNO'RA (*Bot.*) the *Aphyteia hydnora* of Linnæus.

HY'DNUM (*Bot.*) ὕδνον, a round root mentioned by Dioscorides, which is supposed to be the truffle.

HYDNUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of horizontal fungi, echinated beneath, with awl-shaped fibres, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 4 *Fungi*.

HY'DRA (*Myth.*) Ὕδρη, a celebrated monster which was said to have infested the lake Lernæa; it had, according to some, a hundred heads; according to others, fifty; but according to the general opinion, not more than nine. It was the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon, and being killed by Hercules, it is sometimes represented in honour of him on medals, as in the annexed figure. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 315; *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 5; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 30; *Ovid. Med.* l. 9, v. 69; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 276.

HYDRA (*Her.*) this fabulous animal is sometimes borne in coat armour, with seven heads.

HYDRA (*Astron.*) a southern constellation, which is made to represent the figure of a serpent. It consists, according to Ptolemy, of 27 stars; to Tycho, of 19; to Hevelius, of 31; and to the Britannic Catalogue, of 60. The Hydra is fabled to have been placed in the heavens by Apollo, in order to frighten the crow from drinking. *Eratosthen Character; Hygin. Poet. Astron; Ptol.* l. 7, c. 5.

HYDRA (*Ent.*) Polype; a genus of animals comprehended under the Class *Vermes*, Order *Zoophytes*.

Generic Character. *Animal* fixing itself by the base; *gelatinous* naked; *contractile* furnished with setaceous tentacula, and producing its deciduous offspring from the side.

Species. Animals of this tribe inhabit fresh and stagnant waters.

HYDRA'CHNE (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, Order *Aptera*, having the *head*, *thorax*, and *abdomen* united; *feelers* two, united; *legs* eight, ciliate, and formed for swimming.

HY'DRAGOGUE (*Med.*) ὑδραγωγὸς, from ὕδωρ, water, and ἄγω, to draw; medicines which bring away water, as in the cases of dropsy. *Gal. de Atra. Bil.* c. 6; *Cæl. Aurelian. de Morb. Chron.* l. 3, c. 8; *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 5, c. 9; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

HYDRA'GONUM (*Bot*) the *Andromeda caliculata* of Linnæus.

HYDRA'NGEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* two; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Hydrangea arborescens*, Shrubby Hydrangea.—*Hydrangea hortensis*, *Hortensia*, *Primula*, *Viburnum*, seu *Sigo*, &c.

HYDRARGINO'SIS (*Med.*) a mercurial unction, for the purpose of producing a salivation.

HYDRA'RGYRUM (*Min.*) ὑδράργυρος, a kind of paint used instead of quicksilver, for the gilding of silver; and also quicksilver itself. *Theophrast. de Lapid.; Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 110; *Plin.* l. 33, c. 9; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 13; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 16, c. 18; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

HYDRA'STIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 7 *Polygynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* linear; *anthers* blunt.—PIST. *germs* ovate; *style* short; *stigma* compressed.—PER. *berry* oblong; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The single species, the *Hydrastis Canadensis*, *Warnera*, seu *Hydrophyllum*, Canadian Yellow-root, is a perennial, and native of Canada.

HY'DRATE (*Chem.*) a modern name for the combination of

water with other bodies in a solid state; thus the combination of lime and water, otherwise called *slacked lime*, is a hydrate of lime.

HYDRA'ULA (*Mus.*) ὑδραυλής, a player upon the instrument called by the ancients *Hydraulus*. [vide *Hydraulus*]

HYDRA'ULIC *Ram* (*Mech.*) a machine for raising water, invented by Montgolfier.

HYDRAULICS (*Phy.*) from ὑδραυλικὸς, the science of the motion of water and other fluids, and its application to artificial water-works of all kinds.

HYDRA'ULO-PNEUMATICAL (*Phy.*) an epithet for engines which raise water by means of the spring of the air.

HYDRA'ULUS (*Mus.*) ὕδραυλις, ὑδραυλικον ὄργανον, a musical instrument supposed to resemble our organ, except that it was sounded by means of water instead of air. *Vitruv.* l. 10, c. 13; *Plin.* l. 9, c. 8; *Athen.* l. 4, c. 23.

HYDRELÆ'UM (*Med.*) ὑδρέλαιον, a mixture of oil and water. *Gal. de Antidot.* l. 2; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

HYDRE'NTEROCELE (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, ἔντερον, an intestine, and κήλη, a tumour; a dropsy of the scrotum attended with a rupture. *Gal. Def. Med.* [vide *Hernia*]

HY'DRIODATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the combination of Hydriodic Acid with different bases, as the *Hydriodate* of ammonia, of potash, of soda, of barytes, &c.

HYDRIO'DIC ACID (*Chem.*) an acid formed by the combination of hydrogen with iodine.

HYDROA (*Med.*) certain little moist pimples like millet seeds.

HYDROCA'RDIA (*Med.*) a dropsy of the pericardium, so that the heart swims in water.

HY'DROCELE (*Med.*) ὑδροκήλη, from ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, a tumour; a rupture occasioned by an accumulation of water.

HYDROCELO'DES ISCHURIA (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and κηλωδὴς, attended with a tumour; a suppression of urine from a rupture of the urethra.

HYDROCE'PHALUS (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and κεφαλὴ, a head; a preternatural tumour of the head, arising from an accumulation of lymph. *Aret. de Diut. Morb.* l. 2, c. 1; *Cel.* l. 4, c. 2; *Gal. Def.; Aet. Tetrab.* 2, serm. 2, c. 1; *Paul. Ægin.* l. 6, c. 3.

HYDROCEPHALUS, or a dropsy of the brain, is arranged by Cullen, in his Nosology, as a genus of diseases, Class *Cachexiæ*, Order *Intumescentiæ*.

HYDROCERATOPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) the *Ceratophyllum dimersum* of Linnæus.

HYDRO'CHARIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 8 *Monadelphia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* proper.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* nine; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* six; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* small.

Species. The single species is the *Hydrocharis morsus ranæ*, seu *Nymphea*, Frogbit.

HYDROCHLO'RIC ACID (*Chem.*) another name for *Muriatic Acid*.

HYDROCO'TYLE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel* simple.—COR. universal.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* upright; *styles* two; *stigmas* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are perennials, as the *Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Cotyledon*, seu *Ranunculus*, Common Marsh Penny Wort.—*Hydrocotyle umbellata, Cotyledon erva*, seu *Acaricoba*.—*Hydrocotyle Asiatica, Valerianella, Pes equinus*, seu *Codagam*.—*Hydrocotyle villosa, Centella*, seu *Mercurialis*.—*Hydrocotyle tomentosa*, seu *Solandra*, &c.

HYDROCYA'NIC ACID (*Chem.*) an acid procured from Prussian blue.

HYDROCY'STIS (*Med.*) an encysted dropsy.

HYDRODYNA'MICS (*Mech.*) that branch of mechanical science which relates to the motion of non-elastic fluids, and the forces with which they act upon bodies opposed to them.

HYDRO'GARIUM (*Ant.*) a pickle made with water. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 3, c. 37; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

HY'DROGEN (*Chem.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and γεννάω, to produce; a constituent part of water, which, when combined with oxygen, produces water. It has so great an affinity for caloric that it can only exist separately in the state of a gas, which is thence called hydrogen gas.—*Hydrogen Gas*, or inflammable air, so called because it has hydrogen for its base, is an invisible aeriform fluid, which burns rapidly when kindled in contact with atmospheric air, or oxygen gas; but extinguishes all other burning substances, and is unfit for respiration; so that animals when obliged to breathe in it, die almost immediately.

HYDROGRA'PHICAL (*Geog.*) belonging to hydrography, or the science of rivers, water-courses, &c.; an epithet for charts that describe the situation and course of rivers, bays, &c.

HYDRO'GRAPHY, from ὕδωρ, water, and γράφω, to describe; a description of rivers, bays, lakes, and other pieces of water.

HYDRO'GURET *of Carbon* (*Chem.*) the same as Carbureted Hydrogen. [vide *Chemistry*]

HYDROLE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germs* ovate; *styles* two; *stigmas* truncate.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are the *Hydrolea spinosa, inermis*, &c.

HYDRO'LOGY (*Nat.*) that branch of natural history which explains the nature and properties of water in general.

HY'DROMANCY (*Ant.*) ὑδρομαντεία, from ὕδωρ, water, and μαντεία, divination; a divination by means of water, which was performed in divers ways by the ancients. *Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.* l. 18.

HYDROME'LI (*Med.*) ὑδρόμηλι, Metheglin, or Hydromel; a mixture of water and honey. *Columel.* l. 12, c. 12; *Gal. de Dynamed.*; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

HYDRO'MELON (*Med.*) ὑδρόμηλον, honey impregnated with quinces. *Oribas Med. Collect.* l. 5, c. 25; *Aet. Tetrab.* 2, serm. 1, c. 138; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 15.

HYDRO'METER (*Mech.*) an instrument for measuring the properties and effects of water.

HYDROM'ETRA (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and μητρὰ, the matrix; the dropsy of the womb.

HYDRO'MPHALON (*Med.*) ὑδρόμφαλον, a protuberance of the navel, proceeding from a watery humour in the abdomen. *Gal. Def. Med.*; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

HYDRONO'SOS (*Med.*) vide *Sudor Anglicus*.

HYDROPEDE'SIS (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and πηδάω, to leap or break out; a breaking out into a violent sweat.

HYDRO'PHILUS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, Order *Coleoptera*, having clavate antennæ, and legs formed for swimming. Insects of this tribe are the inhabitants of stagnant waters.

HYDROPHO'BIA (*Med.*) ὑδροφοβία, from ὕδωρ, water, and φόβος, fear; a distemper proceeding from the bite of a mad dog, so called from the abhorrence which the patient has of water and all liquids. *Cel.* l. 5, c. 27; *Gal. Def. Med. Cass. Prob.* 73; *Scrib. de Comp. Med.* c. 171; *Cæl. Aurel. de Acut. Morb.* l. 3, c. 9; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

HYDROPHOBIA, *in Cullen's Nosology*, is a genus of diseases, Class *Neuroses*, Order *Spasmi*.

HYDROPHO'RIA (*Ant.*) ὑδροφόρια, a festival so called, ἀπὸ

τῷ φέρειν ὕδωρ, i. e. from bearing water, and kept at Athens in memory of those who perished in the deluge.

HYDROPHTHA'LMION (*Med.*) from ὑδωρ, water, and ὀφθαλμία, a disease in the eye; that part under the eye which is wont to swell in dropsical persons.

HYDROPHTHA'LMY (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and ὀφθαλμία, a disease in the eye; a disease of the eye, which causes it so to distend as almost to start out of the socket.

HYDROPHYLA'CIA (*Geog.*) a name given by Kircher to the great reservoirs in mountains, from which rivers are supplied.

HYDRO'PHYLAX (*Ant.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and φύλαξ, a keeper; one who had charge of the water-works; a water-bailiff.

HYDROPHYLAX (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* sub-hastate.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The single species is the *Hydrophylax maritima*.

HYDROPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* globular; *seed* single.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Hydrophyllum virginicum*, seu *Dentariæ*, Virginian Water-Leaf.—*Hydrophyllum canadense*, Canadian Water-Leaf.

HYDROPHYLLUM is also the *Hydrastis canadensis* of Linnæus.

HYDROPHY'SOCELE (*Med.*) ὑδροφυσοκήλη, from ὕδωρ, water, φύσα, a *flatus*, and κηλή, a tumour; hernia attended with hydrocele.

HYDRO'PICS (*Med.*) ὑδροπικὰ, medicines which serve to expel the watery humour of a dropsy.

HYDROPI'PER (*Bot.*) the *Elatine hydropiper* of Linnæus.

HYDROPNEUMOSA'RCA (*Med.*) ὑδροπνευμόσαρκα, from ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, spirit, or wind, and σὰρξ, flesh; a tumour of air, water, and solid substances.

HY'DROPOI'DES (*Med.*) ὑδροποειδὴς, from ὕδρωψ, a dropsy, and εἶδος, a likeness; an epithet for aqueous excretions, such as take place in dropsies.

HY'DROPS (*Med.*) ὕδρωψ, dropsy; a preternatural collection of serous or watery fluid in the cellular substance, or different cavities of the body. When it is diffused through the cellular membrane, it is an *Anasarca*; when it is deposited in the cranium, an *Hydrocephalus*; when in the chest, an *Hydrothorax*; when in the abdomen, *Ascites*; when in the uterus, *Hydrometra*; and in the serotum, *Hydrocele*.—*Hydrops ad Matulam*, the same as the Diabetes.—*Hydrops Articuli*, a white swelling in a joint.—*Hydrops cysticus*, an encysted dropsy.—*Hydrops genu*, an accumulation of synovia under the capsular ligament of the knee.—*Hydrops Ovarii*, a species of Ascites.—*Hydrops Pectoris*, the Hydrothorax.—*Hydrops Pericardii*, the Hydrocardia.—*Hydrops Pulmonum*, water in the cellular interstices of the lungs, &c. *Hippocrat. Epidem.* l. 2; *Aret. de Sig. et Caus. Diut. Morb.* l. 2, c. 1; *Gal. Introd.* c. 13; *Cel.* l. 3, c. 21; *Cæl. Aurelian. de Morb. Chron.* l. 3, c. 8.

HYDROPY'RETOS (*Med.*) vide *Sudor Anglicus*.

HYDRORACHI'TES (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and ῥάχις, the spine; a fluctuating tumour on the *lumbar vertebræ* of new-born infants, classed, in Cullen's Nosology, as a genus of diseases, Class *Cachexiæ*, Order *Intumescentiæ*.

HYDRORO'SATON (*Med.*) ὑδρορόσατον, a mixture of water and roses.

HYDRORHO'DINON (*Med.*) ὑδρορόδινον, from ὕδωρ, water, and ῥόδον, a rose; a mixture of water with the oil of roses.

HYDROSA'CCHARUM (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and σάκχαρον, sugar; a drink made of sugar and water.

HYDROSA'RCA (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and σὰρξ, flesh. [vide *Anasarca*]

HYDROSA'RCOCELE (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, σὰρξ, flesh, and κήλη, a tumour; a sarcocele with an effusion of water into the cellular membrane.

HY'DROSCOPE (*Mech.*) ὑδροσκόπιον, an instrument for discovering the watery vapours of the air.

HYDROSE'LINUM (*Bot.*) a species of purslane.

HYDROSIDE'RUM (*Min.*) a sort of iron otherwise called cold short iron.

HYDROSTA'TICS, from ὕδωρ, water, and στατικὴ, the art of weighing; that part of the science of statics that relates to the gravities of liquors, and teaches how to weigh bodies in water, or any other liquid, and thereby to estimate their specific gravity. [vide *Gravity*]

HYDROSTA'TICAL *Balance* (*Mech.*) a balance for the exact and easy finding the gravities of bodies, both solid and fluid.—*Hydrostatical Bellows*, a machine for showing the upward pressure of fluids.

HYDROSU'LPHURET (*Chem.*) a union of sulphureted hydrogen with different bases, as the *hydrosulphuret* of antimony, &c.

HYDROSULPHU'RIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) another name for sulphureted hydrogen.

HYDROTHO'RAX (*Med.*) from ὕδωρ, water, and θώραξ, the breast; dropsy in the chest.

HYDRO'TICS (*Med.*) ὑδροτικὰ, medicines which cause sweating.

HY'DRUS (*Zool.*) vide *Hydra*.

HYGI'DION (*Med.*) a collyrium. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 16.

HYGI'NA (*Med.*) ὑγιεινὴ, that part of the medicinal art which teaches the preservation of health.

HY'GRA (*Med.*) ὑγρὰ, liquid plasters.

HYGROBLEPHA'RIEUS (*Med.*) from ὑγρὸς, humid, and βλέφαρον, the eyelids; an epithet applied to some emunctory ducts in the eyelids.

HYGROCI'RSOCELE (*Med.*) from ὑγρὸς, humid, κιρσὸς, a varix, and κήλη, a tumour; a species of aqueous and varicous hernia.

HYGROCOLLY'RIUM (*Med.*) from ὑγρὸς, moist, and κολλύριον, a collyrium; a collyrium composed of liquids.

HYGRO'LOGY (*Phy.*) from ὑγρὸς, fluid, and λόγος, doctrine; the doctrine of the fluids.

HYGRO'METER (*Mech.*) from ὑγρὸς, moist, and μέτρον, a measure; an instrument for measuring the moisture of the air.

HY'GROMETRY (*Phy.*) from ὑγρὸς, fluid, and μετρέω, to measure; the science of measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.

HYGRO'MYRON (*Med.*) from ὑγρὸς, moist, and μύρον, an ointment; a liquid sweet ointment. *Aet. Tetrab.* 4, serm. 4, c. 114.

HYGROPHO'BIA (*Med.*) from ὑγρὸς, liquid, and φόβος; a species of hydrophobia in which the patient is afraid of all liquids, as well as of water.

HYGROPHTHA'LMICUS (*Med.*) vide *Hygroblepharicus*.

HY'GROSCOPE (*Phy.*) the same as *Hygrometer*.

HY'LE (*Med.*) ὕλη, the Materia Medica, or whatever comes under the cognizance of the physician. *Gal. Comm.* 4 *in Hippocrat. Epid.* l. 6.

HY'LEG (*Astrol.*) a planet which in a man's nativity becomes the moderator and significator of life.

HYLE'GIAL *places* (*Astrol.*) those in which, when a planet happens to be set, it may be said to be fit to have the government of life attributed thereunto.

HY'MEN (*Anat.*) from Hymen, the god of marriage; a thin membrane of a semilunar or semicircular form, placed at the entrance of the vagina, which it partly closes. It belongs generally, if not always, to unmarried women, and is made the test of virginity. What remains after its

rupture on the consummation of marriage is called *Glandulæ myrtiformes.*

HYMENÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* sabre-shaped; *style* long; *stigma* thickened.—PER *legume* woody; *seed* ovate.

Species. The species is the *Hymenæa courbaril, Ceratia*, seu *Jetaiba*, Common Locust-Tree.

HYMENOPHY'LLUS (*Bot.*) the *Trichomanes tunbrigense* of Linnæus.

HY'O (*Anat.*) a word which in composition is used for any muscle that is inserted in the os hyoides, as Hyo-glossus, a muscle which pulls the tongue upwards and downwards, Hyo-Pharyngeus, Hyo-Genio-Glossus, &c.

HYMENO'PTERA (*Ent.*) from ὑμὴν, a membrane, and πτερὸν, a wing, the fifth Order of Insects in the Linnean system, including those which have four membranaceous wings, and the female mostly armed with a sting. The principal genera in this Order are—*Cynips*, the Gall-Fly.—*Tethredo*, the Saw-Fly.—*Ichneumon*, the Ichneumon.—*Sphex.*—*Ammophila*, the Sand-Wasp.—*Vespa*, the Wasp.—*Apis*, the Bee.—*Formica*, the Emmet and Ant, &c.

HY'OBANCHE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* seven-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Hyobanche sanguinea*, seu *Orobanche*, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

HY'OIDES OS (*Anat.*) ὑοειδὲς, a forked bone at the root of the tongue, so called from its resemblance in figure to the Greek letter υ.

HYOPHARYNGÆUS (*Anat.*) the name of three muscles belonging to the pharynx, each of which compresses the part to which it belongs.

HYOSCYA'MUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* headed.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are biennials, as the—*Hyoscyamus niger*, Black or Common Henbane.—*Hyoscyamus albus*, White Henbane.—*Hyoscyamus pusillus*, Dwarf Henbane.—*Hyoscyamus physaloides*, seu *Pulmonaria*, Purple-flowered Henbane: but the *Hyoscyamus aureus*, Golden-flowered or Shrubby Henbane, is a perennial. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HYOSE'RIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. *capsule* none; *seeds* solitary, oblong.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Hyoseris scabra, Rhagadiolus, Taraxaconastium, Dens leonis*, seu *Hieracium*, Rugged Hyoseris.—*Hyoseris minima, Lapsana*, seu *Intybus*, Least Hyoseris.—*Hyoseris Hedypnois*, Branching Hyoseris; but the *Hyoseris fœtida*, seu *Lampsana*, Stinking Hyoseris, and—*Hyoseris radiata*, Starry Hyoseris, are perennials. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HYOTHYROI'DES (*Anat.*) from ὑοειδὲς, the hyoid bone, and θυρεοειδὲς, the thyroid cartilage; a muscle so named from its origin in the hyoid bone and insertion in the thyroid cartilage. It serves to dilate the chink of the larynx.

HYPA'CTICS (*Med.*) from ὑπὸ and ἄγω, to bring down; medicines which serve to evacuate the fæces.

HYPALE'IPTRON (*Surg.*) ὑπαλείπτρον, from ἀλείφω, to anoint; a sort of spatula.

HYPALLAGE (*Rhet.*) a figure of speech wherein the order of the words is contrary to their signification, as in Virgil, *dare classibus austros*, for *dare classes Austris.*

HY'PATE (*Mus.*) ὑπάτη, an epithet by which the Greeks distinguished the lowest tetrachord, and each of the chords of the two lowest tetrachords. The *Tetrachord Hypaton* was the deepest of all, and immediately above the proslambanomene. — *Hypate-hypaton*, i. e. the principal of the principals, the first chord of the tetrachord which immediately followed the preceding.—*Hypate-meson*, i. e. the principal of the mean tetrachord, was the last or highest of the first tetrachord; and the first or lowest of the second tetrachord, because these two tetrachords had one sound common to both, whence they were called *conjoint.* The hypate-meson was equivalent to our E natural, in the third space in the bass.

HYPATOI'DES (*Mus.*) ὑπατοειδὴς, an epithet among the Greeks for their deep or bass sounds.

HY'PECOUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 2 *Dygynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* two; *stigmas* acute.—PER. *siliqua* long; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are annuals, as the *Hypecoum procumbens*, seu *Cuminum*, Procumbent Hypecoum.—*Hypecoum pendulum*, seu *Hypecoi*, Pendulous Hypecoum. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

HYPE'LATE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* short; *stigma* ovate.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seed* nut oval.

Species. The single species, the *Hypelate trifoliata*, seu *Cytisus*, is a tree, and native of Jamaica.

HYPENE'MIUM (*Nat.*) a wind-egg, or an egg which a hen lays without a cock, which will never produce a chicken.

HY'PER (*Mus.*) ὑπὲρ, a Greek preposition which, in conjunction with any mode or interval, signifies that it is higher than when without it; as the *Hyper-Lydian, Hyper-Dorian, &c.*

HYPERÆ'STHESIS (*Med.*) from ὑπὲρ and αἰσθάνομαι, to feel; a fault in the appetite, either of excess or deficiency.

HYPE'RBATON (*Rhet.*) ὑπέρβατον, a figure in rhetoric, where the words are transposed from their natural order. *Arist. Rhet.* l. 3, c. 6; *Longin.* c. 22; *Hermog.* περὶ μεθ. *Quintil.* l. 8, c. 2.

HYPE'RBOLA (*Geom.*) ὑπερβολὴ, a particular kind of curve, formed by cutting a cone in a direction parallel to its axis. [vide *Conic Sections*]

HYPE'RBOLE (*Rhet.*) a figure of speech, whereby things are represented in an exaggerated manner, either larger or smaller, better or worse, &c. than they really are. *Quintil.* l. 8, c. 3.

HYPERBO'LIC (*Conic*) an epithet for any thing appertaining to an hyperbola; as an—*Hyperbolic Conoid*, a solid, formed by the revolution of an hyperbola, otherwise called an Hyperboloid.—*Hyperbolic Cylindroid*, a solid, formed by the revolution of an hyperbola about its conjugate axis.—*Hyperbolic Leg of a curve*, is that which has an asymptote or tangent at an infinite distance.—*Hyperbolic Line*, another name for the hyperbola itself.—*Hyperbolic Logarithm*, a logarithm so called, being similar to the asymptotic spaces of the hyperbola.—*Hyperbolic Mirror*, a mirror

ground in the shape of the hyperbola.—*Hyperbolic space*, the area, space, or content, which is comprehended between the curve of an hyperbola, and the whole ordinate.

HYPERBOLICUM *acutum* (*Geom.*) a solid made by the revolution of the infinite area of the space made between the curve, and its asymptote in the Apollonian Hyperbola, turning round that asymptote which produces a solid infinitely long, which is nevertheless cubable.

HYPERBO'LOID (*Conic*) vide *Hyperbolic Conoid.*

HYPERCATALE'CTIC *verse* (*Poet.*) ὑπερκαταληκτικὸν, a verse which has a syllable or two too many in the end. *Hephæst.* ἐγχειρίδ.

HYPERCATHA'RTICS (*Med.*) purgatives which work too long and too powerfully.

HYPE'RCRISIS (*Med.*) ὑπέρκρισις, a voiding any thing above measure in the turn of a disease; as when a fever terminates in a looseness, so that the humours flow faster than the strength can bear.

HYPERDO'RIAN (*Mus.*) a Greek mode, which was a fourth above that of the Dorian.

HYPERICOI'DES (*Bot.*) another name for the *Hypericum.*

HYPE'RICUM (*Bot.*) ὑπερικὸν, a plant mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny, as vulnerary and styptic. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 172; *Plin.* l. 27, c. 4; *Gal. de Simpl.*; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 11; *Aet. Tetrab.* l, serm. 1; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 7.

HYPERICUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 18 *Polyadelphia*, Order 3 *Polyandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* three; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are shrubs, or under shrubs, as the — *Hypericum calearicum*, *Myrtacistus*, seu *Cistus*, Warted St. John's Wort.—*Hypericum bacciferum*, seu *Coapia*, Berry-bearing St. John's Wort.—*Hypericum androsæmum*, seu *Clymenum*, Common Tutsan, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Botan.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

HYPERINE'SIS (*Med.*) ὑπερίνησις, an immoderate evacuation.

HYPE'RMETER (*Poet.*) an epithet for a verse which has a syllable above its ordinary measure.

HYPERO'A (*Anat.*) ὑπερῶα, two holes in the upper part of the *Ossa Palati.* *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 8.

HYPERO-PHARYNGÆ'I (*Anat.*) muscles so called from their situation above the pharynx.

HYPEROSTO'SIS (*Anat.*) vide *Exostosis.*

HYPERO'UM (*Anat.*) vide *Hyperoa.*

HYPEROXYMU'RIATE *of Potash* (*Chem.*) a salt formed from the combination of hyperoxymuriatic acid and potash.

HYPERSARCO'MA (*Med.*) from ὑπὲρ, signifying excess, and σὰρξ, flesh; a fleshy excrescence.

HYPERSARCO'SIS (*Med.*) vide *Hypersarcoma.*

HYPERYDRO'SIS (*Med.*) from ὑπὲρ, signifying excess, and ὕδωρ, water; a great distension of any part from a collection of water.

HYPE'RTHYRON (*Archæol.*) ὑπέρθυρον, the upper post, or lintel of the door post. *Vitruv.* l. 4, c. 6.

HYPHE'XODOS (*Med.*) ὑπέξοδος, from ὑπὸ, down, and ἔξοδος, a passage; an excessive flux of the belly.

HYPHY'DRA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 10 *Gynandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* triangular; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* one-celled; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species is the—*Hyphydra fluviatilis*, *Tonina*, seu *Eriocaulon.*

HY'PNALE (*Zool.*) ὑπναλὴ, a sort of adder that kills a man by casting him into a deep sleep.

HYPNOBA'TES (*Med.*) ὑπνοβάτης, from ὕπνος, sleep, and βαίνω, to go; one who walks in his sleep.

HYPNO'LOGY (*Med.*) from ὕπνος, sleep, and λόγος, discourse; a discourse on the regulation of sleeping and waking.

HYPNO'TICS (*Med.*) ὑπνωτικὰ, medicines which cause sleep.

HY'PNUM (*Bot.*) a genus of mosses.

HYPNUM is also the *Brynum* of Linnæus.

HY'PO (*Med.*) ὑπὸ, a Greek preposition answering literally to under, is taken in the composition of medical terms in the sense of remission or diminution, as *hypobrychios*, *hypocatharsis*, &c.

HYPOÆ'MA (*Med.*) from ὑπὸ, under, and αἷμα, blood, because the blood is under the cornea; an effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

HYPO'BOLE (*Rhet.*) a rhetorical figure, whereby we answer briefly to those things which may be objected against by an adversary.

HYPO'BOLUM (*Law*) a term in the Civil Law for that which is given by the husband to the wife at his death, above her dowry.

HYPOBRY'CHIOS (*Med.*) ὑποβρύχιος, from ὑπὸ, and βρύχιος, i. e. latent, or deeply seated; an epithet for the slow beginning of a fever.

HYPOCAPNI'SMA (*Med.*) suffumigation.

HYPOCARO'DES (*Med.*) ὑποκαρώδης, from ὑπὸ, signifying diminution, and κάρος, caros; an epithet for one labouring under a sopor or lowest degree of caros. *Hippocrat.*

HYPOCATHARSIS (*Med.*) a gentle purgative.

HYPOCA'USTUM (*Archit.*) ὑπόκαυστον, a subterraneous place, where there was a furnace to heat the baths of the ancients, called by Cicero *vaporarium*, a stove or hot-house. *Cic. ad Frat.* l. 3, ep. 1; *Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 10; *Plin.* l. 2, epist. 17.

HYPOCERCHA'LEON (*Med.*) ὑποκιρχαλέον, a stridulous kind of asperity of the *Fauces* and the *Arteria aspera.*

HYPOCHEO'MENOS (*Med.*) from ὑπὸ and χέω, to pour; an epithet for one who labours under a cataract.

HYPOCHO'ERIS (*Bot.*) a species of Sonchus.

HYPOCHO'NDRIA (*Med.*) from ὑπὸ, under, and χόνδρος, a cartilage, that part of the abdomen, on both sides, which lies under the spurious ribs. *Gal. Isagog.* c. 10.

HYPOCHONDRIAC (*Med.*) ὑποχονδριακὸς, an epithet for what belongs to the hypochondria; as the hypochondriac regions, lying under the spurious ribs, on each side the epigastrium.

HYPOCHONDRIAC is also the name of one troubled with the hypochondriac affection. *Gal. de Loc. Affect.* l. 3, c. 7; *Oribas. Synop.* l. 8, c. 7; *Act. de Spirit. Anim. Nat.* l. 2, c. 2.

HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS (*Med.*) *Hypochondriacus morbus*, *Passio Hypochondriaca*, the hypochondriac affection, vapours, spleen, &c. a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Neuroses*, Order *Adynamia.*

HYPOCHY'MA (*Med.*) vide *Amaurosis*

HYPOCI'STIS (*Bot.*) the *Asarum hypocistis* of Linnæus, a parasitical plant growing in warm climates from the roots of the cistus.

HYPOCLE'PTICUM *Vitrum* (*Med.*) a glass funnel, contrived for separating oil from water.

HYPOCŒ'LON (*Med.*) ὑπόκοιλον, from ὑπὸ, under, and κοῖλον, a cavity; a cavity under the lower eyelid, in distinction from the *cœlon*, or cavity under the upper eyelid. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 4.

HYPOCOPHO'SIS (*Med.*) the Cophosis in a less degree.

HYPOCRA'NIUM (*Med.*) a kind of abscess or suppuration, so called because it is seated ὑπὸ, under, κράνιον, the cranium.

HYPO'DERIS (*Anat.*) ὑποδερὶς, the extremity of the foreparts of the neck. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 9.

HYPODE'RMIS (*Med.*) vide *Epidermis.*

HYPODE'SIS (*Surg.*) ὑπόδησις, a bandage used by surgeons before the bolster be laid on.

HYPODY'TES (*Ant.*) ὑποδύτης, an under garment worn, in a particular manner, by the high priest.

HYPOGÆUM (*Astrol.*) the fourth house, otherwise called *Imum cœli.*

HYPO'GALA (*Med.*) from ὑπὸ, under, and γάλα, milk; a collection of white humour like milk in the chambers of the eye.

HYPOGA'STRIC (*Anat.*) an epithet for whatever belongs to the hypogastrium; as the *hypogastric region*, i. e. the region of the hypogastrium; the *hypogastric artery*, the artery spreading itself over the hypogastrium.

HYPOGA'STRIUM (*Anat.*) ὑπογάστριον, the lowermost region of the abdomen, reaching from a little below the navel to the *Os Pubis.* *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 11.

HYPOGA'STROCELE (*Med.*) from ὑπογάστριον, the hypogastrium, and κήλη, a humour; a hernia in the hypogastric region.

HYGOGE'UM (*Archit.*) ὑπογεῖον, a cellar or vault arched over, a place under ground. *Vitruv.* l. 6, c. 2.

HYPOGLO'SSI (*Anat.*) the ninth pair of nerves, which arise just above the *foramen magnum*, and pass out at the holes on its sides above the condyles of the *Os occipitis.*

HYPOGLO'SSIS (*Anat.*) or *hypoglottis*, ὑπογλωσσὶς, a little piece of flesh that joins the tongue to the nether part of the mouth. *Ruff. Ephes. Appell. Part. Corp. hum*, l. 1, c. 9.

HYPOGLO'TTIDES (*Med.*) medicines to be held under the tongue until they are dissolved.

HYPOGLU'TIS (*Anat.*) ὑπογλουτὶς, from ὑπὸ, under, and γλουτὸς, the nates; the fleshy part under the nates towards the thigh. *Ruff. Ephes. Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 15.

HYPO'MIA (*Anat.*) ὑπωμία, the part subjacent to the upper part of the shoulder. *Gal. Exeges.*

HYPOMO'CHLION (*Mech.*) ὑπομόχλιον, the fulcrum, or point of suspension in a lever.

HYPO'NOMOS (*Med.*) ὑπονόμος, from ὑπὸ, under, and νομὴ, a phagedenic ulcer, or a deep sinuous phagedenic ulcer.

HYPOPO'DIUM (*Med.*) from ὑπὸ, under, and πούς, the foot; a cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

HYPOPHA'SIA (*Med.*) ὑποφασία, from ὑποφαίνομαι, to appear a little; a sort of winking when the eyelids are drawn pretty close together.

HYPO'PHORA (*Rhet.*) a figure of speech which produces the objection, as the anthypophora answers it. *Cic. ad Herenn.* l. 4, c. 23; *Hermog. περὶ εὑρ.*

HYPOPHORA (*Med.*) a deep fistulous ulcer. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 185; *Gal. de Comp. Med. per gen.* l. 6, c. 1; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

HYPOPHO'SPHITE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the combination of hypophosphorous acid with any base, as the *hypophosphite* of lime, &c.

HYPOPHO'SPHOROUS *acid* (*Chem.*) an acid formed by the combination of phosphorus with hydrogen.

HYPOPHTHA'LMION (*Anat.*) ὑποφθάλμιον, or *hypopia*, the part immediately under the eye which is subject to swell in a cachexy or dropsy. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 6.

HYPO'PHYSIS (*Med.*) from ὑπὸ, under, and φύω, to grow; a disease of the eyelids when the hairs grow so much as to offend the pupil.

HYPOPIA (*Anat.*) ὑπώπια, the bones under the eyes. [vide *Hypopthalmia*]

HYPOPIA (*Med.*) sugillations in the parts immediately under the eye. *Gal. Isagog.* c. 15; *Oribas. de Virt. Simpl.* l. 2; *Aet. Tetrab.* 2, serm. 4, c. 2.

HYPOPLEU'RIOS (*Anat.*) vide *Pleura.*

HYPO'PION (*Med.*) ὑπώπιον, an accumulation of a yellow glutinous fluid like pus, which takes place in the chambers of the aqueous humour of the eye. *Gal. Isagog.* c. 15.

HYPORRI'NION (*Anat.*) ὑποῤῥίνιον, a name for the parts of the upper lip below the nostrils. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 6.

HYPOSA'RCA (*Med.*) the same as *Anasarca.*

HYPOSCE'NIUM (*Archit.*) ὑποσκήνιον, a partition under the pulpit for the music. *Poll. Onom.* l. 4, c. 19.

HYPOSPADIÆ'OS (*Med.*) from ὑπὸ, under, and σπάω, to draw; one whose urethra is terminated under the glans. *Gal. Isagog.* c. 16.

HYPOSPATHI'SMUS (*Surg.*) ὑποσπαθισμὸς, an operation formerly used for removing defluxions in the eyes. *Gal. Isagog.* c. 15; *Aet. Tetrab.* 2, serm. 3, c. 92; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 6, c. 8.

HYPOSPHA'GMA (*Med.*) ὑπόσφαγμα, or *Aposphagma*, an extravasation of blood in the *tunica adnata* of the eye. *Gal. Def. Med.*; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 4, c. 30; *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 12.

HYPOSPLE'NIA (*Med.*) a small tumour of the spleen.

HYPOSTA'PHYLE (*Med.*) a relaxation of the uvula.

HYPO'STASIS (*Med.*) ὑπόστασις, the thick substance which generally subsides at the bottom of the urine. *Gal. Comm. 4 in Hippocrat. de Rat. Vict. in Acut. Morb.*; *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 12; *Foes. Oeconom. Hippocrat.*

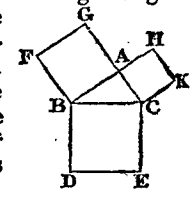
HYPOSTASIS (*Theol.*) ὑπόστασις, a term among divines, signifying the subsistence of the three persons in the Trinity.

HYPOSU'LPHUROUS *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid formed by the combination of sulphur with oxygen in a certain proportion. [vide *Chemistry*]

HYPO'THECA (*Law*) an obligation in the Civil Law, whereby the debtor's effects are made over to his creditor; a mortgage.

HYPO'THENAR (*Anat.*) ὑπόθεναρ, a muscle which helps to draw the little finger from the rest. *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segm. 142; *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 10; *Gorr. Def.*

HYPO'THENUSE (*Geom.*) ὑποθείνουσα, in a right-angled triangle, is that side which subtends the right angle, as B C in the annexed diagram. According to the 47th Proposition of Euclid's Elements, the square of the hypothenuse is equal to the squares of the other two sides, as $BC^2 = BA^2 + AC^2$ i. e. the square B E equal to the squares B G and C H.



HYPO'THESIS (*Rhet.*) ὑπόθεσις, a supposition, case, or controversy, wherein the main point lies; also the argument or contents of a book. *Dionys. Comp.* c. 4; *Quintil.* l. 5, c. 10; *Longin. de Sublim.* c. 38; *Demet. Eloc.* § 76.

HYPOTHESIS (*Math.*) a proposition, or principle, taken for granted in order to draw conclusions therefrom for the proof of a point in question; thus, in the proposition, a triangle is half a parallelogram, if they have the same base, and are between the same parallels, the latter part is the hypothesis, namely, "if they have the same base, &c." Any principle supposed or taken for granted, for the solution of any phenomena in natural philosophy, is also called an hypothesis.

HYPOTHE'TICAL (*Log.*) an epithet for what relates to an hypothesis, as *hypothetical proposition*, one which contains a condition, or supposition, &c.; *hypothetical syllogism*, a syllogism formed of hypothetical propositions.

HYPO'THETON (*Med.*) ὑπόθετον, from ὑποτίθημι, to put under; a suppository medicine introduced into the rectum to procure stools.

HY'POTHYRON (*Archit.*) the threshold or groundsel. *Vitruv.* l. 4, c. 6.

HYPOTRACHE'LIUM (*Archit.*) ὑποτραχήλιον, the neck of any column, or that part of the capital below the astragal.

It is also taken for a little frize in the Tuscan and Doric capital. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 2; *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segm. 136; *Philand. in Vitruv.*; *Bald. Lex. Vitruv.*

HYPOTRI'MMA (*Med.*) ὑποτρίμμα; a sort of aliment mentioned by Hippocrates, which Hesychius supposes to have consisted of honey, dates, &c. *Hippocrat. de Diæt.*

HYPOTYPO'SIS (*Rhet.*) ὑποτύπωσις, a figure of speech, which, by a very lively description, represents any person, or thing, as it were in a picture, set before the eye, or a lively and exact description of any object made in the fancy.

HYPO'XIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* two-valved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* bluntish.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Hypoxis erecta*, seu *Ornithogalum*, upright Hypoxis.—*Hypoxis decumbens*, seu *Anthericum*, Trailing Hypoxis.—*Hypoxis plicata*, seu *Fabricia*, Plaited-leaved Hypoxis; but the *Hypoxis aurea* is an annual.

HYPOXIS is also the *Ornithogalum minimum* of Linnæus.

HYPOZEU'GMA (*Gram.*) a part of the figure called Zeugma.

HYPOZO'MA (*Anat.*) a name for the diaphragm.

HYPSILOGLO'SSUS (*Anat.*) vide *Hioglossus*.

HYPSISTA'RIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the fourth century who blended paganism with the Jewish religion; for they kept the Sabbath with the Jews, and worshipped fire with the heathens. *S. Greg. Nazienzen. de Fun. Pat.*; *Sander. Hæres.* c. 36.

HYPTI'ASMUS (*Med.*) from ὑπτιάζω, to lie with the face upwards; a supine decumbiture, or a nausea with inclinations to vomit.

HY'PTIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* acute.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the *Hyptis verticella* et *capitata*, native of St. Domingo.

HY'PULUS (*Med.*) an ulcer lying under a cicatrix.

HY'RAX (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Glires*.

Generic Character. *Fore-teeth* upper 2, lower 4; *grinders* large, four each side each jaw; *fore-feet* four-toed; *hind-feet* three-toed; *tail* none; *clavicle* none.

Species. Animals of this tribe inhabit the Cape of Good Hope.

HY'SSOP (*Bot.*) the *Hyssopus officinalis*, *Lophanthus*, &c. of Linnæus, perennials.

HYSSOPIFO'LIA (*Bot.*) the *Lathyrum Hyssopifolia* of Linnæus.

HYSSOPI'TES (*Med.*) ὑσσωπίτης, wine impregnated with hyssop. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 50.

HYSSO'PUS (*Bot.*) ὕσσωπος, a plant so called, from ὑω, to rain or sprinkle, and ὤψ, the face, because it was used in expiatory aspersions, to which allusion is made by the psalmist, Psalm LI. It is described by Dioscorides as very similar to the *origanum*, and was reckoned healing, opening, and attenuating. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 30; *Plin.* l. 20, c. 17, &c.; *Gal. de Top.* l. 5, c. 1; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 12; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 1; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

HYSSOPUS, *in the Linnean System*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1, *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germs* four-parted; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the *Hyssopus officinalis*, Common Hyssop.—*Hyssopus Lophanthus*, seu *Cataria*, Mint-leaved Hyssop.—*Hyssopus Nepetoides*, seu *Betonica*, Square-stalked Hyssop. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

HYSSOPUS is also the *Dracocæphalum austriacum* of Linnæus.

HY'STERA (*Anat.*) ὑστέρα, the Greek name for the *uterus*. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 31.

HYSTERA'LGIA (*Med.*) ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἄλγος, pain; a pain in the uterus occasioned by an inflammation, or any similar disorder. *Gal. de Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 2.

HYSTE'RIA (*Med.*) *Passio hysterica*, Hysterics; a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Neuroses*, Order *Spasmi*.

HYSTE'RICA (*Med.*) ὑστερικὰ, affections of the uterus, or womb; whence the Hysterics, or Hysterical Affections of the moderns, which comprehend all spasmodico-convulsive passions of the nervous kind peculiar to women, in distinction from the hypochondriac affections peculiar to men. *Gal. de Loc. Affec.* l. 6, c. 5; *Gorr. Def. Med.*; *Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

HYSTE'RICS (*Med.*) vide *Hysteria*, *Hysterica*.

HYSTERI'TIS (*Med.*) from ὑστέρα, the womb; an inflammation of the womb, a genus of diseases, Class *Pyrexia*, Order *Phlegmasiæ*.

HYSTE'ROCELE (*Med.*) ὑστεροκήλη, the rupture or falling down of the womb.

HYSTERO'LOGY (*Gram.*) ὑστερολογία, the speaking that first which should be last.

HYSTEROMATO'CIA (*Surg.*) vide *Hysterotomy*.

HYSTERON (*Anat.*) the *Placenta*.

HYSTERO'PHORUS (*Bot.*) the *Parthenium hysterophorus* of Linnæus.

HY'STEROPHYSE (*Med.*) from ὑστέρα, the womb, and φύσα, *flatus*; a distension of the womb by means of air.

HYSTERO'TOMY (*Med.*) ὑστεροτομὴ, from ὑστέρα, the womb, and τέμνω, to cut; an anatomical dissection of the womb.

HYSTRICI'ASIS (*Med.*) from ὕστριξ, a porcupine; a disease in the head which causes the hair to stand erect like porcupine's quills.

HY'STRIX (*Zool.*) ὕστριξ, the porcupine; an animal so called from ὗς, a swine, and θρὶξ, hair, because its quills resemble hog's bristles. *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 9, c. 39; *Plin.* l. 8, c. 36; *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 1, c. 31; *Solin.* c. 30.

HYSTRIX, *in the Linnean System*, a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Glires*, having two fore-teeth, eight grinders, and a body covered with hair and spines.

Species. Animals of this tribe inhabit hot climates.

HYSTRIX (*Bot.*) the *Barberia Hystrix* of Linnæus.

I. (*Ant.*) vide *Abbreviations.*
i. (*Law*) vide *Abbreviations.*
i. (*Her.*) stands for the sinister base in the escutcheon.
i. (*Log.*) stands for propositions which are particular affirmatives. [vide *Logic*]
JAA'ROBA (*Bot.*) a species of Phaseolus, growing in Brazil.
JABI'RA (*Orn.*) a South American bird, the *Mycteria* of Linnæus, which inhabits marshes; is about six feet long, migratory and gregarious; feeds on fish; builds in trees hanging over the waters, and lays two eggs.
JABORA'NDI (*Bot.*) a plant of Brazil, which grows to the height of two feet. *Pis. de Med. Brazil.; Marcgrav. Hist. &c.*
JABORANDI, *in the Linnean system*, the *Piper reticulatum.*
JABOTAPI'TA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Gomphia.*
JA'CA-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Artocarpus incissa* of Linnæus.
JA'CAMAR (*Orn.*) the *Galbula* of Linnæus, a bird of Brazil, the size of a lark.
JA'CANA (*Orn.*) the *Porra* of Linnæus, a bird inhabiting the warm parts of America, about eleven inches long.
JA'CAPE (*Bot.*) a sort of Rush-Grass.
JACAPUCA'YA (*Bot.*) a tree of Brazil, the *Lecythus jacapucaya* of Linnæus.
IACCHAGO'GI (*Ant.*) ιακχαγωγοι, those who bore the statue of Iacchus at the celebration of the feast of the Eleusinia.
JA'CEA (*Bot.*) the *Viola tricolor* of Linnæus.
I'ACINTH (*Min.*) vide *Hyacinth.*
JACK (*Archæol.*) a kind of defensive coat armour formerly worn by horsemen, not made of solid iron, but of many plates fastened together.
JACK (*Mech.*) an instrument in common use for raising very great weights of any kind. It is also the name of a well-known culinary utensil for roasting, of which a *Smoke-Jack* is a particular kind, so called from its being turned by smoke.
JACK (*Num.*) an Irish coin in the reign of Henry VI.
JACK (*Mar.*) the flag which is hung out in the bowsprit end, or hoisted on the sprit-sail or top-mast head.
JACK (*Sport.*) the mark bowled at in bowling.
JACK (*Falcon.*) the male of birds of sport.
JACK (*Ich.*) another name for the Pike.
JACK-ARCH (*Archit.*) an arch one brick thick.
JA'CKAL (*Zool.*) a beast of prey which is so nearly allied to the dog that it is classed by Linnæus under the same genus *Canis.* It inhabits the warm parts of Asia and Barbary, lurks by day in mountains and woods, prowls by night in flocks of 200, and rouses the other beasts by its cry, so that they become an easy prey to the lion, whence it is called the Lion's provider.
JACKDAW (*Orn.*) the *Corvus monedula* of Linnæus, a bird very similar to the crow; it breeds in old towers, is very gregarious, and easily tamed. It is also remarkable for having a white collar about its neck.
JA'CK-HEAD (*Pneum.*) a part sometimes annexed to the forcing pump.
JA'CK-SNIPE (*Orn.*) a snipe with a variegated body, the *Scolopax gallinula* of Linnæus.
JACK *by the Hedge* (*Bot.*) the *Erysimum alliaria* of Linnæus.
JACKS (*Mech.*) small bits of wood fixed to the keys of virginals, harpsichords, and spinnets.
JACK *with the Lanthorn* (*Nat.*) a vulgar name for a meteor that hovers in the night about marshy places, and, appearing like a candle in a lanthorn, has occasioned travellers sometimes to lose their way. It is properly called *Ignis fatuus.*
JACOBÆ'A (*Bot.*) the *Athanasia erithmifolia.*
JACOBÆA'STRUM (*Bot.*) the *Cineraria cymbarifolia* of Linnæus.
JA'COBITES (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the sixth century, so called from their ringleader Jacob Bardai, who, among other heresies, maintained that there was but one nature in Christ. *Nicephor.* l. 18, c. 52; *Matth. Par. in Hen. III; Baron. Annal. Ann.* 535.
JACOBITES (*Polit.*) a name given to the partisans of King James II.
JACOB'S STAFF (*Math.*) a mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.
JACOB'S STAFF (*Ecc.*) a sort of staff formerly used by pilgrims in Spain.
JACO'BUS (*Com.*) a name given to the gold coins stamped by King James I. namely, Broadpieces, at 20*s.* 23*s.* and 25*s.* [vide *Coining*]
JACQUI'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anther* spear-shaped.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* the length of the stamens.—*stigma* headed.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seed* single.
Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Jacquinia armilaris, Chrysophyllum*, seu *Xylocyste*, Obtuse-leaved Jacquinia.—*Jacquinia ruscifolia, Medeola*, seu *Fruticulus*, Prickly Jacquinia, native of South America.
JACQUINIA is also the *Trilax lutea* of Linnæus.
JACTITATION *of Marriage* (*Law*) a matrimonial cause in the Ecclesiastical courts, when one of the party boasts or gives out that he or she is married to the other, which being denied and no adequate proof brought of the marriage, the offending party is enjoined silence on that head.
JACTI'TIOUS (*Law*) he that loseth by default.
JA'CULUS (*Zool.*) a serpent that shoots out from under trees, and springs upon the passers by.
JADE (*Min.*) the name of a talcose earth, otherwise called Nephrite. It is a very hard stone, of an olive colour, with which the handles of swords and sabres were made in Poland and Turkey.
JAG (*Bot.*) *lacinia;* a division or cleft in a leaf, calyx, or corolla. This term relates chiefly to monophyllous calyxes and monopetalous corollas, which are called *bifid, trifid*, &c. according to the number of jags.
JA'GGED (*Bot.*) *laciniatus;* cleft or divided after the manner of a jag. [vide *Jag*]
JA'GRA (*Med.*) a particular species of sugar prepared from the cocoa-nut.
JA'LAP (*Med.*) the root of the *Convolvulus Jalapa*, which is in daily use as a purgative. Its efficacy principally lies in the resin which it contains.
JA'LAPA (*Bot.*) the *Convolvulus jalapa* of Linnæus.
JAM (*Min.*) vide *Jamb.*
JAMACA'RU (*Bot.*) a name for several species of American fig trees. *Raii. Hist. Plant.*
JAMB (*Min.*) or *Jam*, a thick bed of stone which obstructs the miners in their pursuing the veins of ore.
IA'MBIC *Verse* (*Poet.*) a verse consisting of Iambic feet.
IA'MBLICHI *sales* (*Med.*) a preparation with sal ammoniac.
JAMBOLA'NA (*Bot.*) or *Jambolifera*, the *Calyphantes jambolifera* of Linnæus.

JA'MBOLOES *garciæ* (*Bot.*) a shrub growing in the East Indies. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

JAMBOS (*Bot.*) a tree growing in Malabar, the fruit of which is of sweet and grateful taste.

JAMBS (*Carpent.*) or *jaumbs*, the side posts of a door.

IA'MBUS (*Gram.*) ἴαμβος, an Iambic foot, consisting of two syllables, the first short and the other long. [vide *Grammar*]

JAMBU'SA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Gmelina* of Linnæus.

ST. JAMES, *Knights of* (*Her.*) a military order in Spain, first instituted in the year 1170, by Ferdinand II, King of Leon and Gallicia.

JA'MMA GOBA (*Bot.*) the *Phytolacca octandra* of Linnæus.

JA'NGOMAS (*Bot.*) a tree, the size of an ordinary palm, bearing a fruit like that of the Service tree in Turkey. *Bauh. Hist. Plant.*; *Raii Hist. Plant.*

JANIPABA (*Bot.*) a Brasilian tree, the juice of which is an excellent remedy for *Aphthæ*.

JA'NIPHA (*Bot.*) the *Gardenia genista* of Linnæus.

JA'NITOR (*Anat.*) the lower orifice of the stomach.

JA'NITRIX (*Anat.*) a name for the *Vena Porta*.

JANIZAR AGA'SI (*Mil.*) the officer who has the chief command of the Janizaries.

JA'NIZARIES (*Mil.*) the foot-guards of the Grand Seignior.

JAN RA'IA (*Bot.*) the *Raiania jan raia* of Linnæus.

JA'NSENISM (*Ecc.*) the tenets of Cornelius Jansenius, Bishop of Ypres, who maintained the doctrine of Augustine concerning grace, and opposed the Jesuits.

JANUA'RII *Cataplasma* (*Med.*) a cataplasm for the spleen, so called from its inventor one Januarius.

JA'NUARY (*Ant.*) *Januarius*, the first month in the year, so called either because it is, as it were, *janua*, the gate, or door, to the year; or rather, as others suppose, from the god Janus, to which it was sacred.

JAPA'N *Earth* (*Bot.*) *Terra Japonica*, a sort of drug, supposed to be of an earthy substance, produced from the *Acacia catechu* of Linnæus.

JAPA'NNING (*Mech.*) the art of drawing and varnishing figures on wood, metal, &c. after the manner practised by the inhabitants of Japan, &c.

JAPARA'NDIBA (*Bot.*) a pomiferous tree of Brazil, with a flower like a Rose. *Pis. de Med. Bras. et Marcgrav. Hist.*; *Raii Hist. Plant.*

JAPO'NICA (*Bot.*) vide *Terra Japonica*.

JAPONICA (*Mech.*) Japan, a varnish made of gumlac, and spirit of wine.

JAPOTAPITA (*Bot.*) the *Ochna squarosa* of Linnæus.

JAR (*Com.*) the name of a measure for different kinds of things; a jar of oil contains from 18 to 26 gallons; a jar of ginger, about 100 pounds, &c.

JA'RDES (*Vet.*) or *jardons*, callous and hard swellings in the hinder legs of a horse.

JA'RGON (*Min.*) vide *Zircon*.

JARNI'NA (*Bot.*) a tree growing in the East Indies resembling a fig tree. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

JASIO'NE (*Bot.*) ἰασιώνη, a flower with a single leaf mentioned by Theophrastus and Pliny. *Theophrast.* l. 1, c. 21; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 16.

JASIONE, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 6 *Monogamia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* common.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* five.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is an annual, as the *Jasione montana*, *Rapunculus*, seu *Scabiosa*, Mountain Jasione, or Hairy Sheep Scabious. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

JASIONE is also the *Astrantia jasione* of Linnæus.

JASMELÆ'UM (*Med.*) a sort of medicinal oil composed of the flowers of violets, and the oil of Sesamum.

JASMINO'IDES (*Bot.*) the *Cestrum nocturnum*.

JA'SMINUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal.*—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *berry* oval.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Jasminum sambac*, seu *Nyctanthis*, Arabian Jasmin.—*Jasminum fruticans*, seu *Trifolium*, Common Yellow Jasmin.—*Jasminum officinale*, Common White Jasmin.—*Jasminum grandiflorum*, seu *Gelseminum*, Spanish Jasmin. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

JASPACHA'TES (*Min.*) a sort of agate, so called from its affinity to the jasper stone. Aetius recommends it to be inwardly taken on account of its lenient virtues. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 2, c. 37.

JA'SPER (*Min.*) vide *Jaspis*.

JA'SPIS (*Min.*) ἴασπις, Jasper, a precious stone of a green transparent colour, with red veins, &c.; its virtues are the same as those of the Cornelian. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 160; *Plin.* l. 37, c. 8, 9; *Gal. de Simpl. Med. Fac.* l. 9; *Oribas. Med. Collect. de Loc. Affect. Curat.* l. 4, c. 83; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm 2, c. 85; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3; *Prisc. in Dionys. Perieges.*

JASPIS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of silicious Earths, consisting of silica, with a small portion of alumina, oxide of iron, magnesia, and potash.

JA'SPONIX (*Min.*) ἰασπόνυξ, a kind of jasper of a white colour with red streaks.

JA'SS-HAWK (*Falcon.*) a young hawk newly taken out of the nest.

IATRALEI'PTES (*Med.*) ἰατραλείπτης, from ἰατρὸς, a physician, and ἀλείφω, to anoint; a physician who undertakes to cure disorders by frictions and ointments. *Gal. de Comp. Med. secund. Loc.* l. 7, c. 5.

IATRE'ON (*Med.*) ἰατρεῖον, the art or function of a physician, on which Hippocrates wrote a book.

I'ATRICE (*Med.*) ἰατρικὴ, the art of medicine.

IATROCHY'MICK (*Med.*) from ἰατρὸς, a physician, and χυμὸς, a humour; a chemical physician.

IATROLI'PTICE (*Med.*) vide *Iatralciptes*.

JATRO'PHA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 8 *Monadelphia*.

Generic Character. COL. *perianth* scarcely manifest.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* three; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Jatropha gossypifolia*, seu *Ricinus*, Cotton-leaved Physic-nut.—*Jatropha glauca*, seu *Croton*, Glaucous-leaved, Physic-nut.—*Jatropha curcas*, seu *Mundubiguacu*.—*Jatropha multifida*, seu *Avellana*, French Physic-nut. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

IATROPHYSICUS (*Med.*) an epithet for any one who treats of physical subjects in relation to the study of medicine.

JA'VELIN (*Mil.*) probably from *jaculum*, a dart; a sort of half pike, or spear.

JAUMBS (*Carpent.*) vide *Jambs*.

JAU'NDICE (*Med.*) from the French *jaune*, yellow; a disease caused by the overflowing of the gall.

JAUNTS (*Mech.*) the felloes of a wheel.

JAW, *locked* (*Med.*) a spasmodic contraction of the lower jaw commonly produced by some external injury affecting the tendons, or ligaments.

JAWS (*Anat.*) vide *Fauces*.

JAWS (*Bot.*) vide *Fauces*.

JAY (*Orn.*) a bird of the crow tribe, the *Corvus glandarius* of Linnæus, which has a particoloured plumage, and is very restless but docile, easily tamed, and taught to speak.

JAZEL (*Min.*) a sort of precious stone of a blue colour.

IBAME'TRA (*Bot.*) the *Spondias myrobalanus* of Linnæus.

IBACURAPA'RI (*Bot.*) a pruniferous umbellated fruit tree of Brazil. *Pis. de Med. Braz. et Marcgrav. Hist.; Raii Hist. Plant.*

IBACURUPA'RI (*Bot.*) a nut-bearing tree of Brazil, the fruit of which is the shape of a gourd. *Pis. Med. Braz. Marcgr. Hist. Braz.*

IBEIXU'MA (*Bot.*) a bacciferous tree of Brazil, bearing a fruit the size of a tennis-ball. *Marcgrav. Hist.; Raii Hist. Plant.*

I'BERIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 1 *Siliquosa*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *silique* upright; *seeds* few.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Iberis semperflorens Leucoium*, seu *Thlaspi*, Broad-leaved-Evergreen Candy Tuft.—*Iberis saxatilis*, Rock Candy Tuft.—*Iberis rotundifolia*, Round-leaved Candy Tuft.—*Iberis linifolia*, Flax-leaved Candy Tuft. But the *Iberis umbellata*, seu *Thlaspidium*, Purple Candy Tuft; *Iberis amara*, White Candy Tuft; and the *Iberis odorata*, Sweet-scented Tuft, are annuals. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist. Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

I'BEX (*Zool.*) a kind of wild goat mentioned by Pliny. *Plin. Hist. Nat.* l. 8, c. 35.

IBEX, *in the Linnean system*, is a variety of the *Capra ægagrus*.

IBIPITA'NGA (*Bot.*) the Brazilian cherry-tree.

IBI'RA (*Bot.*) a Brazilian tree, bearing a fruit in shape like a filbert, with an aromatic and acrimonious taste.

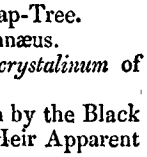
IBIRA'CE (*Bot.*) another name for the *Guaiacum*.

IBIRA'CEM (*Bot.*) a species of wild liquorice.

IBIRARE'MO (*Bot.*) a sort of Brazilian *Alliaria*.

IBIRU'BA (*Bot.*) a Brazilian plum-tree.

I'BIS (*Orn.*) an Egyptian bird resembling a stork, which, having freed the country of serpents, was worshipped by the inhabitants. It is one of the emblems of Egypt, as in the annexed figure.



IBIS, *in the Linnean system*, the genus *Tantalus*, a bird of New Holland.

IBISCUS (*Bot.*) vide *Hibiscus*.

IBIXU'MA (*Bot.*) the *Saponaria arbor*, or Soap-Tree.

ICA'CO (*Bot.*) the *Chrysobalanus Icaco* of Linnæus.

I'CE-PLANT (*Bot.*) the *Mesembryanthemum crystalinum* of Linnæus.

ICH *dien* (*Her.*) i. e. I serve; the motto taken by the Black Prince, and since borne in the arms of the Heir Apparent to the crown of England.

ICHNEU'MON (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, Order *Hymenoptera*.

Generic Character. *Mouth* with a straight horny jaw; *feelers* four unequal filiform; *antennæ* setaceous; *sting* exserted.

Species. The insects of this singular tribe derive their nourishment from other insects, in the body of which they deposit their eggs. The *larva* is without feet, soft, and cylindrical; the *pupa*, sometimes naked, and sometimes folliculate. [vide *Entomology*, Plate, No. II]

ICHNOGRAPHY (*Archit.*) ἰχνογραφία, from ἴχνος, a draught, and γράφω, to delineate; a geometrical plan or platform of an edifice, or the ground plot of a house or building delineated upon paper. *Vitruv.* l. 1, c. 2; *Bald. Lex. Vitruv.*

I'CHNOGRAPHY (*Perspect.*) the view of any thing cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, just at the bottom of it.

ICHNOGRAPHY (*Fort.*) a draught of the length and breadth of the works raised about a place.

I'CHNOS (*Med.*) ἴχνος, literally the sole of the foot, but taken by Hippocrates for a kind of sock made of leather, and accommodated to the sole of the foot. *Hippocrat. de Art.*

I'CHOR (*Med.*) ἰχὼρ, a sulphurous and watery humour which flows from ulcers. *Cels.* l. 5, c. 26; *Gal. Comm.* 2. *in Hippocrat. Epid.* l. 6.

I'CHTHYA (*Nat.*) the skin of the *Squatina marina*, or Monk-fish.

ICTHYA (*Surg.*) ἰχθύα, a hook for the extraction of the fœtus; so called, says Galen, from its likeness to the scale of a fish. *Gal. Exeges.*

ICHTHYELÆ'UM (*Nat.*) the oil of fishes.

ICHTHYE'MATA (*Nat.*) ἰχθυήματα, signifies literally the scales of fishes; but figuratively the raspings or scrapings of the bark of trees.

ICHTHYI'TES (*Min.*) a stone so called because it has a cavity in it resembling a fish.

ICHTHYOCO'LLA (*Nat.*) ἰχθυόκολλα, isinglass; a glue made of the skin of fish. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 102; *Plin.* l. 32, c. 7; *Gal. de Simpl.; Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

ICHTHYOLI'THUS (*Min.*) a stone formed by the petrifaction of a fish, or any of its parts.

ICHTHYO'LOGY, from ἰχθὺς, a fish, and λόγος, a discourse; that part of general zoology which treats of fishes. Under the Class of Fishes are included those animals which inhabit the water, breathe by means of gills, swim by means of fins, and are mostly covered with cartilaginous scales.

Structure of Fishes. In respect to their general structure, the body of fishes is distinguished by the epithet of *compressed*, when the diameter from side to side is less than from back to belly; *depressed*, on the contrary, when the diameter from side to side is greater than from back to belly; *oblong*, when the longitudinal exceeds the transverse diameter; *oval*, when the base is likewise circular; *orbicular*, when the longitudinal and transverse diameters are nearly equal; *gibbous*, when the back presents one or more protuberances; so likewise *carinate*, *ensiform*, *cuniform*, or *wedgeshaped*, &c. The surface of the body is termed *naked*, when destitute of scales; *scaly*, when furnished with scales; *smooth*, when the scales are without angles, &c.; *lubricous*, when provided with a mucus; *tuberculate*, when covered with tubercles, &c.; *loricate*, or *mailed*, when inclosed in a hard integument; *fasciate*, or *banded*, when marked with transverse zones from the back to the belly; so also *spinous*, *striped*, *reticulate*, or *chequered*, &c.

Parts of the Body. The parts of the body are external or internal. The *external* are the Head, Trunk, and Fins.

Head. The head is always placed at the anterior part of body, and is *obtuse*, *acute*, *slanting*, *aculeate*, *unarmed*, &c. To the head belong the Mouth, Nose, Jaws, Lips, Teeth, Tongue, Palate, Eyes, and the Branchial Opercles, Membrane and Aperture.—The *mouth* is said to be *superior*, when placed at the upper part of the head; *inferior*, when at the lower part; *vertical*, when it descends perpendicularly from the upper part; *horizontal*, when it is parallel to the water in which the fish swims; *oblique*, when it is neither vertical nor horizontal.—The *nose*, or *snout*, is the forepart of the head, and is *cuspidate* when its apex terminates in a sharp point; *spatula-shaped*, when its extremity is flattened; *triquetrous*, or *tetraquetrous*, having three or four flat sides; *reflex*, when it is incurved towards the belly.—The *jaws*, which are always two in number, vary in respect to figure, proportion, &c. being *subulate*, or awl-shaped; *cari-*

nate, or keel-shaped; *dentate*, or provided with teeth; *naked*, not covered with lips, &c. The *lips* are not distinctly visible in many fishes, and are either of a fleshy or a bony consistence; they are distinguished into, *plicate*, or consisting of folds; *retractile*, or capable of being drawn in or out.—The *teeth* are either *acute*, *obtuse*, *serrate*, *similar*, *dissimilar*, &c.—The *tongue* is either *acute* or *obtuse*; *bifid*, or divided into two lobes; *carinate*, or ridged on the surface; *dentate*, or covered with teeth; *papillous*, or covered with fleshy points.—The *palate* is *smooth* when destitute of teeth or tubercles, or it is *denticulate*.—The *nostrils* are mostly situated before the eyes, and are *anterior* when they occupy the fore part of the *rostrum*, or snout; *posterior* when they occupy the base; *superior* when they are on the crown of the head; *cylindrical* when they form a tube; *single*, or *solitary*, when there is only one on each side the head; *double* when there are two.—The *eyes*, which are two in number, consist of two principal parts, namely, the *pupil* and the *iris*; besides which most of them have a firm pellucid membrane, called the *nictitant membrane*, which serves the purpose of an eyelid. The eyes are said to be *covered*, *semi-covered*, or *naked*, according as they are furnished or otherwise with this membrane; *vertical*, or lateral, when situated on the crown or the sides of the head; *binate* when both are on the same side of the head; *plane*, or depressed, when the convexity of the ball does not rise above the surface of the head; *convex* when they exceed the surface; *saliant* when they are very prominent.—The *branchial opercles*, or gill-covers, are scaly or bony processes situated on both sides of the head, which close the gills, and are *simple* when composed of a single piece; *diphyllous*, *triphyllous*, &c. when composed of two, three, or more pieces; *ciliate*, having the margin fringed; *scabrous* when covered with asperities; *striate*, or marked with hollow lines; *radiate* when the marks run like rays, &c.—The *branchial*, or *branchiostegous membrane*, formed of crooked bony substances, lies under the *opercula*, to which it adheres, and is capable of being folded or expanded at pleasure; it is either *patent*, i. e. projecting beyond the margin of the opercula; *latent*, or covered, according as it is more or less concealed under them.—The *aperture* of the gills is a cleft, commonly lateral, formed by means of the gills, and closed by means of the opercula. It is *arcuate*, or arched; *operculate* when quite covered by the opercles; *pipe-shaped*, in the form of a tube.—The *nape* is the hind terminating part of the head, attached to the first vertebra of the trunk, and is either *carinate*, i. e. sharply angulated, *plane*, or *sulcate*, &c.

Trunk. The trunk in fishes comprehends all the body, from the nape to the fins, and consists of the—*Branchiæ*, or Gills, Throat, Thorax, Back, Sides, Abdomen, Lateral Line, Anus, Tail, and Scales.—The *gills* are formed mostly of four unequal bones, furnished with small soft appendages, like the beards of a feather, and generally of a red colour. They are *aculeate* when provided with spines; *denuded* when wanting opercles, &c.—The *throat* is placed between the branchial apertures, and is said to be *swelling* when it exceeds the level of the body; *carinate* when angulated underneath; *plane* when on a level with the thorax and head.—The *thorax* is comprehended between the throat and the pectoral fin.—The *back*, which is the upper part of the body, extends from the nape to the origin of the tail. It is *apterygious* if without fins; *monopterygious*, *dipterygious*, &c. if furnished with one or two, &c. fins; *convex*, *serrate*, &c.—The *sides* lie between the back and the abdomen.—The *abdomen* is the under part of the trunk, between the posterior extremity of the thorax and the origin of the tail; it is either *carinate*, *serrate*, or *plane*.—The *lateral line* is a line formed by tubercles or lines running along the sides, and terminating at the fins; it is either *straight*, *curved*, *broken*, *obliterated*, *double*, &c.—The *anus*, or vent, is the external orifice of the rectum, which is *jugular* when situated under the branchial opercles; *pectoral* when under the gills; *remote* when distant from the head; *mean* equally near the head and the tail.—The *tail* is the solid part of the trunk, which is either *round*, *carinate*, *muricate*, or *apterygious*, &c.—The *scales* are cartilaginous integuments, which are *oval*; *orbiculate*, i. e. nearly round; *smooth*; *ciliate*, i. e. set with setaceous processes; *serrate*, i. e. toothed like a saw; *imbricate*, when the scales partly cover one another, &c.

Fins. The Fins consist of several bony rays, connected together by a tender membrane; they are denominated, according to their position, Dorsal, Pectoral, Ventral, Anal, or Caudal.—The *dorsal fins* are situated on the upper part of the body, between the head and the tail, and vary in number; whence called *monopterygious*, *dipterygious*, &c.; they are said to be *fleshy* when covered with a thick skin or muscular substance; and *ramentaceous* when furnished with filamentous appendages, &c.—The *pectoral fins* are situated on each side, about the aperture of the gills, and are *solitary*, *double*, or altogether wanting.—The *ventral fins* are placed in the under part of the fish, and are *abdominal*, *jugular*, *thoracic*, &c. according to their situation.—The *anal fin* is placed between the anus and the caudal fin, and is *bifurcate*, or two-forked; *coalescing*, i. e. united with the caudal fin; *longitudinal*, extending from the anus to the tail; *posterior* when placed at the end of the tail, near the caudal fin.—The *caudal fin* is situated at the extremity of the tail, and is *equal* or *entire* when its rays are of equal length; *lanceolate* when the middle rays are the largest; *emarginate* when they are the shortest; *coalescing*, *cuspidate*, *setiferous*, &c.

Internal Parts.

The internal part comprehends the organs, viscera, bones, muscles, and vessels.

Organs and viscera. The principal organs and viscera distinguishable in fishes are, the Brain, Œsophagus or Gullet, Stomach, Swimming or Air-Bladder, Heart, Intestines, Liver, Gall-Bladder, Spleen, Urinary-Bladder, Kidneys, Diaphragm, Peritonæum, and Ova. Fishes have no external organ of hearing, and, as has been generally supposed, also none internal; but modern naturalists conceive that they have found indisputable traces of this organ in the form of a bag, at some distance behind the eyes of some fishes, as the skate, cod-fish, &c. Those who deny the sense of hearing to fishes suppose they perceive sounds through the medium of their feeling, which is affected by the vibratory motion that sounds occasion in the water.—The *brain* is a small organ, divided into three lobes, and surrounded by a frothy matter, resembling saliva. In this region the optic and olfactory nerves are easily discovered.—The *œsophagus*, or *gullet*, is very short, and scarcely to be distinguished from the *stomach*, which is a membranous sack divided into two lobes.—The *swimming*, or *air-bladder*, otherwise called the *sound*, is an oblong white membranous bag, in which is contained a quantity of elastic air. This organ lies close to the back-bone, near a red glandular substance, and has a strong muscular coat, by which it can occasionally contract itself. The flat-fish are unprovided with this bladder.—The *heart* is a viscus of a triangular form, with the base downwards, and apex upwards, consisting of one auricle and one

ventricle. It is inclosed in a membrane, which is called the *pericardium*.—The *intestines* are in general very short, making only three turns, the last of which terminates in a common outlet, or vent.—The *liver* is remarkably large, lies commonly altogether on the left side, and contains a great proportion of oil or fat.—The *gall-bladder* is oval, and lies under the right side of the liver. It communicates with the stomach or intestines by means of the cystic duct and the choledochic canal.—The *spleen*, which varies in form and colour, is situated near the back-bone, so as to be subject to the alternate constriction and dilatation of the air-bladder.—The *urinary-bladder* is distinguishable in most fishes, being of an oval form, and terminating under the tail.—The *kidneys* are two flat bodies, of a pyramidal form, of a reddish colour, and the length of the abdomen.—The *diaphragm* is a white and shining membrane which separates the thorax from the abdomen.—The *peritonæum* is a thin membrane, of a blackish colour, that invests the contents of the abdomen.—The *ova*, or *roe*, in the females, are disposed into two large oblong bodies, one on each side the abdomen; and the *milt*, or *soft roe*, in the male, appears in a similar form in the same part.

Bones. The bones which constitute the skeleton of a fish may be divided into those of the Head, Thorax, Abdomen, and Fins.—The *head* contains a vast number of bones, even as many as eighty in the perch; those of the skull are the principal; besides which are the bones of the palate, the jaw-bones, the opercular bones, &c.—The *thorax* is a cavity formed by the *sternum*, or back-bone, the *vertebræ*, *clavicles*, and *scapulæ*.—The *abdomen* is encompassed by the ribs and *ossa pelvis*, which defend the viscera.—The *tail* is composed of certain bones, which terminate the vertebral column; and the *fins* consist of an intertexture of ossicles and firm membranes.

Muscles. The principal muscles in fish are the two lateral muscles, which proceed from the head to the tail, along the side, which have also transverse muscles that are similar and parallel. The caudal and pectoral fins have four muscles each; namely, two *erectors* and two *depressors*. Each ventral fin has three muscles, one *erector* and two *depressors*.—The *carinal muscles* of the back and tail are slender, and closely united, their number being proportioned to that of the dorsal fins. Fishes, for example, having one dorsal fin have one pair of carinal muscles; those with two dorsal fins have three pair, &c.—The *interspinous muscles* are those whose office it is to raise and depress the dorsal and anal fins, of which there are four to each interspinous ray; namely, two *erectors* and two *depressors*.

Vessels, &c. The principal vessels are, the—*Aorta*, an artery attached to the apex of the heart, which sends out numerous branches to the gills, and is afterwards subdivided into very minute ramifications.—The *sinus venosus*, which communicates with the auricle by a large aperture, and receives at the other end three large trunks of other veins; besides these are the *lacteals* and *lymphatics*, which, together with the *thoracic duct*, &c. form a network about the heart, and in other parts.

Classification of Fishes.

The systematic arrangement of fishes was reserved for Linnæus, previous to whose age no writer on this subject had done much more than describe the different kinds of fish. The Linnean Orders, which were four in number, were instituted from the absence, presence, or situation of the ventral or belly fins, which were considered by him to be analogous to the feet in quadrupeds: they are denominated Apodal, Jugular, Abdominal, and Thoracic.—The *apodal* comprehend those fish which are destitute of ventral fins, as the Eel, Gymnote, Wolf-fish, Sword-fish, &c.—The *jugular fishes* have the ventral fins placed more forward than the pectoral, or breast fins, as the Haddock, Blenny, &c.—The *thoracic fishes* have their ventral fins situated immediately under the pectoral ones, as the Bull-Head, Band-Fish, Remora, &c.—The *abdominal fishes* have the ventral fins situated behind or beyond the pectoral fins, as in the Barbel, the Carp, the Pike, the Salmon, the Flying Fish, &c. Modern naturalists have added a fifth order to these by transferring the cartilaginous fishes from the Class *Amphibia*, where they had been placed by Linnæus, under the name of *nantes*, from the supposition that they had both lungs and gills, a supposition which has since been found to be incorrect; they are called *cartilaginous* because they have a cartilaginous instead of a bony skeleton, as the Shark, the Ray, the Angler, Pipe-Fish, Sucker. [vide *Plates* No. I. II. (43, 44), and *Animal Kingdom*]

Explanation of the Plates.

Plate No. I (43).

Order I. *Apodal Fishes.* Fig. 1. The Conger Eel, having no ventral fin; *a* the dorsal and anal fins united with the tail.—Fig. 2. The *Trichiurus lepturus*, or Silver Trichiure, with the dorsal fin extending from the head almost to the extremity of the tail.—Fig. 3. The Electric Gymnote.—Fig. 4. *Stylephorus chordatus*, with its lengthened snout retractile towards the head by means of a membrane.—Fig. 5. *Odontognathus*, having a mouth furnished with a strong moveable lamina, or process, on each side the upper jaw.—Fig. 6. The Sword-Fish, with an ensiform snout. Order II. *Jugular Fishes.* Fig. 7. The Haddock, having *a* the pectoral fins; *b* the ventral fins; *c* the anal fins; *d* the caudal fin, or the tail; *e* dorsal fins; *f* bony opercles, or gill-covers; *g* branchiostegous rays, and their membranes; *h* lateral, or side line.—Fig. 8. The Ocellated Blenny. Order III. *Thoracic Fishes.* Fig. 9. Father Lasher, having *a* the ventral fins placed beneath, *b* the pectoral fins.—Fig. 10. Common Band-Fish.

Plate No. II (44).

Order III. *Thoracic Fishes continued.* Fig. 1. The *Echineis Remora*, or Indian Remora.—Fig. 2. The *Trichopus*, having ventral fins, with two extremely long filaments. Order IV. *Abdominal Fishes.* Fig. 3. The *Cyprinus barbus*, or Barbel, having *a* the ventral fins placed behind; *b* the pectoral fins; *c* the *cirri*, or bearded appendages, one on each corner of the mouth, and one on each side the nose.—Fig. 4. *Exococtus volitans*, or the Flying Fish, having pectoral fins almost as long as the body. Order V. *Cartilaginous Fishes.* Fig. 5. The Picked Shark, or Dog-Fish, having *a* the lateral apertures.—Fig. 6. *Squalus vulpes*, or the Long-tailed Shark.—Fig. 7. The *Lophius piscatorius*, or Common Angler.—Fig. 8. *Raia clavata*, the Thornbacked Ray.—Fig. 9. *Syngnathus barbatus*, the Longer Pipe-Fish.—Fig. 10. The Bimaculate Sucker.

ICHTHYOME'THIA (*Bot.*) the *Psidia erithina* of Linnæus.

ICHTHYO'SIS (*Med.*) from ἰχθὺς, the scale of a fish; a disease in the skin when it is harsh, dry, and scaly.

ICI'CLE (*Her.*) a bearing in an escutcheon, which is otherwise called a *gutty*.

I'CON (*Paint.*) εἰκὼν, a picture, or representation of a thing.

I'CONISM (*Rhet.*) εἰκονισμὸς, a figure of speech which consists in representing a thing to the life.

I'CONOCLAST (*Ecc.*) εἰκονοκλάστης, from εἰκὼν, an image, and κλάω, to break; i. e. a breaker or demolisher of images, a name given to some of the Greek emperors.

ICONO'GRAPHY (*Lit.*) εἰκονογραφία, from εἰκὼν, an image, and γράφω, to describe; a description by means of images.

ICOSAE'DRON (*Geom.*) εἰκοσάεδρον, a regular solid body, bounded by 20 equal triangles, having 20 equal sides.

ICOSA'NDRIA (*Bot.*) from εἴκοσι, twenty, and ἀνὴρ, a husband; the name of the twelfth Class in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with twenty stamens, or more, growing on the inside of the calyx, not on the receptacle. The situation, and not the number of the stamens, is here to be observed; also that the calyx is monophyllous, and concave. There are eight Orders in this Class, namely, *Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, Tetragynia, Pentagynia, Octogynia, Decagynia, Polygynia*, which contain the following genera—*Cactus*, Melon Thistle, Torch Thistle.—*Cereus*, Indian Fig.—*Philadelphus*, Syringa.—*Myrtus*, Myrtle.—*Punica*, Pomegranate.—*Amygdala*, Almond.—*Prunus*, Plum, Cherry.—*Cratægus*, Hawthorn.—*Sorbus*, Service.—*Pyrus*, Pear, Apple, Quince.—*Mespilus*, Medlar.—*Rosa*, Rose.—*Rubus*, Raspberry, Bramble.—*Potentilla*, Cinquefoil.—*Calycanthus*, All-Spice, &c. &c.

I'CRIUM (*Ant.*) ἰκρίον, a cross set upon one's tomb.

ICTE'RIAS (*Min.*) a stone or gem, recommended by Pliny against the jaundice. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

ICTERI'TIA (*Med.*) vide *Icterus.*

I'CTERUS (*Med.*) ἴκτερος, the jaundice, a disease which turns the skin yellow. *Aret. Chron. Morb.* l. 1, c. 15; *Gal. de Symptom. Differ.* c. 4; *Aet. Tetrab.* 3, serm. 2, c. 17; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 3, c. 50.

Icterus is placed by Cullen in his Nosology as a genus of diseases, Class *Cachexiæ*, Order *Impetigines.*

IDENTITA'TE *nominis* (*Law*) an ancient but obsolete writ that lay for one taken and arrested in any personal action, and committed to prison for another man of the same name; which writ was in the nature of a commission to inquire whether he were the same person against whom the action was brought or not.

IDES (*Ant.*) vide *Idus.*

IDIOCRA'SIA (*Med.*) the proper temperament and disposition of a thing.

I'DIOM (*Gram.*) ἰδίωμα, from ἴδιος, proper, or peculiar; a phrase or manner of expression peculiar to any language.

I'DIOPATHY (*Phy.*) ἰδιοπάθεια, from ἴδιος, proper, and πάθος, affection; the peculiar affection which one has for any thing.

Idiopathy (*Med.*) a primary or original disease, which neither depends on, nor proceeds from, any other.

IDIOSYN'CRASY (*Med.*) ἰδιοσυγκρασία, a temperament peculiar to any animal body, whereby it has, either in sickness or in health, a peculiar inclination to, or aversion from, particular things.

IDIO'TA *inquirendo de* (*Law*) a writ or commission to inquire into the state of a person's mind.

I'DIOTISM (*Gram.*) the same as *Idiom.*

IDIOTRO'PIA (*Med.*) vide *Idiosyncrasy.*

I'DOCRASE (*Min.*) the name of a sort of stone of the hyacinth kind.

IDO'NEUM *se facere* (*Law*) to purge oneself by oath of a crime of which one is accused. *Leg. H.* 1, c. 15.

IDOU-MOU'LLI (*Bot.*) an Indian tree, which grows seventy feet high, and bears a sort of plum.

IDUS (*Ant.*) the *Ides*, the eighth day, or eight days in every Roman month, that immediately follows the Nones: it is so called because *iduat*, that is *dividit*, divides the month into equal parts; whence it is called by Dionysius Halicarnassus δίχομηνίδα ἡμέραν, the dissecting day. These days were held sacred to Jupiter, according to Ovid.

Ovid. Fast. l. 1, v. 56.

Idibus alba Jovi grandior agna cadit.

And on these days usurers received their interest. *Dionys. Antiq.* l. 9; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 1, c. 15.

I'DYLL (*Poet.*) εἰδύλλιον, a little pastoral poem, treating of shepherds and shepherdesses.

ICANA'TES (*Mil.*) soldiers posted round the outside gates of the palace of the Grand Seignior.

JEA'R-ROPE (*Mar.*) a piece of hawser fastened to the main and fore-yard, to help to hoist up the yard, and to keep the yards from falling if the tyes should break.

JECORA'RIA *vena* (*Anat.*) the hepatic vein.

JE'CUR (*Anat.*) the liver.—*Jecur uterinum*, another name for the *placenta.*

JEE (*Polit.*) a title of respect in India.

JEER (*Mar.*) vide *Jear.*

JEHO'VAH (*Bibl.*) יהוה, the proper name of the Most High in the Hebrew, denoting Him who is, who was, and who is to come.

JE'JUNUM *intestinum* (*Anat.*) the second portion of the small intestines; so called because it is mostly found empty.

JE'LLOPPED (*Her.*) an epithet for the wattles of a cock.

JE'LLY (*Chem.*) that part of any liquid, as the juice of fruits, &c. which has coagulated into a tremulous soft substance. This is scarcely soluble in cold water, but very soluble in hot; and when the solution cools it again coagulates into the form of a jelly. When long boiled it loses the property of gelatinizing, and becomes, when cooled, analogous to mucilage.

JE'MIDAR (*Mil.*) a black officer, who has the same rank as a lieutenant in the East India Company's service.

JENIZER-EFFE'NDI (*Mil.*) an appointment among the Turks, similar to that of provost-marshal in the European armies.

JE'NNETS (*Man.*) a sort of Spanish horses.

JEO'FAIL (*Law*) is when a cause or issue is so badly pleaded or joined that there can be no proceeding without error.

JER'BOA (*Zool.*) an animal, much resembling the dormouse, which makes prodigious bounds by means of its long hind-legs, and uses its fore-paws to carry food to its mouth; it is the *Dipus* of Linnæus.

JER'GUER (*Law*) an officer of the custom house who oversees the waiters.

JE'RKIN (*Cus.*) from the Saxon cyrtel; a short upper coat.

Jerkin (*Falcon.*) a male hawk.

JE'RSEY-COMB (*Her.*) a bearing used by the wool-combers.

JERU'SALEM, *Cross of* (*Her.*) another name for the *Cross crosslet.*

Jerusalem *Artichoke* (*Bot.*) the *Helianthus tuberosus* of Linnæus, an annual.—Jerusalem Cowslip, a species of the *Pulmonaria.*—Jerusalem Sage, the *Phlomis fruticosa.*

JE'SSAMIN (*Bot.*) a shrub bearing sweet-scented flowers, the *Jasminum* of Linnæus.

JE'SSANT (*Her.*) an epithet for a lion or beast when erected over two or more colours, as "He beareth *argent* a chief *ermine*, a lion rampant jessant *azure*, by the name of Trotter."

Jessant also signifies shooting forth, as vegetables spring or shoot out, and is applied particularly to the fleur-de-lis, as "Field *sable*, three leopards' faces jessant fleurs-de-lis, *or*, by the name of Morley, Sussex."

JESSE (*Archæol.*) a large brass candlestick, with many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a choir.

JESSED (*Her.*) an epithet for a hawk or falcon having

jesses or straps of leather to tie the bells on the legs, which are generally of a different tincture.

JE'SSES (*Her.*) leather thongs used to tie the bells on the legs of the hawk or falcon.

JESUITA'RUM *Pulvis* (*Med.*) another name for Peruvian Bark.

JE'SUITS (*Ecc.*) a religious order of the Society of Jesus, instituted by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish soldier, and confirmed by Pope Paul III. in 1540.

JESUIT's *Bark* (*Med.*) the Peruvian Bark, so called because it was first introduced into Europe by the Jesuits; it is the *Cinchona officinalis* of Linnæus.

JET (*Min.*) a deep black sort of bitumen.

JET *d'Eau* (*Mech.*) the pipe of a fountain which throws up the water into the air.

JE'TSAM (*Law*) any thing thrown out of a ship which is in danger of a wreck.

JE'WEL *Office* (*Law*) an office where the King's plate is fashioned, weighed, and delivered out by the warrant of the lord chamberlain; also the place where the regal ornaments are deposited.

JEWE'LLER (*Com.*) one who works or deals in jewels.

JEWS-MA'LLOW (*Bot.*) the *Corchorus olitorius* of Linnæus.

JE'WS-STONE (*Min.*) an extraneous fossil being the elevated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin petrified by lying in the earth.

IGBUCA'INI (*Bot.*) a Brazilian tree, bearing a fruit like a small apple. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

IGNA'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* five.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* slender.—PER. *berry* large; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are trees, as the *Ignatia amara*, seu *Strychnos*, native of the East Indies.—*Ignatia longiflora*, native of Guiana, &c.

I'GNIS *Judicium* (*Archæol.*) the old judicial trial by fire.

IGNIS *actualis* (*Surg.*) actual fire that burns at the first touch, as fire itself, or heated iron; in distinction from *Ignis potentialis*.—*Ignis Persicus*, a gangrene.

IGNIS *sacer* (*Med.*) the disease vulgarly known by the name of St. Anthony's fire.—*Ignis sylvestris*, a sort of pimple, otherwise called *phlyctæna*.

IGNIS *fatuus* (*Phy.*) a fiery meteor, vulgarly known by the names of *Will-with-a-wisp*, or *Jack-with-a-lanthorn*. It appears chiefly in summer nights, and consists of a viscous substance, or fat exhalation, which, being kindled in the air, reflects a thin flame very similar in appearance to a lighted candle.

IGNIS *Reverberii* (*Chem.*) a reverberatory fire, the flame of which beats back upon the vessel.—*Ignis Rotæ*, wheel-fire, when the flames cover the copper, or melting pot, entirely over, both round the sides and at the top.—*Ignis Suppressionis*, a fire above the sand, sometimes made use of in chemical operations.

IGNITE'GIUM (*Archæol.*) another name for the curfew. [vide *Curfew*]

IGNI'TION (*Chem.*) 1. The act of kindling, setting on fire, or being on fire. 2. The application of fire to metals till they become red-hot without melting.

IGNORA'MUS (*Law*) i. e. we know not; words used by the Grand Jury on any bill of information which they throw out for want of sufficient evidence.

JILL (*Com.*) a quarter of a pint.

I'LECH (*Alch.*) a term used by Paracelsus to denote a first principle.

I'LEUM (*Anat.*) ἰλεὸν, the third intestine, which begins where the *Jejunum* ends, and is so called from ἰλέω, to involve, from its many and complicated folds. *Aret. de Caus. et Sig. Acut. Morb.* l. 2, c. 6; *Cels.* l. 4, c. 11; *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 1, c. 21.

I'LEUS (*Med.*) the same as the Iliac Passion.

I'LEX (*Bot.*) in Greek πρῖνος, a tree very nearly allied to the oak, but with an aculeate leaf. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 3, c. 16; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 6; *Gal. de Alim. fac.* l. 6.

ILEX, Holly, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 3 *Tetragynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-toothed.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* none; *stigmas* four.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are trees, or shrubs, as the—*Ilex aquifolium*, seu *Agrifolium*, Common Holly.—*Ilex Cassine*, seu *Aquifolium*, Dahoon Holly.—*Ilex vomitoria*, seu *Cassine*, South Sea Tea, or Evergreen Cassine, native of West Florida. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

ILEX is also the *Hippomane spinosa* of Linnæus.

I'LIA (*Anat.*) κενεῶνες, the flanks, or that part in which are enclosed the small intestines, so called, in the Greek, because it is hollow and empty. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appellat. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 15; *Gal. Com. 2. in Hippocrat. κατ' ἰητρ.*; *Cels.* l. 4, c. 1.

I'LIAC *Arteries* (*Anat.*) the arteries formed by the bifurcation of the *aorta* near the last *lumbar vertebræ*.—*Iliac Region*, the side of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.

ILIAC *Passion* (*Med.*) a disease called by Cælius Aurelianus *Tormentum*, which consists in an inversion of the peristaltic motion of the bowels, so that their contents are thrown up by vomiting. It is considered by some as synonymous with the colic. *Aret. de Caus. et Sign. Morb. Acut.* l. 2, c. 6; *Cels.* l. 4, c. 13; *Cæl. Aurel. de Acut. Morb.* l. 3, c. 17.

ILI'ACUS *internus* (*Anat.*) a muscle of the thigh which serves to assist the *psoa magnus* in bending the thigh and bringing it forward.

ILI'NGOS (*Med.*) a *vertigo*, or giddiness.

I'LION (*Anat.*) vide *Ileum*.

I'LIOS (*Med.*) vide *Iliac Passion*.

ILI'PPE (*Bot.*) the *Bassia longifolia* of Linnæus.

I'LIUM *Os* (*Anat.*) λαγόνων ὀστοῦν, from *Ilia*, the small intestines; the Haunch Bone, so named because it supports the *Ilia*. It is the superior portion of the *Os Innominatum*, which, in the fœtus, is a distinct bone. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appellat. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 15; *Gal. de Ossib.* c. 20; *Gor. Def. Med.*

I'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Callicarpa tomentosa* of Linnæus.

ILLE'CEBRA (*Bot.*) the *Sedum acre* of Linnæus.

ILLECE'BRUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. ....—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* single.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Illecebrum cymosum*, seu *Polygonum*.—*Illecebrum capitatum*, seu *Herniaria*, native of Provence.—*Illecebrum achyrantha*, seu *Achyranthes*, Creeping *Illecebrum*, native of Buenos Ayres.—*Illecebrum sessile*, *Gomphrena*, *Alternanthera*, *Amaranthus*, *Olus*, seu *Coluppa*, native of the East Indies. But the *Illecebrum lanatum*, Woolly Illecebrum; and the *Illecebrum aristatum*, Bearded Illecebrum, are biennials: and the *Illecebrum sanguinolentum*, seu *Verbena*, native of the East Indies, is a perennial. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist. Tourn. Inst.*

ILLEGITIMATE (*Law*) an epithet applied to a child that is not born in lawful wedlock.

ILLI'CIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 7 *Polygynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* six-leaved.—COR. *petals* many.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germs* many; *stigmas* oblong.—PER. *capsules* several; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Illicium anisatum*, *Zingi*, seu *Somo*, Yellow-flowered Aniseed Tree, native of China.—*Illicium floridanum*, Red-flowered Aniseed Tree, native of Florida.

ILLINCTUS (*Med.*) an electuary.

ILLIQUA'TION (*Chem.*) the act of melting one thing down into another.

I'LLOS (*Anat.*) the Eye.

ILLO'SIS (*Med.*) a distortion of the eyes.

ILLO'TI *Pisces* (*Nat.*) fishes that smell and taste of mud.

TO ILLU'MINATE (*Paint.*) to lay colours on maps and prints: to gild the initial letters of manuscripts.

ILLU'MINATIVE *lunar month* (*Astron.*) the space of time in which the moon is visible between one conjunction and another.

ILLUTAME'NTUM (*Med.*) an ancient form of an external medicine, like the *ceroma* with which the limbs of wrestlers and others were rubbed, especially after bathing.

ILLUTA'TIO (*Med.*) the besmearing any part of the body with mud with the view of heating, drying, and discussing.

I'LLYS (*Med.*) a person whose eyes are distorted.

ILU-MU'LLU (*Bot.*) the *Spinifex squarrosus* of Linnæus.

I'LY (*Bot.*) the *Arundo bambos*.

I'LYS (*Med.*) ἰλύς, the fæces of wine; an epithet for the sediment in stools resembling wine lees.

I'MAGE (*Opt.*) the spectre, or appearance of an object, made either by reflection or refraction.

IMAGINA'RII (*Ant.*) soldiers who were so only in name without doing any duty; also those who carried the pictures of the emperors painted on the standards. *Veget.* l. 2, c. 7.

IMA'GINARY *Quantities* (*Algeb.*) or *impossible Quantities*, the even roots of negative quantities, such as $\sqrt{-a}\,a$, or $\sqrt[4]{-a^4}$, &c. which, as it cannot be found, is called *imaginary*, or *impossible*.—*Imaginary Roots of an equation*, those roots or values of an equation which contain an imaginary quantity.

IMA'GINES (*Ant.*) images, or portraits, representing their ancestors, which the nobility of Rome kept in their galleries, or under the porches of their houses, in wooden cases for the purpose. *Polyb.* l. 6, c. 57; *Cic. in Pison.* c. 1; *Senec. de Benef.* l. 3, c. 28; *Val. Max.* l. 5, c. 8.

IMA'GINING *the King's Death* (*Law*) is high treason according to the statute of the 25 Ed. 3, stat. 5, c. 2.

IMAGINIS *Jus* (*Ant.*) vide *Jus*.

TO IMBA'LM (*Mech.*) to anoint a dead body with certain drugs or spices in order to preserve it.

IMBA'RGO (*Mar.*) vide *Embargo*.

IMBA'SING *the Money* (*Law*) mixing the specie with an alloy below the standard.

IMBA'TTLED (*Her.*) vide *Crenellé*.

I'MBER (*Orn.*) a species of *Colymbus*.

TO IMBE'ZZLE (*Law*) to waste, consume, or take to one's private use things committed to one's trust.

IMBIBI'TION (*Chem.*) an eager drinking, or soaking in of any fluid.

IMBO'RDURING (*Her.*) is when the field, and circumference of the field, are both of one metal colour, or furr.

IMBO'SSED (*Sport.*) a deer is said to be imbossed when she is so hard pursued that she foams at the mouth.

IMBO'WED (*Her.*) vide *Embowed*.

IMBRACERY (*Law*) vide *Embracery*.

IMBRICA'TUS (*Bot.*) imbricated, an epithet for leaves that are hollowed within like an *imbrex*, or gutter-tile.

IMBROCA'DO (*Com.*) cloth of gold or silver.

I'MBROCUS (*Archæol.*) a drain, or water-course.

IMBRU'ED (*Her.*) an epithet for any thing bloody, as spears' heads, &c. when spotted with blood.

I'MITATIVES (*Gram.*) verbs which express imitation or likeness, as *patrissare*, to take after the father, &c.

IMITA'ZIONE (*Mus.*) a term in music books denoting a particular way of composition, wherein each part is made to imitate the other.

IMMATU'RE (*Med.*) an epithet for the juices or humours of the animal body that are not sufficiently digested or concocted.

IMME'RSION (*Phy.*) the dipping or plunging any body in a fluid.

IMME'RSION (*Chem.*) the dipping any metal in some corrosive matter to reduce it to a powder.

IMME'RSION *of a Star* or *Planet* (*Astron.*) is when a star or planet comes so near the sun as to be hid in the rays of that luminary.

IMMERSION denotes also the beginning of an eclipse, or an occultation, when any part of the body begins to disappear.

IMMERSION (*Med.*) is the method of preparing medicines by steeping them in water to take away some quality, or ill-taste.

IMMOLA'TIO (*Ant.*) a ceremony, used in the Roman sacrifices, of throwing upon the head of the victim salt, or frankincense. *Cic. de Div.* l. 1, c. 52.

IMMORTAL-FLOWER (*Bot.*) the *Gnaphalium arboreum* of Linnæus.

IMMORTALS (*Mil.*) a term of derision applied to soldiers who never see war.

IMMO'VEABLE *Feasts* (*Ecc.*) festivals which constantly fall on the same day of the month, though they vary in the day of the week. [vide *Chronology*]

IMMU'NES (*Ant.*) an epithet applied to such provinces as, by their submissive and peaceable behaviour, had obtained an exemption from the ordinary tribute. The term is also applied to soldiers that were exempt from military service.

IMMU'TABLE *Circles* (*Astron.*) the Ecliptic and Equator, so called because they never change, but are the same to all the inhabitants of the earth.

IMMUTABLE *Vowels* (*Gram.*) the vowels η and ω, which, in forming the tenses of a Greek verb, remain unchangeable.

I'MPACT (*Mech.*) the simple or single act of one body upon another to put it into motion. This is direct or oblique.—*Direct Impact* is when the body struck moves in the direction of the stroke.—*Oblique Impact* is when it moves in a different direction.—The *Point of Impact* is the point or place where the body acts.

IMPALA'RE (*Law*) to put in a pound.

TO IMPA'LE (*Her.*) to conjoin two coats of arms pale-ways, which is done mostly in the case of a man and his wife, otherwise called *Baron and Femme*. *Baron* expresses the husband's or dexter side of an escutcheon; and *Femme*, the wife's side, or the sinister side; as "He beareth parted per pale, Baron and Femme, two coats; i. e. First, *gules*, a cheveron between three roses, *argent*; by the name of *Wadham*: Secondly, *gules*, a bend, *or*, between two escallops, *argent*; by the name of *Petre*." The arms of Nicholas Wadham and Dorothy his wife, the worthy founders of Wadham College, Oxford, which college, in gratitude to their benefactors, use these conjoined as their armorial ensigns.

IMPANA'TION (*Theol.*) a term applied to the Lutheran doctrine of the Lord's Supper.

IMPA'NNEL (*Law*) *impanulare*, the writing and entering into a parchment schedule, by the sheriff, the names of the jury.

IMPARCAME'NTUM (*Archæol.*) the right of pounding cattle.

IMPARISYLLA'BIC (*Gram.*) an epithet for words having unequal syllables.

IMPA'RLANCE (*Law*) a motion made to the declaration of the plaintiff by the defendant, whereby he craveth respite, or another day, to put in his answer.

IMPARSONE'E (*Law*) an epithet implying, put into the possession of a benefice.

IMPASTA'TION (*Mason.*) a sort of masonry wrought with stone beaten to powder, and made up like paste.

IMPATIENS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 6 *Monogamia*, according to the old system of Linnæus; but the plants of this order have been since removed into the Class *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved.—COR. five-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* as many.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* none; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* one-celled; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Impatiens oppositifolia*, seu *Kondam*, native of Ceylon.—*Impatiens cornuta*, seu *Balsamina*.—*Impatiens Noli, tangere, Noli me tangere, Persicaria*, seu *Mercurialis*, Common Yellow Balsam. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

IMPEA'CHMENT (*Law*) the accusation and prosecution of a person for treason, or other crimes and misdemeanors: it is most commonly applied to the judicial proceedings of Parliament against a member of their own or the other house.

IMPEACHMENT *of waste* (*Law*) a restraint from committing waste on lands or tenements.

IMPECHIA'RE (*Law*) to impeach.

IMPE'DIMENTS (*Law*) persons under *impediments* are those under age, or those that are *non compotes mentis*, &c.; these are otherwise called *Disabilities*.

IMPEDIATI *Canes* (*Law*) dogs that are lawed or expeditated. [vide *Expeditate*]

IMPENETRABI'LITY (*Phy.*) the property which many bodies possess of excluding others from the space which they themselves occupy.

IMPE'RATIVE *Mood* (*Gram.*) a form or mood of the verb, which denotes a command or bidding to do an action.

IMPERA'TOR (*Ant.*) a title of honour conferred on generals after a victory, first by the acclamation of the soldiers, and afterwards confirmed by the senate.

IMPERATO'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel* universal.—COR. *universal* uniform.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. none; *seeds* two.

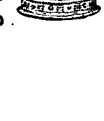
Species. The single species is a perennial, as the *Imperatoria ostruthium, Astrantia, Magistrantia*, seu *Selinum* Master-wort, native of the Alps. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.*

IMPE'RFECT *Tense* (*Gram.*) a tense which denotes time indefinitely, being neither perfectly past, nor present.

IMPERFECT (*Bot.*) an epithet for a plant that wants flowers, or seeds; or for a flower which wants the anther or stigma.

IMPERFECT *Numbers* (*Arith.*) such whose aliquot parts taken together do either exceed or fall short of the whole number of which they are parts.

IMPERIAL *Crown* (*Her.*) a circle of gold adorned with precious stones and pearls, heightened with fleurs-de-lis, bordered and seeded with pearls, raised in the form of a cap, bordered at the top with crescents. From the middle of the cap



rises an arched fillet enriched with pearls, and surmounted of a mound, whereon is a cross of pearls.—*Imperially crowned*, an epithet for any charge, arms, crest, or supporters that are crowned with a regal crown.

IMPE'RIALISTS (*Polit.*) the subjects or forces of the emperor of Germany.

IMPE'RSONAL *Verbs* (*Gram.*) such as are used in the third person only.

IMPE'RVIOUS (*Opt.*) an epithet for bodies which, by reason of the closeness of their parts, or their particular configuration, will not permit the rays of light to pass through them.

IMPESCA'TUS (*Law*) impeached or accused.

IMPETI'GINES (*Med.*) an order of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, including such genera in the Class *Cachexiæ* as deform the external parts of the body with tumours, eruptions, &c.

IMPETI'GO (*Med.*) λειχὴν, a disease in the skin, which is a sort of leprosy. [vide *Lichen*]

IMPETI'TIO (*Law*) Impeachment.

IMPETRA'TION (*Law*) an obtaining of any thing by prayer or petition; in our ancient statutes, it signifies a preobtaining of church benefices in England from the church of Rome, which belonged to the gift of the King or other lay patrons.

I'MPETUS (*Mech.*) the blow or force with which one body strikes against another.

IMPETUS (*Gunn.*) the altitude due to the first force of projection, or the altitude through which a body acquires that velocity by falling.

IMPI'ERMENT (*Law*) impairing or prejudicing.

I'MPING (*Sport.*) the inserting a feather into the wing of a hawk, in the place of one that is broke.

TO IMPLE'AD (*Law*) to sue or prosecute by course of law.

I'MPLEMENTS (*Mech.*) all things necessary for following any mechanical trade, as tools, furniture, &c.

I'MPLICATED (*Med.*) an epithet applied to fevers when a patient is afflicted with two of them at a time.

IMPLICA'TION (*Law*) an inference of something not directly declared between parties in deeds, agreements, &c. arising from what is admitted or expressed. When the law giveth any thing to a man, it giveth implicitly, i. e. impliedly, whatever is necessary for the full enjoyment of the same. Implication is either necessary or possible. Whenever an estate is raised by that means in a will, it must be by *necessary implication*, for the devisee must necessarily have the thing devised.

IMPLU'VIUM (*Med.*) a shower-bath.

IMPLUVIUM (*Ant.*) the gutter of a house, for the water to pass. The *impluvium* differs from the *compluvium*, according to Festus, in this, that the rain falls down into the Impluvium, but collects from different parts of the roof into the Compluvium: both are derived from *pluvia*, rain. *Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 4; *Ascon. in Cic. Verr.* 1, c. 56; *Vitruv.* l. 6, c. 4; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Bald. Lex. Vitruv.*

IMPORTA'TION (*Com.*) the act of bringing into a kingdom merchandises from foreign countries.

TO IMPOSE (*Print.*) to set the pages in their proper order in a form or chase, in preparation for the press.

IMPO'SSIBLE (*Math.*) vide *Imaginary.—Impossible Binomial*, a binomial which has one of its terms an impossible or imaginary quantity, as $a + \sqrt{-b}$.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY (*Law*) what is impossible in law is the same as impossible in nature; if any thing in a bond or deed is impossible to be done, such deed, &c. is void.

I'MPOST (*Archit.*) in Italian *imposta*, that part of a pillar in vaults or arches on which the principal weight rests. *Philand. in Vitruv.* l. 6, c. 11.

IMPOST (*Law*) a tax or tribute, but more especially such as is received by a prince or state, for goods brought into a haven from other nations.

IMPOS'THUME (*Surg.*) a swelling of humours, or gathering of corrupt matter in any part of the body.

I'MPOTENCE (*Med.*) a physical defect which hinders generation.

IMPOTENCE (*Law*) is a canonical disability to avoid marriage in the spiritual court.

TO IMPO'UND *Cattle* (*Law*) to put them in a pound for some trespass done by them.

IMPRE'GNABLE (*Mil.*) an epithet for any fortress or work which resists all attacks.

IMPREGNA'TION (*Chem.*) is when any body has imbibed so much moisture that it will admit no more.

I'MPRESS (*Law*) vide *Imprest Money.*

IMPRE'SSING (*Law*) or impresting seamen, i. e. paying them earnest; a compulsory mode of obtaining men for the King's service.

IMPRE'SSION *of a Book* (*Print.*) the number of copies of any book which is printed off at the same time.

IMPRE'ST *Money* (*Law*) money paid to men when they are impressed or forced into the public service.

IMPRETIA'BILIS (*Archæol.*) Invaluable.

TO IMPRI'ME (*Sport.*) to rouse, unharbour, or dislodge a wild beast.

IMPRI'MERY (*Print.*) an impression or print; also a printing-house, and the art of printing in general.

IMPRI'MIS (*Gram.*) first of all; in the first place.

IMPRI'SII (*Archæol.*) those who sided with or took part with another, either in his defence or otherwise. *Math. Par.* 127.

IMPRI'SONMENT (*Law*) the restraint of a man's liberty under the custody of another. *Co. Lit.* 235.

IMPROBA'TION (*Law*) the act by which falsehood and perjury is proved.

IMPRO'PER *Fraction* (*Arith.*) a fraction whose numerator is either equal to, or larger than, the denominator, as $\frac{4}{4}$ or $\frac{5}{4}$.

IMPROPRIA'TION (*Law*) the act of impropriating or employing the revenues of a church-living to one's own use: also, a parsonage or ecclesiastical living in the hands of a layman, or which descends by inheritance.

IMPROPRIA'TOR (*Law*) he that has possession of a spiritual living or parsonage by inheritance.

IMPRO'VEMENT (*Law*) vide *Approvement.*

IMPRUIA'RE (*Archæol.*) to improve land.

IMPRUIAME'NTUM (*Archæol.*) the improving of lands.

I'MPULSE (*Mech.*) the single or momentary force by which a body is driven into action, in distinction from a continued force.

I'MUM CŒLI (*Astrol.*) the fourth house in a figure in the heavens.

I'MUS VENTER (*Anat.*) another name for the *abdomen.*

IN (*Law*) a preposition employed in many law-phrases, as—*In auter Droit*, i. e. In another's right, as where executors or administrators sue for a debt or duty, &c. in right of the testator.—*In Casu*, vide *Casu, &c.*

INACCE'SSIBLE (*Geom.*) an epithet for a height or distance which is not to be approached so as to be measured. [vide *Accessible*]

INA'CHIA (*Ant.*) ἰνάχια, a festival observed at Crete, in honour of Leucothea or Ino, in commemoration of her misfortunes. *Hesychius.*

INA'DEQUATE IDEAS (*Log.*) such as are but a partial and incomplete representation of those archetypes or images to which the mind refers them.

INÆQUA'LIS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a corolla having the parts corresponding not in size but proportion, as in *Butumus.*

INA'IA *Guacuiba* (*Bot.*) the Indian Palm.

INA'NIS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a stem having a pithy or spongy substance within.

INANI'TION (*Med.*) want of fulness in the vessels of an animal.

INA'RCHING (*Hort.*) a method of ingrafting by approach.

INAUGURA'TION (*Polit.*) an investment of a person with a new office or dignity by solemn rites.

IN AUTER DROIT (*Law*) vide *In.*

INBLAU'RA (*Archæol.*) the product or profit of land.

IN'BORH *and Outborh* (*Law*) an office in old times for observing the ingress or egress, and allowing the passage of those who travelled to and fro' between England and France.

I'NCA (*Polit.*) a title given by the Peruvians to their princes.

INCALE'SCENCE (*Phy.*) the growing hot by some inward motion or fermentation.

INCALE'SCENT *Mercury* (*Mech.*) quicksilver prepared after a particular manner, so as to form a paste when mixed with leaf gold.

INCAMERA'TION (*Ecc.*) the union of some land, right, or revenue, to the dominions of the Pope.

INCA'NUS (*Bot.*) hoary; an epithet for leaves which Linnæus makes synonymous with *tomentose.*

INCARNA'NTIA (*Med.*) medicines which assist nature in filling up wounds with flesh. *Paul. Æginet. de Re Med.* l. 4, c. 53.

INCA'RNARDINE (*Nat.*) of a bright carnation colour.

INCARNA'TION (*Surg.*) a making of flesh to grow.

INCARNATION (*Theol.*) an assuming or taking of flesh, particularly applied to the Incarnation of our Blessed Saviour.

INCARNATION (*Chem.*) a particular way of purifying gold.

INCASTELLA'RE (*Archæol.*) to make a thing serve instead of a castle.

INCA'STELLED (*Vet.*) another name for hoof-bound.

IN CASU (*Law*) vide *Casu.*

INCENDIA'RIA (*Orn.*) an unlucky bird, called a Spight. *Plin.* l. 10, c. 13.

INCE'NDIARIES (*Law*) those who set fire to houses maliciously.

INCE'NDIUM (*Med.*) a burning fever.

I'NCENSE (*Theol.*) a rich perfume made use of in sacred rites.

INCE'NSED (*Her.*) an epithet for panthers when represented with fire issuing from their mouth and ears.

INCE'PTIVE (*Gram.*) an epithet for verbs which express a proceeding by degrees in an action.

INCEPTIVE *Magnitudes* (*Geom.*) such moments or first principles as though of no magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing such.

INCE'PTOR (*Cus.*) one who is on the point of taking the degree of Master of Arts at the University.

INCERA'TION (*Med.*) a mixing of moisture with something that is dry till the substance be brought to the consistence of wax.

INCERNI'CULUM (*Anat.*) the pelvis of the kidney, so called because it serves the office of a strainer.

INCH (*Com.*) the twelfth part of a foot.—*Sale by Inch of candle*, is when goods being divided into several lots or parcels, and about an inch of candle being lighted, the buyers bid during its burning, and the last bidder when the candle goes out obtains the purchase.

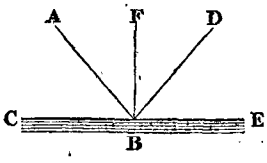
INCHARTA'RE (*Archæol.*) to give, grant, or assure anything by an instrument in writing.

TO INCI'DE (*Med.*) vide *Incidentia.*

I'NCIDENCE (*Mech.*) or *Line of Incidence*, the direction or inclination in which one body acts or strikes on another.

In the incursions of two moving bodies their incidence is said to be *direct* or *oblique*, as the directions of their motion make a straight line or an angle at the point of impact.

—*Angle of Incidence*, the angle comprehended between the line of incidence and a perpendicular to the body acted upon, as in the annexed diagram; suppose A B to be the incident line, and B F a perpendicular to the plane C E; then, A B F is the angle of Incidence; or as Dr. Barrow and some other writers will have it, the complement of this angle, namely A B C, is the angle of incidence.—The *Axis of Incidence* is the line F B perpendicular to the reflecting plane at the point of Incidence B.



INCIDENCE (*Opt.*) the place where two rays meet.—*Point of Incidence*, or *Incident Point*, is that point in which a ray of light is supposed to fall on a piece of glass.—*Line of Incidence*, is that line in which light is propagated from a radiant point to a point in the surface of the speculum, otherwise called the *Incident Ray*. The same line in Dioptrics is that in which light is propagated unrefracted. —*Cathetus of Incidence*, is a perpendicular drawn from the radiant point to the reflecting line.

I'NCIDENT (*Opt.*) vide *Incidence*.

INCIDENT (*Law*) a thing necessarily depending upon another as more principal.—*Incident Diligence*, a diligence granted in the Scotch Law before *Litis Contestation* in improbations.

INCIDE'NTIA (*Med.*) medicines which are supposed to cut viscid humours, as acids or salts.

INCINERA'TION (*Chem.*) reducing of vegetables, metals, &c.

INCI'SION (*Surg.*) the cutting the skin or flesh to open a swelling; also a wound in the skull made by a cutting instrument.

INCISI'VUS (*Anat.*) an epithet for a muscle which draws the upper lip upwards.

INCISO'RES (*Anat.*) or *Incisivi*, the foremost teeth in each jaw.

INCISO'RIUM (*Surg.*) the table whereon a patient is laid for the performance of any operation.

INCISORIUM *Foramen* (*Anat.*) the foramen which lies behind the *Dentes incisores*.

INCI'SUM (*Gram.*) a short member of a sentence, called a comma.

INCISUS (*Bot.*) gashed; an epithet for a leaf.

INCITE'GA (*Ant.*) a little stand whereon the vessel of wine was set during dinner. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

INCLAU'SA (*Archæol.*) a home-close, or an enclosure near a house. *Kenn. Paroch. Antiq.* p. 31.

INCLINA'TION (*Chem.*) the pouring off any liquid from its settlement or dregs, only by stooping the vessel.

INCLINATION (*Geom.*) the mutual tendency of two lines or planes to each other, so as to make an angle.—*Inclination of a right Line to a plane*, the acute angle which it makes with another right line drawn in a plane. [vide *Geometry*]—*Inclination of two Planes*, is the angle made by two lines drawn in those planes perpendicular to their common intersection, and meeting in any point of that intersection.

INCLINATION *of a Plane* (*Diall.*) the small arc of a vertical circle, perpendicular to the plane, and the horizon intercepted between.—*Inclination of Meridians*, is the angle that the hour line on the globe, which is the perpendicular to the Dial-plane, makes with the meridian.

INCLINATION *of the Axis of the Earth* (*Astron.*) the angle that it makes with the axis of the Ecliptic.—*Inclination of a Planet*, the arc or angle comprehended between the ecliptic and the place of the planet in its orbit. The greatest inclination or declination is the inclination of the orbit, or the angle formed by the planes of the ecliptic and of the orbit of the planet.—*Argument of Inclination*, vide *Argument*.

INCLINATION *of an incident Ray* (*Opt.*) is the same as the angle of Incidence, or Inclination.—*Inclination of a reflected Ray*, is the angle which a ray, after reflexion, makes with the axis of inclination.

INCLI'NED PLANE (*Mech.*) a plane inclined to the horizon, or making an angle with it, which is one of the mechanical powers. [vide *Mechanics*]

INCLI'NERS (*Diall.*) the same as inclined Dials.

INCLU'DENS (*Bot.*) including or enclosing; an epithet for a calyx shutting up or concealing the corolla.

INCO'GNITO (*Cus.*) unknown, or without any marks of distinction; a mode of travelling adopted sometimes by princes.

INCOMBU'STIBLE (*Chem.*) a body which is neither capable of undergoing combustion, or of supporting combustion, of which there is but one substance at present known, namely azote, otherwise called Nitrogen.

INCOMME'NSURABLE (*Math.*) an epithet for what cannot be measured, or that has not an equal measure or proportion with another quantity; *incommensurable numbers* are such as have no common divisor which can divide them both equally; *incommensurable roots*, surd roots which are incommensurable to rational numbers.

INCOMPA'TIBILITY (*Law*) is said of benefices when they cannot stand one with another, if they be with cure, and of such a value in the king's books.

INCOMPLE'TUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a flower; *flos incompletus*, a flower which is destitute of a perianth or corolla. An incomplete flower, wants one or both the covers, in distinction from an imperfect flower, which wants one or both the essential parts. [vide *Imperfect*]

INCOMPO'SITE *Numbers* (*Arith.*) the same as prime numbers.

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY (*Phy.*) the property of not being able to be compressed within a less space, which was formerly ascribed to water, but not with justice, as has since been proved by farther experiments.

INCONGRU'ITY (*Phy.*) a property by which a fluid body is hindered from uniting with any other body.

INCONTINE'NTIA (*Med.*) an incapacity to retain the evacuations.

INCORPORA'TION (*Chem.*) the mixing of dry and moist things together, so as to make but one mass.

INCORPORATION (*Phy.*) the mixing the particles of different bodies so together as to appear a uniform substance, without discerning the different ingredients of which they are composed.

INCORRU'PTIBLES (*Ecc.*) heretics in the sixth century, who held that the body of our Saviour had undergone no passion.

INCRASSA'NTIA (*Med.*) πηγνύντα, medicines that thicken the fluids. *Gal. de Simpl. Med. Tac.* l. 5, c. 24; *Oribas. Euparist.* l. 1, c. 17.

INCRASSA'TUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a peduncle; *pedunculus incrassatus*, a peduncle incrassated, thickening, or becoming thicker towards the flower.

INCREA'SED *in Number* (*Astrol.*) a planet is said to be so increased, when by its proper motion it exceeds its mean motion.

I'NCREMENT (*Flux.*) the infinitely small increase of a line growing bigger by motion, which Newton calls a moment, and designates by the cipher 0: thus $x0$ is the moment or increment of x. It is now commonly designated by the accentual mark, as x'.

INCREMENT (*Rhet.*) a figure wherein the speech rises up gradually from the lowest to the highest pitch.

INCREMENTS, *Method of* (*Arith.*) a branch of Analytics, in which a calculus is founded on the properties of the successive values of variable quantities, and their differences or increments.

INCRE'MENTUM (*Archæol.*) increase or improvement, in distinction from *decrementum*, or abatement.

INCRE'SCENT (*Her.*) an epithet applied to the moon when she is in her increase, as in the annexed example: "The field is *ermine*, three moons increscent *gules*, name *Symmes*, of Daventry, in Northamptonshire."

INCROA'CHMENT (*Law*) in French *accrossement*, grasping; an unlawful gaining upon the right or possession of another man; as where a man sets his hedge, or wall, so as to come upon the ground of his neighbour, he is said "To make an incroachment upon him."

INCRU'STED (*Archit.*) an epithet for a column consisting of several pieces or branches of some precious marble, or stone masticated, or cemented round a mould of brick, or any other matter.

INCUBA'TION (*Nat.*) a sitting upon, as birds on eggs.

I'NCUBUS (*Med.*) the Night-Mare; a disease which causes a person in his sleep to suppose that he has a great weight upon him. *Cæl. Aurelian. de Morb. Chron.* l. 1, c. 3.

INCU'MBENS (*Bot.*) leaning upon; an epithet applied to the stamens, as in the Class *Diadelphia*; to anthers which rest upon the filament, and to the divisions of leaves which lie over one another.

INCU'MBENT (*Law*) one that is in present possession of a benefice.

INCURRAME'NTUM (*Law*) the incurring or being subject to a fine or penalty.

INCU'RVATUS (*Bot.*) incurvate, or incurved; an epithet for a stem, *caulis incurvatus*, a stem bent inwards.

I'NCUS (*Anat.*) the largest and strongest of the bones in the tympanum of the ear, so called from its resembling the incus or anvil in shape.

INDEBITA'TUS *assumpsit* (*Law*) an action upon a debt that has been contracted, and not paid.

INDE'CIMABLE (*Law*) an epithet for any thing not tithable, or that ought not to pay tithe.

INDEFEA'SIBLE (*Law*) an epithet for an estate, or any right which cannot be defeated or made void.

INDEFE'NSUS (*Law*) one that is impleaded and refuses to make answer. *Mich.* 50, *Rot.*; *Par. H.* 3, *Rot.* 4.

INDE'FINITE (*Math.*) or *indeterminate*; an epithet for any number or quantity in general, in distinction from a particular or known quantity.

INDEFINITE *Payment* (*Law*) is that where a debtor owes several debts to a creditor, and makes payment without specifying to which of the debts it is to be applied.

INDEFINITE *Pronouns* (*Gram.*) such as have a loose and indeterminate signification, as *whosoever*, *any*, *some*, &c.

INDE'MNITY (*Law*) a yearly pension of one or two shillings paid anciently to the archdeacon, when a church was appropriated to an abbey or college.—*Indemnity, Act of*, an act passed every session of Parliament for the relief of those who have neglected to take the necessary oaths, &c. to qualify.

INDE'NTED (*Her.*) an epithet for a line which is cut in like the teeth of a saw. [vide *Heraldry* and *Dancette*]

INDENTED LINE (*Fort.*) a line made like the teeth of a saw.

INDE'NTURE (*Law*) a writing indented at the top, containing an agreement between two or more persons.

INDEPE'NDENT *Company* (*Mil.*) or Troop, one that is not incorporated into any regiment.

INDEPE'NDENTS (*Ecc.*) a sect of dissenters who manage all things relating to church discipline within their own congregations, without allowing any dependence on a national church.

INDETE'RMINATE *Quantity* (*Math.*) a quantity which has no certain or definite bounds.—*Indeterminate Problem*, that which admits of innumerably different solutions.—*Indeterminate Analysis*, that particular branch of analysis which treats of the solution of indeterminate problems.

I'NDEX (*Mech.*) the little stile, or hand, fitted either to a clock, a watch, or a globe, &c. to mark the hours on the hour-circle.

INDEX (*Math.*) otherwise called the exponent; the number that shows to what power the quantity is to be raised, as in 10^3 or a^3, the figure 3 is the exponent or index, which signifies that the root, or quantity 10, or a, is to be raised to a cube, or the 3d power.

INDEX (*Lit.*) an alphabetical table of the contents of a book.

INDEX *expurgatorius* (*Ecc.*) a catalogue of books prohibited by the church of Rome.

INDEX (*Mus.*) a little mark at the end of each line of a tune, showing what note the next line begins with.

INDEX (*Anat.*) from *indico*, to point out, in Greek λιχανὸς, the fore-finger, so called because it is principally used in pointing. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 10; *Gal. Introduct.* c. 10; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 25, c. 1.

I'NDIAN ARROW-ROOT (*Bot.*) the *Maranta arundinacea* of Linnæus.—Indian Corn, the *Zea Margo*.—Indian Cress, the *Tripæolum minus* et *majus*. —Indian Date Plum, the fruit of the *Diospyros latus*; when ripe it has an agreeable taste, and is very nutritious.—Indian God Tree, a species of the *Ficus*.—Indian Leaf, the *Laurus Cassia*.—Indian Mallow, the *Sida Ternata*.—Indian Millet, the *Holcus sorghum*.—Indian Oak, the *Tectona grandis*. —Indian Pink, the *Spigelia miriandica*.—Indian Reed, the *Canna angustifolia*.—Indian Shot, the *Canna Indica*.—Indian Wheat, another name for Indian Corn.

INDIAN RU'BBER (*Bot.*) Elastic Gum, or Caoutchoue, a substance prepared from the *Siphonia elastica*, an Indian-tree. It is generally brought to Europe in the shape of small bottles, which are formed by spreading the Siphonia over a proper mould of clay, one layer after another as it dries, until it be the thickness desired.

INDIAN RUBBER (*Chem.*) may be subjected to the most powerful menstruum, without suffering any diminution of its pliability or elasticity; but some persons in England have discovered a menstruum, by the help of which it may be made into bougies, catheters, &c.

I'NDICANT (*Med.*) an epithet for the proximate cause of a disease, or that from which the indication is drawn.—*Indicant* or *indicating days*, the same as critical days.

INDICA'TION (*Med.*) that which indicates in a disease what ought to be done for its removal.

INDI'CATIVE MOOD (*Gram.*) that mode of a verb which simply affirms or denies.

I'NDICATOR (*Anat.*) one of the muscles which extends the fore finger.

INDICATO'RIUS *Musculus* (*Anat.*) a muscle which turns the eye aside.

INDICA'TUM (*Med.*) vide *Indication*.

INDICA'VIT (*Law*) a writ by which the patron of a church may remove a suit commenced against his clerk, from the court Christian to the King's court. *Old Nat. Brev.* 31; *Reg. Orig.* 35.

INDI'CTED (*Law*) *Indicatus*; when any one is accused by bill preferred to jurors at the King's suit, for some offence, either criminal or penal, he is said to be indicted thereof.

INDI'CTION (*Law*) the same as Indictment.

INDICTION (*Chron.*) or *Cycle of Indiction*, a mode of computing time by the space of fifteen years, which was intro-

duced by the emperor Constantine in the room of the Olympiads. [vide *Chronology*]

INDI'CTMENT (*Law*) from the French *enditer*, Latin *indicare*, to show; a bill or declaration of complaint drawn up in form of law, exhibited for some offence, and preferred to a grand jury.

I'NDICUM (*Bot.*) Indigo, a dye, consisting of blue and purple, mentioned by Plin. l. 35, c. 6.

INDICUM, *in the Linnean system*, the *Indigofera tinctoria* of Linnæus.

INDI'GENOUS (*Nat.*) *indigena*, an epithet for animals or plants that are native in any country.

INDIGITAME'NTA (*Ant.*) the priest's books, wherein were set down the names of their gods, answering to the calendar of saints among the Roman Catholics. *Fest de Verb. Signif.*

I'NDIGO (*Mech.*) a well known dye, which is manufactured from the plant named the *Indigofera* by Linnæus. It was called Indicum by the Romans.

INDIGO'FERA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* cylindric; *style* short; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *legume* roundish; *seeds* kidney-shaped.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Indigofera tinctoria*, *Indicum*, *Isatis*, *Anil*, seu *Ameri*, Dyer's Indigo. *Indigofera sericea*, Silky-leaved Indigo.—*Indigofera linifera*, seu *Hedysarum*, Flax-leaved Indigo.—*Indigofera ovata*, Ovate-leaved Indigo.—*Indigofera spinosa*, Thorny Indigo.—*Indigofera psoraloides*, seu *Cytisus*, Long-spiked Indigo.—*Indigofera candicans*, White Indigo.—*Indigofera coriacea*, seu *Lotus*, Leathery-leaved Indigo.—*Indigofera hirsuta*, Hairy-leaved Indigo.—*Indigofera anil*, Wild Indigo. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.*

INDIRE'CT *Mode* (*Log.*) a mode of a syllogism, which proves a proposition in an indirect manner, in distinction from those which are direct. [vide *Logic*]

INDIVI'DUUM (*Phy.*) a body or particle, so small that it cannot be divided.

INDIVIDUUM (*Log.*) that which denotes but one person or thing.

INDIVI'SIBLES (*Geom.*) such elements or principles as any body or figure may be supposed to be ultimately resolved into.

INDIVI'SUM (*Law*) that which two persons hold in common without partition. *Kitch.*

INDIVI'SUS (*Bot.*) undivided; an epithet for a leaf, as distinguished from *fissum*, cloven.

INDO'RSED (*Her.*) an epithet for wings, or fishes which are back to back. [vide *Abdorsed*]

INDO'RSEMENT (*Com.*) the writing upon the back of a conveyance, obligation, &c.

INDO'WMENT (*Law*) the settling rents or revenues on any place; also the rents and revenues so settled.

I'NDRAUGHT (*Geog.*) a gulf or bay running in between two lands.

INDU'CIÆ *legales* (*Law*) the days between the citation of the defendant and the day of appearance.

INDU'CTION (*Log.*) a kind of argumentation, or imperfect syllogism, when the species is gathered out of the individuals, the genus out of the species, and the whole out of the parts, &c. as if it be true that all planets borrow their light from the sun, consequently it is true that Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, and each individual planet does the same.

INDUCTION (*Law*) putting a clerk in possession of his church, by leading him into it, and delivering him the keys.

INDU'E (*Falcon.*) a term applied to a hawk, signifying to digest.

INDU'LGENCES (*Ecc.*) pardons for sin granted by the pope to such as professed to be penitents; or remissions of their penances here and hereafter. These indulgences were introduced in the eleventh century by Pope Urban II. and have since been an article of regular sale in the Romish church.

INDU'LTO (*Ecc.*) an Italian term for a dispensation granted by the Pope, to do or obtain something contrary to the Canon Law.—*Indulto of Kings*, a power granted to Kings by the Pope to nominate to consistorial benefices.

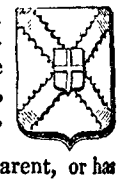
INDULTO (*Com.*) an impost laid by the King of Spain on commodities imported in the galleons.

INDURA'NTIA (*Med.*) indurants or hardening medicines. *Gal. de Simpl. Med. Fac.* l. 5, c. 26; *Oribas. Synops.* l. 1, c. 28.

INDU'SIUM (*Anat.*) another name for the *amnion*.

INE'RMIS (*Bot.*) unarmed; an epithet for a leaf without prickles or thorns.

INE'RTIA (*Phy.*) or *Vis Inertiæ*, a power which, according to Newton, is implanted in all matter, of resisting any change endeavoured to be made in its actual state.



INESCU'TCHEON (*Her.*) a small escutcheon borne within the shield, and one of the ordinaries usually placed in the Fess-Point. "He beareth *sable*, on a saltire engrailed, *argent*, an inescutcheon, *or*, charged with a cross, *gules*, by the name of *Morris*."

IN-E'SSE (*Law*) a term signifying what is apparent, or has a real being.

INFA'MED (*Her.*) vide *Defamed*.

I'NFANGTHEF (*Law*) from the Saxon fangan, to take, and theof, a thief; a privilege of lords of certain manors, to pass judgment of theft committed by their servile tenants within their jurisdiction. *Bract.* l. 3, c. 35; 2 *Inst.* 31.

I'NFANT (*Law*) an epithet for all persons who are under the age of twenty-one years.

INFA'NTA (*Polit.*) a daughter of the King of Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTE (*Polit.*) a son of the King of Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTICIDE (*Law*) a killing or murdering of an infant; also the person who commits the act of murder.

I'NFANTRY (*Mil.*) the foot soldiers of an army.

INFE'CTION (*Med.*) the communication of a disease by the effluvia or particles which fly off from some distempered body, and mixing with the juices of others, occasion the same disorder.

INFEODA'TION *of tithes* (*Law*) the granting of tithes to mere laymen.

INFEO'FFMENT (*Law*) the act or instrument of feoffment.

INFE'RIÆ (*Ant.*) sacrifices to the Inferi, or infernal gods, for the dead. *Sueb. in Cal.* c. 3; *Apul. de Mund.*; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

INFE'RIOR *Planets* (*Astron.*) such as are placed beneath the orbit of the sun.

INFERIOR *Courts* (*Law*) one division of the courts of judicature in this kingdom in respect to the superior, which form the other division. [vide *Court*]

INFE'RNAL *stone* (*Med.*) a perpetual caustic which causes great pain in the operation.

I'NFERUS (*Bot.*) inferior; an epithet for the perianth and the germ; *perianthum inferum*, a perianth inclosing the germ, or having the germ above the receptacle; *germen inferum*, a germ placed below the perianth.

INFIBULA'TIO (*Surg.*) an impediment to the retraction of the prepuce, which was practised by the Romans on their singing boys, to prevent the premature indulgence of venery. *Cels.* l. 7, c. 25.

I'NFIMUS *Venter* (*Anat.*) the lowest of the three venters in the body.

I'NFINITE *Quantities* (*Math.*) quantities which are either

greater or less than assignable ones. An *infinite* or *infinitely great Line* denotes only an indefinite or indeterminate line.—*Infinite Decimals*, such as do not terminate, but go on without end.—*Infinite Series*, a series considered as infinitely continued as to the number of its terms.

INFINITE'SIMALS (*Arith.*) certain infinitely or indefinitely small parts; also the method of computing by them.

INFI'NITIVE *Mood* (*Gram.*) a mood of a verb so named because it is not limited, either by number or person, like the other moods.

INFI'RMARY (*Med.*) a place for the reception and cure of sick people.

INFLA'MMABLE *air* (*Chem.*) another name for *Hydrogen Gas*.

INFLAMMA'TION (*Med.*) a swelling with heat, redness, and beating with pain. It is a genus of diseases, Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Phlegmasiæ*, in Cullen's Nosology.

INFLA'TIO (*Med.*) vide *Emphysema*.

INFLATI'VA (*Med.*) medicines or food which cause flatulence.

INFLA'TUS (*Bot.*) inflated or blown up like a bladder; an epithet for the perianth, as in *physalis*; the corolla, as in *Calceolaria*; the nectary, as in *Cypripedium*; the pericarp, as in *Fumaria cirrosa*, *Colutea*.

INFLE'CTION (*Opt.*) a multiplex refraction of the rays of light, caused by the unequal thickness of any medium.

INFLECTION, *Point of* (*Geom.*) or *Point of contrary Flexure*, a point wherein a curve begins to bend a contrary way.

INFLE'XUS (*Bot.*) inflected; an epithet for a leaf that is bent inwards at the end towards the stem; also for a calyx that is bent inwards.

INFLORESCE'NTIA (*Bot.*) Inflorescence, a name for the different modes in which flowers are fastened to the stem by means of the peduncle: these are the Spadix, the Cyme, the Umbel, the Spike, the Ament, Strobile, the Corymb, the Raceme, the Panicle, the Thyrse, the Fascicle, the Capitulum or Head, the Whorl. [vide *Botany*, and *Spadix*, *Cyme*, &c.]

I'NFLUENT *Juices* (*Med.*) juices of a human body that, by the laws of circulation, fall into another current or receptacle, as the Bile into the Gall-Bladder, &c.

INFLUE'NZA (*Med.*) Italian for the word influence, is the name of a sort of catarrh or disease from cold, which is so called because it was supposed to be produced by the peculiar influence of the stars. It is technically called the *Catarrhus à contagio*, or *epidemicus*.

IN FO'RMA *pauperis* (*Law*) a mode of preferring a suit, when the suitor making affidavit that, after his debts are paid, he is not worth five pounds, he has clerks and counsel assigned him without fee.

INFO'RMATION (*Law*) *Informatio pro rege*, an accusation or complaint exhibited against a person for some criminal offence, either immediately against the king, or against a private person.

INFORMATION, *in the Scotch Law*, is a written pleading ordered by the Lord Ordinary, when he takes a cause to report to the junior house.

INFORMA'TUS *non sum* (*Law*) i. e. I am not informed; a formal answer made in court by an attorney, when he has no more to say in defence of his client.

INFO'RMED *Stars* (*Astron.*) such of the fixed stars as are not cast into or ranged under any form or constellation.

INFO'RMER (*Law*) one who gives information, particularly private information, to a magistrate.

INFO'RTUNES (*Astrol.*) an epithet for Saturn and Mars, so called because of their unfortunate influences.

I'NFRA-SCAPULARIS *Muscularis* (*Anat.*) a muscle of the arm which arises from the lower part of the scapula.—*Infraspinatus musculus*, a muscle of the arm placed below the Spina.

I'NFULA (*Ant.*) a sort of garland, made in the form of a mitre, worn by the priests; it was also put upon the horns of the victims, &c.

INFULA (*Her.*) vide *Pope's crown*.

INFUNDIBULIFO'RMIS (*Bot.*) funnel-shaped; an epithet for a monopetalous corolla, having a conical border rising from a tube.

INFUNDI'BULUM *Cerebri* (*Anat.*) in Greek χοάνη, a cavity of the brain, through which serous humours are discharged. *Gal. de Usu. Part.* l. 9, c. 3; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 24, c. 1; *Gorr. Def. Med.*—*Infundibulum Renum*, the basin through which the urine passes to the ureters and bladder.

INFU'SION (*Med.*) a steeping of drugs, leaves, roots, &c. in any liquor, in order to extract their virtues.

INFUSO'RIA (*Ent.*) an Order of animals, in the Linnean system, comprehended under the Class *Vermes*, and consisting of such genera as are simple, microscopic, animalcules, rarely visible to the naked eye, as the Brachionus, Vorticella, &c. [vide *Animal Kingdom*]

I'NGA (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa lutea* of Linnæus.

INGE'MINATED (*Bot.*) an epithet for flowers which grow out of one another.

I'NGENITE *Disease* (*Med.*) a disease that comes into the world with a person, as all hereditary diseases do.

INGE'NIUM (*Archæol.*) an engine or device.

INGE'NUI (*Ant.*) a designation of such Roman citizens as had been born free themselves, and of parents who had been always free, in distinction from *libertini* or *liberti*. *Sigon. de Antiq. Jur. Civ. Rom.* l. 1, c. 9.

INGENUITAS (*Archæol.*) liberty given to a servant by manumission. *Leg. H.* 1, c. 89.—*Ingenuitas Regni*, the freeholders or commonalty of the realm.

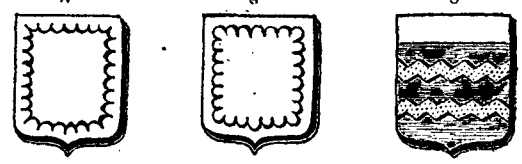
INGENUUS (*Archæol.*) one free-born, or a gentleman.

INGINE'ER (*Mil.*) vide *Engineer*.

I'NGOT (*Com.*) a wedge of gold or silver.

I'NGRAILED (*Her.*) is one of the crooked lines of which the ordinaries are composed, having its convex part outward, as in fig. 1, in distinction from the invecked, which

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.



has the convex part inward, as in fig. 2. They are both distinguished from the indented, by being circular instead of angular, as fig. 3.

INGRE'DIENT (*Med.*) one of the simples which are put into, or form a part of, a compound medicine.

I'NGRESS (*Astron.*) the sun's entering into the first scruple of one of the four cardinal signs, especially Aries.

INGRE'SSU (*Law*) a writ of entry, whereby a man seeketh entry into lands and tenements.

INGRE'SSUS (*Law*) a duty which the heir at full age formerly paid to the chief lord for entering upon lands which were fallen to him.

IN *Gross* (*Law*) absolute, or independent, as an advowson in gross, in distinction from an *advowson appendant*.

TO INGRO'SS (*Law*) to write over the draught of a deed in fair and large characters.

TO INGROSS (*Com.*) to buy up all of a commodity.

INGRO'SSER (*Com.*) one who buys up corn while it is standing, or other provisions before they are brought to market.

INGROSSER (*Law*) a clerk that writes out records, conveyances, &c.

INGRO'SSING *of a Fine* (*Law*) is when the indentures,

being drawn up by the chirographer, are delivered to the party to whom the cognizance is made.

I'NGUEN (*Anat.*) *βυβων*, the groin.

INGUINA'LIA (*Med.*) any things applied as a medicine to the groin.

INHU'ME (*Bot.*) the *Dioscorea alata* of Linnæus.

INHE'RITANCE (*Law*) *hæreditas*, an estate in lands or tenements to a man and his heirs. Inheritances are either corporeal or incorporeal. — *Corporeal Inheritances* are houses, lands, &c.—*Incorporeal Inheritances* are advowsons, rights, &c.

INHIBI'TION (*Law*) a writ which forbids a judge to proceed farther in the cause before him.

INHIBITION, *in the Scotch Law*, a process to restrain the party inhibited from disposing of his real estate, in prejudice of a debt insisted on; also a writ whereby, on the application of a husband, all persons are prohibited from giving credit to his wife, &c.

I'NHOC (*Archæol.*) a corner of a common field ploughed up and sowed.

INHUMA'TION (*Cus.*) a burying or putting a body into the ground.

INHUMATION (*Chem.*) a digestion, made by burying the materials in dung or earth.

INJACULA'TIO (*Med.*) a disorder so called by Van Helmont, which consists in a violent spasmodic pain in the stomach, and an immobility of the body.

INJE'CTION (*Med.*) the forcing any liquid medicine into the body by a syringe, clyster, &c.

INJECTION (*Anat.*) the filling the vessels of a human or animal body with wax, or any other proper matter, to show their ramifications.

I'NILUM (*Anat.*) the beginning of the oblongated marrow.

I'NION (*Anat.*) vide *Occiput*.

INITIA'LIA *testimonia* (*Law*) an initiatory testimony in the Scotch Law, whereby the disposition of the party is ascertained, who is to give his deposition, in order to know whether he is prompted thereto by any personal ill-will.

INJU'NCTION (*Law*) a kind of prohibition granted by courts of equity in divers cases, particularly for the purpose of preserving property pending in a suit.

I'NJURY (*Law*) a wrong or damage done to a man's person or goods.

INK (*Falcon.*) the neck of any bird which a hawk preys upon.

INK *of a Mill* (*Mech.*) a sort of forked iron which is fastened on the spindle.

I'NK-FISH (*Ich.*) vide *Cuttle-Fish*.

INLAGA'RE (*Law*) to admit or restore to the benefit of the law.

I'NLAGH (*Law*) *Inlagatus*, i. e. *homo sub lege*, he who was of some frank-pledge, or not outlawed, in distinction from the *utlagh*.

I'NLAND (*Law*) that part of any land or mansion which lay next to the mansion-house, and was used by the lord himself.

INLAND (*Geog.*) that which is situated in the interior of a country far from the sea-coast.—*Inland-Town*, one seated far within the land to which no vessel can sail.

INLAND *Bills* (*Com.*) bills payable in the country where they are drawn.—*Inland Trade*, a trade carried on within the country; a home trade.

INLA'NTAL (*Law*) demesne or inland, in distinction from *delantal*, land tenanted or outlawed.

TO INLA'Y (*Mech.*) to work in wood or metal, with several pieces of different colours, curiously set together.

INLE'GIARE (*Law*) or *se inlegiare*, the same as *Inlagare*.

I'NMATES (*Law*) persons who are admitted to dwell with, and in the house of, another, and not able to maintain themselves. The inmates were generally persons harboured in cottages, who only increased the burden of the parish. The suffering such persons to take up their abode was prohibited by stat. 31 *Eliz.* c. 7; *Kitch.* 45.

INNA'TE *Principles* (*Metaph.*) ideas, or principles stamped upon the soul at its creation.

INNATURA'LITAS (*Archæol.*) unnatural usuage.

I'NNINGS (*Law*) lands recovered from the sea by draining and banking.

I'NNHOLDER (*Com.*) or *Innkeeper*, one who keeps an inn.

INNHOLDERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) was incorporated in 1505. Their armorial ensigns are "*Azure*, a chevron, *argent*, between three oat-garbes, *or*, on a chief of the 2d St. Julian's Cross, *sable*."

I'NNOCENTS' *Day* (*Ecc.*) a festival observed on the 28th of December, in memory of the Children that were slain at the command of Herod.

I'NNOM *Barley* (*Husband.*) barley sown the second crop after the ground is fallowed.

INNOMINA'TA *Arteria* (*Anat.*) the first branch given off by the arch of the *aorta*.—*Innominata ossa*, or *Os Innominatum*, from *in*, privative, and *nomen*, a name; a large irregular bone, situated at the side of the Pelvis, which was so called because the three bones of which it was originally formed became one bone, that was nameless. It is divided into three portions; namely, the *os Ilium*, or Haunch-Bone; the *os Ischium*, or Hip-Bone; and the *os Pubis*, or Share-Bone.—*Innominata Tunica Oculi*, a certain coat of the eye, so called because it wanted a name.

INNOMINATUS *Humor* (*Anat.*) one of the four secondary humours wherewith the ancients thought the body was nourished.

INNOTE'SCIMUS (*Law*) the same as *videmus*; an epithet for *letters patent*, which are always of a charter of feoffment, or some other instrument not of record, concluding with the words *Innotescimus per præsentes*, &c.

INNO'VATION (*Law*) an exchange of one obligation for another, in the Scotch Law, so as to make the second come in the place of the first.

INNS *of Court* (*Law*) houses or colleges established for the entertainment of students in the law; namely, Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, the Inner and the Middle Temples, which, with the two Serjeants' Inns and the eight Inns of Chancery, namely, Clifford's Inn, Symond's Inn, Clement's Inn, Lyon's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Staple's Inn, Bernard's Inn, and Thavies's Inn (to which has since been added New Inn), make, as Sir Edward Coke says, the most famous University for the Law in the world. Our Inns of Court, or Societies of the Law, which have been famed for their production of learned men, are governed by Masters, Principals, Benchers, Stewards, and other officers.

INNUE'NDO (*Law*) from *innuo*, to nod or beckon to; a word used in declarations, indictments, &c. for the purpose of declaring and ascertaining the person or thing which was before named; as to say, he, *innuendo*, i. e. meaning the plaintiff, did so and so, when there was mention before of another person.

INOCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* none; *stigma* pointed.—PER. *drupe* kidney-form; *seeds* a nut, oval.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Inocarpus edulis*, native of the Society Islands.

INOCULA'TION (*Hort.*) the insertion or grafting the bud of one fruit-tree into the stock of another.

INOPERA'TIO (*Law*) one of the legal excuses to exempt a man from appearing in court *inoperationis causâ*, i. e. on the days on which all pleadings are to cease, or in *diebus non juridicis*. *Leg. H.* 1, v. c. 1.

INOPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) the *Caryophyllum inophyllum* of Linnæus.

INO'RDINATE *proportion* (*Geom.*) that in which the order of the terms compared is irregular or disturbed. [vide *Geometry*]

INORDINA'TUS (*Law*) one who died intestate. *Matth. Westm.*

INOSCULA'TION (*Anat.*) the joining the mouths of the capillary veins and arteries.

I'NPENNY (*Law*) or *outpenny;* money paid by the custom of some manors on the alienations of tenants, &c.

INPRI'SII (*Archæol.*) accomplices or abettors.

I'NQUEST (*Law*) *inquisitio;* an inquisition of jurors in causes civil and criminal, on proof made of the fact, when it is referred to their trial. This is otherwise called an *inquest of office,* being an inquisition or inquiry made by the king's officer, his sheriff, coroner, escheater, *virtute officii,* or by writ sent to them for that purpose.

INQUEST signifies also the jury, or the persons themselves appointed to try such causes.

INQUESTS, *Court of* (*Law*) vide *Court.*

INQUIRE'NDO (*Law*) an authority given to some person or persons to inquire into something for the king's advantage. *Reg. Orig.* 72.

INQUI'RY, *writ of* (*Law*) a writ that issues out to the sheriff to summon a jury to inquire what damages a plaintiff hath sustained in an action upon the case where judgment goes by default.

INQUIRY, *Board of* (*Mil.*) a term used in contradistinction to a court-martial, to signify the meeting of a number of officers (who are not sworn) to inquire into matters which may afterwards become a subject of judicial investigation.

INQUISI'TION (*Law*) vide *Inquest.—Inquisition ex mero officio* was formerly one way of proceeding in ecclesiastical courts. *Wood. Inst.* 596.

INQUISITION (*Ecc.*) a tribunal or great council, first erected by Ferdinand, the Catholic King of Spain, for the purpose of calling Jews and Moors to account for their infidelity, but afterwards its power was directed against those who were not friendly to the Romish Church.

INQUI'SITOR (*Law*) a designation of sheriffs, coroners, *super visum corporis,* and the like, who have power to inquire into certain matters.

INQUISITOR (*Ecc.*) or *grand inquisitor,* a name for the judges of the Spanish Inquisition.

INRO'LLMENT (*Law*) the entering or registering any lawful act, as a recognisance, fine, &c.

INSA'NIA (*Med.*) from *in,* privative, and *sanus,* sound; insanity, or unsoundness of mind or intellect; a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Neuroses,* Order *Vesaniæ.*

IN'SCHI (*Bot.*) a species of the *Amomum.*

INSCO'NSED (*Mil.*) a term applied to a small body of men secured within a sconce or small fort.

INSCRI'BED (*Math.*) an epithet for figures that are drawn within others; also for bodies, otherwise called regular bodies.—*Inscribed hyperbola* is one that lies wholly within the angle of its asymptote, as the common hyperbola doth.

INSCRI'PTI (*Ant.*) a name given to those who were branded with any ignominious mark, after the manner in which slaves were treated.

Mart. l. 8, epig. 75, v. 9.

Quatuor inscripti portabant vile cadaver.

They are called by Plautus *Literati.*

Plaut. Cas. act. 2, scen. 6, v. 49.

Si hic literatus me sinat.

Pollux calls them στιγματίαι. *Pollux. Onom.* l. 3, segm. 78; *Senec. de Ira.* l. 3, c. 3; *Valer. Max.* l. 6, c. 8; *Petron. Arbit.* c. 63; *Plin.* l. 18, c. 3; *Auson.* l. 15, epig. 3; *Veget.* l. 1, c. 8; *Rhodig. Antiq. Lect.* l. 7, c. 31.

INSCRI'PTIO (*Ant.*) branding, a punishment inflicted by the Romans on their run-away slaves. [vide *Inscripti*]

I'NSECT (*Ent.*) *insectum,* from *inseco,* to cut in, because the body of insects is commonly split into segments; any small living creature that creeps or flies, and that is either not divided into limbs and joints, as other creatures, but encompassed with rings and divisions capable of being parted without utterly destroying life, as worms, &c. or else divided between the head and body, as flies, bees, &c. Linnæus has separated those which fall under the first part of this definition, and placed them under a distinct class, named *Vermes,* Worms. [vide *Insecta*]

INSE'CTA (*Ent.*) the Fifth Class of animals into which Linnæus has divided the animal kingdom, comprehending those small animals which breathe through lateral spiracles, armed on all sides with bony skin, or covered with hair. This definition excludes worms which are commonly reckoned as insects, and are explained under the head of Entomology throughout this work. [vide *Entomology* and *Animal Kingdom*]

INSE'SSUS (*Med.*) another name for a vapour-bath, over which the patient sits.

IN'SIDE *guard* (*Mil.*) a guard with the broad-sword to secure the face and front of the body from a cut made at the inside position above the wrist.

INSIDI'ANS (*Med.*) an epithet for diseases which break out by surprize, without betraying any previous symptom.

INSIDIATO'RES *viarum* (*Archæol.*) way-layers.

INSI'GNIA (*Her.*) ensigns on arms.

IN SI'MUL *computasset* (*Law*) a writ or action of account that lies not for things certain, but only for things uncertain.—*In simul tenuit,* one species of the writ *formedon.*

INSINUA'TION (*Law*) the creeping into a man's mind or favour covertly; it is mentioned in statute *H.* 8, c. 5.—*Insinuation of a will* is in the civil law the first production of it, the leaving it in the hands of the Registrar.

TO INSI'ST (*Geom.*) the angles of any segment are said to insist or stand upon the arc of another segment. [vide *Geometry*]

INSITION (*Hort.*) another name for grafting.

INSOLA'TION (*Med.*) the digestion of any ingredient or mixed body by exposing it to the sun-beams. *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 10, c. 10; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 3, c. 9.

INSO'LVENCY (*Law*) the condition of one who is not able to satisfy his creditors.

INSOLVENT (*Law*) one who is in a state of insolvency.

INSPE'CTION (*Mil.*) a particular examination or survey, and also a superintendance, of which there are different kinds, as the *general Inspection,* the *regimental Inspection,* the *private Inspection of companies,* &c.

INSPECTION (*Law*) or *trial by inspection,* or *examination,* is when the judges of the court, upon the testimony of their own senses, decide the point in dispute.

INSPE'CTOR (*Mil.*) an officer whose duty it is to inspect regiments, companies, &c.

INSPE'XIMUS (*Law*) *i. e.* we have inspected; a word used in letters patent, being the same with exemplification, and called *inspeximus,* because it begins *rex omnibus,* &c. *inspeximus irrotulamentum, quarund' literar' patent',* &c.

INSPIRA'TION (*Anat.*) the taking in air or breath by the dilatation or widening the chest.

INSPIRATION (*Theol.*) the communication of the Holy Spirit to the minds of men, which is either extraordinary and miraculous, as in the case of the primitive converts, or it is the ordinary gift of the spirit, which has been promised to those who seek for it with sincerity of heart.

INSPISSA'TION (*Chem.*) the bringing a liquid to a thicker consistence by evaporating the thinner parts.

INSTA'LMENT (*Law*) a settlement, establishment, or sure placing in, as instalment in dignities.

INSTALMENT (*Com.*) the payment, or the time of payment, of different portions of money, which, by agreement of the parties, instead of being paid in the gross, are paid in different parts.

I'NSTANCE (*Law*) that which may be insisted in at one diet, or course of probation.

INSTA'NTER (*Law*) instantly.

INSTAURA'TA *terra* (*Archæol.*) land ready stocked or furnished with all things necessary to carry on the employment of a farmer.

INSTA'URUM (*Archæol.*) a stock of cattle.—*Instaurum ecclesiæ*, the vestments, plate, and all utensils belonging to a church.

I'NSTINCT (*Nat.*) an aptitude or disposition in any creature, which naturally qualifies it for the performance of certain actions.

INSTIRPA'RE (*Archæol.*) to plant or establish. *Brompt.* 385.

I'NSTITUTES (*Law*) a collection of the Roman laws made by order of Justinian; also certain works of Lord Chief Justice Coke, which are cited as the first, second, and third Institutes.

INSTITU'TION *to a benefice* (*Law*) the putting a clerk into the possession of the spiritualities of a benefice.

INSTITU'TIONS (*Med.*) the same as elements which teach the necessary *præcognita* to the practice of medicine or the cure of diseases.

IN'STRUMENT (*Law*) a public act or deed in writing drawn up between two or more parties, and containing several covenants agreed upon between them.

INSTRUME'NTAL (*Mus.*) an epithet for any performance by means of instruments, in distinction from vocal performance, or singing.

IN'SUCKEN *multures* (*Law*) the quantity of corn paid by those who are thirled to a mill.

INSUFFLA'TION (*Med.*) the blowing into any cavity.

IN'SULA'TE (*Archit.*) an epithet for a column or other edifice which stands alone.

IN'SULATED (*Elect.*) an epithet for bodies that are supported by electrics, or non-conductors, so that their communication with the earth is interrupted.

IN'SUPER (*Law*) a term used by the auditors of the exchequer in their accounts; as when so much is charged upon a person, as due on his account, they say so much remains *insuper* to such an accountant.

INSU'RANCE (*Com.*) a contract or agreement, by which one or more individuals engage to secure a party against the risk of loss happening from certain events marked out by the contract. The persons who enter into this contract are termed *insurers*, or, from the form of the instrument, which is signed by them alone, *underwriters*; and they in whose favour the insurance is made are called the *insured*, or *assured*; the sum of money paid for insurance is the *premium*; and the contract entered into, the *policy of insurance*.

INTA'CT (*Geom.*) an epithet for right lines, to which curves do continually approach without ever touching them.

INTA'GLIOS (*Sculp.*) precious stones engraven with the heads of great men, or inscriptions, &c. such as are set in rings, &c.

IN'TAKERS (*Archæol.*) persons on the borders of Scotland, who were the receivers of such booty as their accomplices, called *outparters*, used to bring in.

I'NTEGER (*Arith.*) a whole number, in distinction from a fraction.

INTEGE'RRIMUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a leaf having its margin or edge quite entire, without any notches.

IN'TEGRAL *number* (*Arith.*) the same as *Integer*.

INTEGRAL *calculus* (*Algeb.*) the finding of the integral from the differential, which answers to the inverse method of fluxions, or the finding the fluent to a given fluxion.

INTEGUME'NTA (*Anat.*) the integuments; a name commonly given to the *cuticula*, *cutis*, and *membrana adiposa*.

INTEMPE'RIES (*Med.*) a dyscracy, or ill habit of body.

INTE'NDANT (*Mil.*) one who has the inspection, conduct, or management of certain affairs; also the name of a governor in France.

INTE'NDMENT (*Law*) intention, as applied to criminal actions.

INTE'NSION (*Phil.*) or *intensity*, the degree or rate of the power or energy of any quality, as *remission* is decrease, or diminution.

INTE'NTION (*Med.*) that judgment or particular method of cure which a physician forms to himself from a due examination of symptoms.

INTENTIO'NE (*Law*) a writ against one who enters after the death of a tenant, and holds another out in the remainder or reversion. *F. N. B.* 203.

I'NTER *canem et lupum* (*Law*) words formerly used in appeals to signify the crime being done in the twilight. *Inter. Plac. de Trin.* 7 *Ed.* 1, *Rot.* 42; *Glouc. Plac. Cor. apud Nov. Castrum.* 24 *Ed.* 6, *Rot.* 6.

INTE'RCALARY (*Chron.*) in the Greek ἐμβόλιμος; an epithet for any portion of time which is taken into the year to adjust it to the course of the sun, as the odd day inserted in the leap-year.

INTERCALARY *days* (*Med.*) those days during the course of a distemper in which nature is excited to throw off her load unseasonably, as the 3d, 5th, 9th, 13th, and 19th.

INTERCAL'ATION (*Chron.*) the putting in a day in any month, as in the month of February in leap-year.

INTERCE'DENT (*Med.*) or *Intercedental Day*, an extraordinary critical day, caused by the violence of the disorder.

TO INTERCE'PT (*Math.*) a term applied to whatever is comprehended between two given points.

INTERCE'PTED *Axis* (*Conic*) or *Diameter*, the same as Absciss.

INTERCE'SSIO (*Ant.*) the interference of a tribune of the Roman people, to prevent the passing of a law in the senate, which was commonly done by the single word *veto*. *Varr. apud Gell.* l. 14; *Cic. de Leg.* l. 3, c. 9; *Dionys.* l. 8, 10, &c.; *Liv.* l. 7, c. 17; *Ascon. in. Cic.*

INTERCI'SI *Dies* (*Ant.*) a sort of half holidays among the Romans, one part of which was allotted to business and the other to religion. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 5, c. 4.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION (*Archit.*) the distance or space between the pillars of a building. [vide *Architecture*, and Plate No. III. (11)]

INTERCO'MMONING (*Law*) the feeding of cattle promiscuously on two adjoining commons.

INTERCO'STAL (*Anat.*) μεσοπλεύριος, intercostalis, from *inter*, between, and *costæ*, ribs; an epithet for any thing that lies between the ribs, as the—*Intercostal Arteries*, which run between the ribs.—*Intercostal Muscles*, which are divided into the *Intercostales externi et interni*, which are both now supposed to serve the office of raising the ribs during respiration; but in the opinion of Galen and the ancients, the external intercostals served to raise, and the internal to depress, the ribs.—*Intercostal Nerve*, a nerve proceeding from the spinal marrow and spreading itself in the belly, through all the bowels. *Gal. de Loc. Affect.* l. 5, c. 33.

INTERCOSTA'LIA (*Anat.*) μεσοπλεύρια, spaces between the ribs. *Ruff. Ephes.* l. 1, c. 11.

INTERCU'RRENT FEVERS (*Med.*) those which happen at different periods of the year, in distinction from those which happen at certain seasons only.

INTERDE'NTIUM (*Anat.*) the intervals between teeth of the same order.

I'NTERDICT (*Law*) a prohibition in the civil law, or the

Scotch law, equivalent to an injunction in the court of Chancery.

INTERDICTED *of Water and Fire* (*Law*) a judgment passed on those who were banished, whereby all persons were prohibited from receiving them into their houses, and affording them the use of water and fire, the two most necessary elements.

INTERDI'CTION (*Ecc.*) or *Interdict*, an ecclesiastical censure, prohibiting the administration of divine ceremonies, except the baptism of children, the sacrament of the Eucharist, and extreme unction at the point of death. This used formerly to be put in force by the Pope against such as had fallen under his displeasure, of which we have an instance in the reign of king John.

INTERDI'GITUM (*Med.*) a corn betwixt the toes, or a wart between the fingers. *Marcell. de Medicam. c.* 33.

INTERDU'CES (*Carpent.*) vide *Inter-ties.*

I'NTEREST (*Com.*) the legal profit or recompence allowed on loans of money, to be taken from the borrower by the lender.

INTEREST (*Arith.*) a rule by which the interest of money is computed for a given time at a given rate. It is either simple or compound.—*Simple Interest* is that which is counted and allowed upon the principal only.—*Compound Interest*, or Interest-upon-Interest, is that which is counted not only on the principal sum lent, but also for its interest as it becomes due at the end of each stated time of payment.

I'NTERESTED *Witness* (*Law*) one who is suspected or proved to have an interest in the concern upon which he proposes to give his testimony; such an one may be examined upon a *voir dire.*

INTERFE'MINEUM (*Anat.*) μεσοωμήριον, the perinæum, or space between the *anus* and *pudendum. Ruff. Ephes. de Appellat. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 16.

INTERFE'CTOR (*Astrol.*) a destroying planet placed in the eighth house of a figure, either five degrees before the cusp or twenty five after.

INTERJE'CTION (*Gram.*) an indeclinable part of speech, which serves to express the affections or passions of the mind.

INTERFOLIA'CEOUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for flowers or peduncles that are between opposite leaves which are placed alternately, as in *Asclepias.*

I'NTERIM (*Theol.*) i. e. in the meantime; a name given to the formula of doctrine tendered by the emperor Charles V. to the Protestants and Catholics.

INTE'RIOR (*Fort.*) an epithet for the polygon and talus. [vide *Polygon*, &c.]

INTERLA'CED (*Her.*) the same as *braced.*

INTERLI'NEARY *Bible* (*Lit.*) a bible which has one line of a Latin translation printed between every two lines of the Hebrew and Greek originals.

INTERLOCU'TION (*Law*) an intermediate sentence before a final decision.

INTERLO'CUTORY *Order* (*Law*) or *Decree*, that which does not decide the cause, but only settles some intervening matter relating to a cause.—*Interlocutory Judgment*, such as is given in the middle of a cause upon some plea proceeding on default, which is only intermediate and does not finally determine the suit, as in the Court of Chancery.

INTERLO'PERS (*Com.*) those who without legal authority intercept the trade of a company.

INTERLOCA'TION (*Husband.*) a lopping off branches to let in light between.

I'NTERLUDE (*Mus.*) part of a stage play; that which is sung or represented between the several acts.

INTERLU'NIUM (*Astron.*) the time in which the moon has no appearance or phases.

INTERLU'NIUS *morbus* (*Med.*) a name for the Epilepsy, so called because it was supposed to affect those who were born in the wane of the moon.

INTERME'WING (*Falcon.*) the mewing of a hawk from the first change of her coat till she turn white.

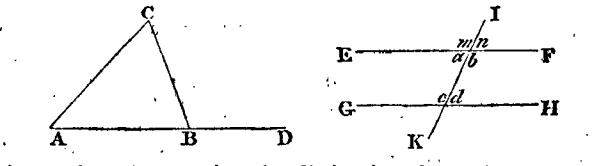
INTERMI'SSIONS (*Archit.*) the spaces between the wall and the pillars, or between one pillar and another.

INTERMI'TTENT *Fever* (*Med.*) a fever which comes at certain times and then abates a little.

INTERMITTENT *Stitch* (*Surg.*) a sort of stitch made at certain separate points in the sewing of a cross or traverse wound.

INTERMI'TTING *Pulse* (*Med.*) that which is stopped by the fit for a while and then beats again.

INTE'RNAL *Angles* (*Geom.*) αι εντος γωνιαι, the angles made within any figure by the sides of it. In a triangle, as A B C; the two angles A and C are peculiarly called



internal and opposite, in distinction from the external C B D, which is equal to both together, as demonstrated in Euclid's Elements, l. 1, prop. 32.—*Internal Angles*, between parallel lines, which are intersected by another right line, are those on each side the intersecting right line, as *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, formed between the parallels E F and G H on each side of the intersecting line I K.

INTERNO'DII (*Anat.*) the *Extensores Pollicis.*

INTERNO'DIUM (*Bot.*) the space contained between any two knots or joints of the stalk of a plant.

INTERNU'NTII DIES (*Med.*) critical days.

INTERNUNTIO (*Ecc.*) from the Italian *internuncio*; an agent for the court of Rome, in the courts of foreign princes where there is no express Nuntio.

INTE'RNUS *Musculus Auris* (*Anat.*) the inward muscle of the ear, lying in a channel of the bone called *Os petrosum.*

INTERO'SSEI *Musculi Manus* (*Anat.*) the muscles of the hands between the bones, which are divided into external and internal, and serve to extend the fingers into which they are inserted.—*Interossei Pedis*, seven muscles of the toes, which serve to extend the toes.

INTERPASSA'TION (*Med.*) the stitching of bags at certain distances, to prevent the drugs contained in them from falling together in a lump.

TO INTERPLE'AD (*Law*) in Latin *interplacitare*, in French *enterplaider*, to discuss or try a point; incidentally happening as it were before the principal cause can be tried.

INTERPOLA'TION (*Algeb.*) a mode of finding an intermediate term of a series, its place in the series being given.

INTERPOLATION (*Law*) the falsifying an original.

INTERRE'GNUM (*Polit.*) the space of time between the death or deposition of one king and the succession of another.

I'NTERREX (*Polit.*) he who governs while there is no king.

INTERROGA'TION, *Note of* (*Gram.*) a point of distinction thus expressed (?).

INTERRO'GATIVES (*Gram.*) certain particles which are made use of in asking a question.

INTERRO'GATORIES (*Law*) are particular questions in writing, demanded of witnesses brought in to be examined in a cause, especially in the Court of Chancery.

INTERRUPTE-PINNA'TUS (*Bot.*) interruptedly pinnated, an epithet for a leaf; *folium interrupte pinnatum*, a leaf having smaller leaflets between each pair of larger ones.

INTERRU'PTION (*Law*) is, in the Scotch Law, when during the course of prescription, the true proprietor claims his right.

INTERRUPTION (*Geom.*) the same as disjunction of proportion, marked thus (::); as B : C :: D : E, i. e. as B is to C, so is D to E.

INTERRU'PTUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a spike; *spica interrupta*, a spike divided by intervals of smaller flowers, as in *Mentha spicata*.

INTERSCAPULA'RIA (*Anat.*) the cavities between the Scapula and the Vertebræ.

INTERSCA'PULUM (*Anat.*) the spine of the Scapula.

INTERSCE'NDENT (*Algeb.*) an epithet for quantities when the exponents of their powers are radical quantities.

INTERSE'CANTS (*Her.*) pertransient lines that cut one another.

INTERSE'CTION (*Geom.*) the cutting of one line or plane by another.

INTERSE'PTUM (*Anat.*) κίων, the uvula and septum narium. *Gal. Introd.* c. 10; *Gorr. Def. Med. in voc.* κίων.

INTERSEPTUM is also the Latin name for the *diaphragm*.

INTERSO'ILING (*Husband.*) the laying one kind of earth upon another.

INTERSPINA'LES *Colli* (*Anat.*) small muscles of the neck, arising from the upper parts of each double spinal process of the neck.

INTERSTE'LLAR (*Astron.*) a term used to express those parts of the universe which are without and beyond our solar system.

INTER-TI'ES (*Carpent.*) or *interduces*, small pieces of timber which lie horizontally between the sommers.

INTERTI'GNIUM (*Archit.*) the interjoist or space between the mortise-holes of rafters and planks. *Vitruv.* l. 4, c. 2.

INTERTRANSVERSA'LES *Lumborum* (*Anat.*) four distinct small bundles of flesh, which fill up the spaces between the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins.

INTERTRI'GO (*Med.*) an excoriation of the parts about the anus, groins, axilla, &c. attended with inflammation and moisture. *Oribas. de Virtut. Simplic.* l. 2, &c.

I'NTERVAL (*Mus.*) διάστημα, the distance or difference between any two sounds, whereof one is grave and the other acute. Intervals are distinguished into simple, compound, true or false, consonant or dissonant. [vide *Music*]

INTERVERTEBRA'LES (*Anat.*) the muscles which draw the vertebræ nearer to each other.

INTE'STATE (*Law*) a person dying who has made no will or testament. There are two kinds of Intestates: those who die without making any will, and those who make a will and nominate executors, but they refuse to act. These are said to die *intestate*, and the ordinary commits administration.

INTE'STINA (*Anat.*) ἔντερα, intestines, from *intus*, within; the convoluted membranous tube that extends from the stomach to the anus, and serves to convey the fæces out of the body. They are divided into small and large.—*Small Intestines* consist of three portions, namely, the *Duodenum*, ἴκφυσις; the *Jejunum*, νῆσις; and the *Ileum*, εἰλεόν.—*Large Intestines* consist also of three portions, namely, the *Cæcum*, τυφλὸν; the *Colon*, κῶλον; and the *Rectum*, ἀπευθυσμένον, which proceeds in a straight line to the anus. The small intestines have internally folds, called *valvula conniventes*; and the large intestines have muscular bands: all have likewise fatty appendages, called *appendiculæ epiploicæ*. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appellat. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 27; *Gal. de Usu. Part.* l. 4, c. 17, 18, &c.; *Cels.* l. 4, c. 1; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 25, c. 1.

INTESTINA (*Ent.*) the First of the five Orders in the Class *Vermes* of the Linnean system, comprehending those animals which are the most simple in their structure, and live within other bodies. Some of them live in animals, as the *Ascarides*; *Fasciola*, or Gourd-worm; *Tænia*, the Tape-worm, &c. Some in the waters, as the *Hirudo*, or Leech, &c.: and some few in the earth, as the *Gordius*, or Hair-worm, which perforates clay so as to give a passage to springs; the *Lumbricus*, the Earthworm, which pierces the earth so as to admit the air and moisture, &c.

INTE'STINE *motion* (*Nat.*) a term applied to the motion which takes place in the corpuscles or component parts of fluids.

I'NTOL (*Law*) toll or custom paid for commodities bought in or sold out.

INTONA'TION (*Mus.*) the action of sounding the notes in the scale with the voice or any other given order of musical tones. This is either true or false, too high or too low, too sharp or too flat.

INTORSIO (*Bot.*) the twisting or bending of any part of a plant to one side or the other.

I'NTRADA (*Mus.*) Italian for an entry, much the same as a prelude or overture.

I'NTRADOS (*Archit.*) the interior and lower side or curve of an arch, in distinction from the *extrados*. [vide *Building*]

INTRA'NSITIVE (*Gram.*) an epithet for a verb whose action does not pass over to any object.

INTRA'RE *Mariscum* (*Archæol.*) to drain any low ground, and, by dykes, walls, &c. reduce it to herbage or pasture.

INTRE'NCHMENT (*Fort.*) any work that shelters a post against the attacks of an enemy.

I'NTRICATE (*Bot.*) an epithet for a *Surculus*, or shoot with numerous branches.

INTRICA'TUS (*Anat.*) a muscle of the ear, so called from its intricate folds.

INTRI'NSECI (*Med.*) painful disorders of the internal parts.

INTROCE'SSION (*Med.*) a depression or sinking of any parts inwards.

NTROMI'SSION (*Law*) in the Scotch Law, the assuming possession of property belonging to another, either on legal ground, or without any authority.

INTROSUSCE'PTION (*Med.*) a preternatural ingress of one portion of an intestine in another, or a reduplication of the intestine.

INTRU'SION (*Law*) a violent or unlawful seizing upon lands or tenements, void of a possessor, by one who has no right to them.—*Intrusion de Guard*, a writ that lay where the infant within age entered into his lands and held out his lord.

INTRUSIO'NE (*Law*) a writ that lay for one against an intruder.

I'NTSIA (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa instia* of Linnæus.

INTUMESCE'NTIÆ (*Med.*) the second Order of diseases in the Class *Cachexiæ* of Cullen's Nosology, comprehending those disorders which are attended with a swelling in any part of the body.

INTU'RN (*Sport.*) a term applied to wrestlers when one puts his thigh between the thighs of his adversary and lifts him up.

INTUS-SUSCE'PTIO (*Med.*) vide *Introsusceptio*.

I'NTYBUS (*Bot.*) the *Cichorium indivia* of Linnæus.

INVADIA'RE (*Archæol.*) to mortgage lands. *Mon: Angl.* tom. 1, p. 478.

INVADI'ATUS (*Law*) one who having been accused of some crime that is not fully proved is put *sub debita Fide-jussione*, i. e. is obliged to find sureties.

INVASIO'NES (*Law*) a name by which some titles, in the Inquisition of Serjeancies and Knight's fees, were distinguished in the reign of King John.

INVALI'D (*Mil.*) a person wounded or disabled in war, and unfit for further service.

INVE'CKED (*Her.*) an epithet for one of the lines of partition by which ordinaries are diversified, composed of semicircles that enter into the charge. [vide *Ingrailed*]

INVE'CTA *et illata* (*Law*) terms applied, in the Scotch Law, to articles subject to certain liens or services.

INVE'NTION (*Log.*) that part which supplies argument for disputation.

INVENTION (*Rhet.*) that part which consists in finding out proper means to pursuade. *Cic. de Invent.* l. 1, c. 7, &c.

INVENTIO'NES (*Archæol.*) a term used in old charters for Treasure-trove, i. e. money, or goods, found by any person, and not challenged by the owner.

I'NVENTORY (*Law*) an account or catalogue of goods or chattels of a party deceased.

IN VENTRE *sa mere* (*Law*) i. e. in the Mother's belly; a term applied to a child with which the mother is big at the time of her husband's death.

INVERECU'NDUM *Os* (*Anat.*) the *Os Frontis*, so called because it is supposed to be the seat of impudence.

INVERITA'RE (*Archæol.*) to verify, or make proof of a thing. *Leg. Inc.* c. 16.

I'NVERSE *Proportion* (*Math.*) or *Ratio*, ἀνάπαλιν λόγος, the assumption of the consequent for the antecedent, and the antecedent for the consequent; as if $a : b :: c : d$; then by inversion of ratios, as $b : a :: d : c$. *Euclid. Elem.* l. 5, def. 14.—*Inverse Method of Tangents*, the method of finding the curve belonging to a given tangent.

INVERSE *Rule of Three* (*Arith.*) a method of working the Rule of Three, which seems to be inverted, or the Rule of Three turned backwards.—*Inverse Method of Fluxions*, the method of finding fluents from the fluxions being given.

INVE'RSION (*Geom.*) *Invertendo*, or *by Inversion*, the changing antecedents into consequents, *et è contra*, in the terms of proportion. [vide *Inverse*]

INVERSION (*Rhet.*) a figure of rhetoric answering to the allegory, or ἀλληγορία of the Greeks, where words are taken in a sense different from, and sometimes contrary to, the literal meaning; as, in Horace, a ship taken for the state, the waves for civil tumults, &c. *Quintil.* l. 8, c. 6.

INVERSION *of the Uterus* (*Med.*) vide *Retroversion.*

INVE'RTED (*Her.*) an epithet for any thing turned the wrong way, as wings inverted, i. e. the points turned down.

INVE'RTENS *somnus* (*Bot.*) a term denoting the sleep of plants, during which the leaves are inverted.

TO INVE'ST (*Law*) vide *Investiture.*

TO INVEST *a Place* (*Mil.*) is said of any fortified town when all the leading avenues have been seized upon by hostile troops.

INVESTIGA'TION (*Math.*) the analytical way of demonstration.

INVE'STITURE (*Law*) the giving livery of seisin, i. e. putting into possession of an estate, &c.

INVITATO'RIA *et venitarium* (*Archæol.*) those psalms and hymns that were sung in the church to invite the people to prayer; they are mentioned in the statutes of St. Paul's church.

INU'LA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia Superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* imbricated.—COR. *compound* radiated.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindrical.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are principally perennials, as the *Inula helenium*, seu *Helenium*, Common Inula, native of Japan.—*Inula oculus Christi, Aster*, seu *Conyza*, Hoary Inula, native of Austria.—*Inula salicina*, seu *Bubonium*, Willow-leaved Inula, native of Germany, &c. The following are the principal annuals:—*Inula Pulicaria*, seu *Erigeron*, Trailing Inula, or Flea Bane.—*Inula Indica*, Indian Inula, native of the East Indies.—*Inula undulata*, Wave-leaved Inula, native of Egypt, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

INULA is also the *Perdicium radiale* of Linnæus.

INULO'IDES (*Bot.*) the *Conyza pedunculata* of Linnæus.

INUNDA'TÆ (*Bot.*) the name of the forty-fifth order in Linnæus' Fragments of a Natural Method.

INVOCA'TION (*Poet.*) an address to a superior being, particularly by poets to their favourite muse, which is reckoned the third part of the narration.

I'NVOICE (*Com.*) a particular account of the value, custom, charges, &c. of any goods sent by a merchant to his correspondent in another country.—*Invoice Tare*, the weight of the cask, bag, &c. in which the goods mentioned in the invoice are contained.

INVOLUCRA'TUS (*Bot.*) involucred, or having an involucre; an epithet for whorls, umbels, &c.

INVOLU'CRUM (*Anat.*) a name for membranes in general which cover any part of the body, particularly the *Involucrum Cordis*, which is the same as the *Pericardium.*

INVOLUCRUM (*Bot.*) involucre, a sort of calyx remote from the flower, particularly in the umbel. [vide *Calyx*]

INVOLUCE'LLUM (*Bot.*) an involucret, a little, or partial involucre.

INVO'LUNTARY (*Med.*) an epithet for any natural excretion which happens through debility, or want of power to restrain it.

INVOLUNTARY *Homicide* (*Law*) differs from excusable homicide by misadventure in this, that the latter always happens in the performance of some lawful act; but the former is the consequence of an unlawful act.

I'NVOLUTE (*Geom.*) a name for a figure, or curve, which is traced by the outer extremity of a string as it is folded or wrapped upon another figure. [vide *Evolute*]

INVOLU'TION (*Math.*) the raising of powers from a given root as distinguished from evolution; thus, suppose the number 3 to be involved, or raised to a cube, then $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$ is the involution of that number, i. e. the multiplying of it into itself twice, and so on with any other numbers.

INVOLU'TUS (*Bot.*) involuted; an epithet for a sort of foliation, or vernation; *foliatio involuta*, when the leaves within the bud have their edges rolled spirally inwards. [vide *Buds*]

INVO'LVULUS (*Ent.*) the name of a sort of worm found on vine-leaves.

TO INU'RE (*Archæol.*) to take effect, as "The pardon *inureth.*" *Staundf. Prær.* fol. 40.

INU'STION (*Med.*) is sometimes used to signify dry and parching weather.

INUSTION (*Surg.*) an application of the cautery.

JOA'NNITICKS (*Ecc.*) an order of monks distinguished by the figure of a chalice, which they wear on their breasts.

JOB'S-TEARS (*Bot.*) the *Coix Lachryma* of Linnæus, a perennial.

JO'BBER (*Com.*) one who buys and sells cattle for others.

JOCA'LIA (*Law*) in French *joyaux*, jewels, so called from *jocus*, or *joculus*, signifying any thing that pleases; a term applied to those things which are ornaments to women, as diamonds, ear-rings, bracelets, &c.

JOCA'RIUS (*Archæol.*) a jester.

JO'CELET (*Law*) a little farm, or manor.

JO'CUS *partitus* (*Law*) is when two proposals are made, and a man hath liberty to choose which he will. *Bract.* l. 4, tract. 1, c. 32.

IO'DES (*Med.*) ἰώδης, from ἰος, verdigrise; green matter thrown off by vomiting.

I'ODATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the combination of iodic acid with salifiable bases; as the Iodate of Ammonia of potash, of soda, &c.

IO'DIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid formed by the combination of iodine with oxygen.

I'ODIDE (*Chem.*) a substance formed by the union of iodine with any of the metals; as the Iodide of mercury, which is a beautiful red powder.

I'ODINE (*Chem.*) a substance discovered in 1811, which is obtained principally from kelp. It is solid, of a black me-

tallic lustre, has an acrid taste, and an odour like that of chlorine; but much weaker. From the combination of Iodine with oxygen is formed the acid called *Iodic Acid;* from its union with any metals is formed a substance called *Iodide*, as the *Iodide of Mercury*, &c.; and from its union with any saliable base are formed the salts called *Iodates*, as the *Iodate of Ammonia, Potash*, &c.

JOHNSO'NIA (*Bot.*) the *Callicarpa Americana* of Linnæus.

JOI'NANT (*Her.*) vide *Conjoined.*

JOI'NDER *in Action* (*Law*) the coupling, or joining of two in an action. *F. N. B.—Joinder of demurrer*, a demurrer in which the plaintiff and defendant's counsel agree to join issue in matter of fact.

JOI'NDURE *of Issue* (*Law*) when both parties tender their issue in the same form of words; namely, that "Of this he puts himself upon the country," and the like.

JOI'NER (*Carpent.*) a worker in wood, who assembles and fits together various parts, or members. He is distinguished from the common house carpenter, both by the smallness and fineness of his work.

JOINERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) was incorporated in 1570. The armorial ensigns of the joiners are "*Gules*, a chevron, *argent*, between two pair of compasses above, and a sphere in base, *or;* on a chief of the third, two roses of the first, and between them a pale, *sable*, charged with an escallop shell of the second.

JOINT (*Anat.*) vide *Articulus.*

JOINT (*Bot.*) vide *Articulus.*

JOINT (*Law*) an epithet applied to several objects, as *Joint Actions.* [vide *Joinder in Action*]—*Joint Fines*, where a whole vill is to be fined.—*Joint indictments*, where several are included in the same indictments.—*Joint lives*, i. e. as long as two persons are living at the same time.—*Joint Tenants*, they who hold lands or tenements by one title.

JOINT *Stock* (*Com.*) a stock, or fund, formed by the union of several shares from different persons.

JOINT (*Carpent.*) the place where one board or member is joined to another; as a mortise-joint, a dove-tail joint, &c.

JOINT (*Build.*) the separation between the stones which is filled up with mortar, or cement.

JOINTED-GLASS-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Salicornia herbacea* of Linnæus.

JOINTED, *articulatus*, is also an epithet for a root, stem, &c. which is separated by joints.

JOI'NTER (*Carpent.*) a sort of plane to smooth boards with.

JOI'NTIVES (*Build.*) laths joined together, or placed so close that the plaster may be conveniently spread over.

JOI'NTURE (*Law*) a settlement of lands and tenements made to a woman in consideration of marriage; so called either because it is granted, *ratione junctura in matrimonio*, or because land in frank-marriage was given jointly to husband and wife.

JOISTS (*Carpent.*) pieces of timber framed into the girders and sommers, on which the boarding of floors is laid. They are—*Common Joists*, which are framed level or flush with the upper surface of the girders.—*Trimming Joists*, which are framed into two other joists that other joists may be framed into them.—*Binding Joists*, which are laid across from girder to girder.—*Bridging Joists*, which are laid parallel to the binding joists.—*Ceiling Joists*, which are turned into the binding joists, and are generally made slender, having but little weight to bear.

JOLS (*Mar.*) French for certain barges used in Denmark and Russia.

JO'LITHUS (*Bot.*) another name for the *Byssus* of Linnæus.

JONCQUE'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 4 *Pentagynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* pentagonal; *styles* none; *stigmas* five.—PER. *capsule* nearly globose; *seeds* five.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the—*Joncquetia guianensis*, native of Guiana.

JONDRA'BA (*Bot.*) the *Biscutella auriculata* of Linnæus.

IO'NIC *Order* (*Archit.*) the second order of columns among the Greeks, which was invented in imitation of the proportions and dress of women, as the Doric was in imitation of those of men. It derives its name from the Ionians, by whom it is said to have been invented. [vide *Architecture*]

IONIC *Dialect* (*Gram.*) a manner of speech peculiar to, or derived from, the Ionians.

IONIC *Mood* (*Mus.*) a light and airy sort of music among the ancients consisting of soft and melting strains.

I'ONIS (*Med.*) from *ἰον*, a violet; a carbuncle of a violet colour.

JONQUI'L (*Bot.*) the *Narcissus jonquil* of Linnæus.

JONTHLA'SPI (*Bot.*) the *Alyssum incanum* of Linnæus.

JO'NTHUS (*Med.*) *ἴονθος*, a little hard callous swelling, in the skin of the face, called by the Latins *Varus.*

IO'TA (*Gram.*) a tittle, or point.

IOTACI'SMUS (*Med.*) from *ἰῶτα*; a defect in the organs of speech, which prevents a person from pronouncing certain letters.

JO'UI (*Med.*) a restorative alimentary liquor prepared in Japan.

JOVI'NIANISTS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the fourth century, so called from one Jovinian, a monk of Milan, who, among other impieties, denied the virginity of the Blessed Virgin. *S. Ambros.* epist. 42; *S. August. de Hæres.* c. 82; *S. Hieron. cont. Jovin.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 382, &c.

JOU'RNAL (*Lit.*) any periodical work, whether published daily, weekly, or monthly, &c. which gives an abstract of daily transactions, works published, and the like.

JOURNAL (*Com.*) a book used in Merchants' Accounts, wherein every particular is posted out of the Waste Book.

JOURNAL (*Mar.*) a book wherein is kept an account of the ship's way at sea, the changes of the wind, and other occurrences.

JOU'RNEY (*Law*) the money which is coined within a certain period; a journey of gold is fifteen pounds weight; a journey of silver sixty pounds.

JOURNEY (*Husband.*) a day's work in ploughing, sowing, &c.

JOURNEY-CHOPPERS (*Com.*) sellers of yarn by retail.—*Journey-Man* is properly one who works by the day, but is generally applied to such as work under a master.

JO'WLLOPPED (*Her.*) or *jellopped*, an epithet for the gills of a cock when of a different tincture from the head.

JOYS *of the Planets* (*Astrol.*) certain dignities which happen to the planets by being in the place of a planet of like quality or condition, or when they are in a house agreeably to their own nature.

IPECACUA'NHA (*Bot.*) the *Viola ipecacuanha* of Linnæus, from which it was supposed that the medicinal root known by that name was procured; but the medicinal ipecacuanha is now considered to be the *Callicocca ipecacuanha.*

IPOMŒ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1, *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-toothed.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* globose.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* subovate.

Species. The species are principally annuals, as the—*Ipomœa quamoclit, Quamoclit, Convolvulus, Jasminum, Alterum, Flos cardinalis*, seu *Isjuria*, Wing-leaved Ipomœa.—*Ipomœa rubia*, seu *Polemonium*, Upright Ipomœa, native of Carolina.—*Ipomœa lacunosa*, seu *Scammonia*,

Starry Ipomœa, native of Virginia.—*Ipomœa bona nox*, seu *Smilax*, Prickly Ipomœa, native of the West Indies. But the *Ipomœa glaucifolia*, Glaucous Ipomœa, is a perennial, native of Mexico. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist. Plant.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

IPOMŒA is also the *Convolvulus verticulatus* of Linnæus.

IPS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Silpha*, consisting of those species which have the lip emarginate, and the jaw bifid.

I'RA (*Bot.*) seu *Bilari*, the *Cyprus Ira* of Linnæus.

I'RESINE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 5 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* none; *stigmas* two.

Species. The single species is a perennial, as the *Iresine celosia*, seu *Amaranthus*, native of Jamaica.

IRESINE is also the *Illecebrum Javanicum*.

I'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Cyprus iria* of Linnæus.

IRI'DIUM (*Chem.*) a metallic substance obtained from crude *Platina* by dissolving it in nitro-muriatic acid.

I'RIO (*Bot.*) the *Erysimum officinale* of Linnæus.

IRIO'RI (*Bot.*) the *Roridula dentata* of Linnæus.

I'RIPA (*Bot.*) the *Cynometria uniflora* of Linnæus.

I'RIS (*Anat.*) ἶρις, the fibrous circle next the pupil of the eye, distinguished for the variety of its colours. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. hum. Corp.* l. 1, c. 5.

IRIS (*Bot.*) the name of a plant, so called from the iris, or rainbow, which it resembles in the diversity of its colours. All the species of the iris were reckoned of a heating and attenuating quality. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 7, c. 12; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 1; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 6; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 11; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

IRIS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathes* bivalved.—COR. six-parted.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* simple; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seed* large.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Iris pseudacorus Acorus*, seu *Pseudo Iris*, Common Yellow, or Water Iris.—*Iris pumila*, seu *Chamœiris*, Dwarf Iris.—*Iris plumaria*, seu *Morea*, Feathered Iris.—*Iris xiphium*, seu *Xiphium*, Bulbose Iris.—*Iris fœtidissima*, seu *Xyris*, Stinking Iris.—*Iris sisyrinchium*, seu *Sisyrinchium*, Crocus-rooted Iris.—*Iris tuberosa*, seu *Hermodactylus*, Snaked-headed Iris. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

IRIS is also the *Morœa iriopetella* of Linnæus.

I'RON (*Min.*) *ferrum*, one of the most useful and universal of all metals, which is distinguished for its hardness, elasticity, and magnetic properties. It is attracted by the magnet, and acquires, under various conditions, the property of attracting other iron. Pure iron is of a whitish-grey colour, of a fibrous texture, and a specific gravity varying from 7·6 to 7·8. It is extremely infusible, but may be so softened by heat that different pieces may be united together by the process called *welding*. [vide *Ferrum* and *Chemistry*]

IRON (*Chem.*) is called *Mars*, and represented by this character ♂.

I'RON-MONGER (*Com.*) a dealer in iron.

I'RON-MONGERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) was incorporated in 1462. Their armorial ensigns are "*Argent*, on a chevron, *gules*, between three gads of steel, *azure*, as many pair of shackles, *or*."

I'RON-MOULDS (*Min.*) certain yellow lumps of earth, or stone, found in chalk pits.

IRON-MOULDS (*Chem.*) certain spots in linen which are left from stains of ink.

IRONS, *Clerk of the* (*Law*) an officer in the mint, whose business it is to take charge of the irons that they may be kept fit for working.

I'RON-WOOD (*Bot.*) the *Fagara pterota* of Linnæus.—Iron-Wort, the *Galeopsis sudanum*.

I'RONY (*Rhet.*) εἰρωνεία, which Cicero calls *dissimulatio*, a figure of speech by which the orator conceals his censures under a show of praise. *Aristot. Rhet. ad Alexand.* c. 22; *Cic. de Orat.* l. 3, c. 52; *Quintil. Instit.* l. 9, c. 2; *Herodian. Hermog.* περὶ ἰδ.

IRRADIA'TION (*Nat.*) the emission of subtile effluvia in all directions like the rays of the sun.

IRRA'TIONAL *lines* (*Math.*) such as are incommensurable to a rational line.—*Irrational quantities*, those which are not commensurable to a given quantity.—*Irrational roots*, the same as surd roots.

IRREDU'CIBLE *Case* (*Algeb.*) that case of cubic equations where the root, according to Cardan's Rule, appears under an impossible or imaginary form, and yet is real.

IRRE'GULAR (*Math.*) an epithet for any thing deviating from the common forms, or rules, as an irregular fortification, an irregular building, &c.—*Irregular Figures* are those, whether plane or solid, whose sides as well as angles are not all equal, and similar among themselves.

IRREGULA'RIS (*Bot.*) irregular, an epithet for a corolla which wants uniformity in size, proportion, &c. of the parts of the border.

IRREGULA'RITY (*Law*) an impediment, in the canon law, to the taking of orders, as being base-born, notoriously guilty of any crime, maimed, much deformed, &c.

IRREPLE'VIABLE (*Law*) an epithet for any thing that neither may nor ought to be replevied, or delivered on sureties.

I'RRITANCY (*Law*) the becoming void, in the Scotch Law.—*Irritant Clause* is a clause by which certain acts specified in a deed are declared to be null and void.

IRSIO'LA (*Bot.*) the *Cissus Scyciodes* of Linnæus.

IRUCA'HA (*Bot.*) a large tree in India, which bears a fruit like a pear.

I'SAGOGE (*Lit.*) εἰσαγωγὴ, a term sometimes used to denote an introductory treatise, as the Isagoge of Porphyry to the Analytics of Aristotle.

I'SAGON (*Geom.*) εἰσαγώνιος, an epithet for a geometrical figure having equal angles.

I'SAROS (*Bot.*) another name for the *Arum*.

ISA'TIS (*Bot.*) ἰσάτις, a plant, now called *woad*, from which a dye is extracted. The plant was reckoned dicutient and vulnerary. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 215; *Plin.* l. 20, c. 7; *Oribas. Med. Collect.* l. 11; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 1; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

ISATIS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 1 *Siliculosa*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. four-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* none; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *silicle* oblong; *seeds* single.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Isatis lusitanica*, Portugal Woad.—*Isatis Armenia*, American Woad.—*Isatis Ægyptiaca*, Egyptian Woad. But the *Isatis tinctoria*, seu *Glastum*, Dyer's Woad, is a biennial. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tournef. Inst.*

ISATIS is also the *Indigofera tinctoria* of Linnæus.

I'SCA (*Med.*) ἴσκα, a sort of fungous excrescence which adhered to oaks and hazels, and was used by the ancients as a sort of cautery. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 6, c. 49; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

ISCHÆ'MON (*Med.*) from ἴσχω, to restrain, and αἷμα, the

blood; a name for any medicine which restrains the blood.

ISCHÆ'MUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* two-flowered. — COR. *glume* bivalve.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* two; *stigmas* oblong.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. The principal species are the—*Ischæmum importunum*, a perennial.—*Ischæmum rugosum*, an annual, &c.

ISCHÆMUM is also the *Panicum sanguinale* of Linnæus.

I'SCHAS (*Bot.*) a dried fig.

ISCHIA'DICUS (*Med.*) vide *Ischias*.

I'SCHIAS (*Med.*) ἰσχιὰς, the *sciatica*, or rhuematic affection of the hip-joint. *Aret. de Sign. et Caus. acut. Morb.* l. 2, c. 11; *Gal. Def. Med.*; *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 1, c. 6.

ISCHIAS (*Anat.*) a branch of the crural vein, which is either major or minor.

ISCHIA'TOCELE (*Med.*) from ἰσχίον, the hip, and κήλη, a rupture; an intestinal rupture through the sciatic ligaments.

I'SCHIOCELE (*Med.*) vide *Ischiatocele*.

ISCHIO-COCCYGÆ'US (*Anat.*) vide *Coccygæus*.

I'SCHIUM (*Anat.*) ἰσχίον, a bone of the *pelvis* of the *fœtus*, and part of the *Os Innominatum* in adults. Homer calls the head of the *femur* the Ischion. Pollux gives the same name to the ligament which retains the thigh in the *acetabulum*. *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 4, c. 10; *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1; *Gall. Com.* 2. *in Hippocrat. de Fract.*; *Poll. Onom.* l. 1; *Cæl. Aurel. de Morb. Curat.* l. 4, c. 3; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

ISCHNOPHO'NIA (*Med.*) ἰσχνοφωνία, from ἰσχνὸς, slender, and φωνὴ, the voice; a shrillness of voice; but more frequently taken for a hesitation, or stammering.

ISCHNÓ'TES (*Med.*) vide *Ischnophonia*.

ISCHURETICA (*Med.*) from ἰσχυρία, an ischury; medicines which cure a suppression of urine.

ISCHU'RIA (*Med.*) ἰσχυρία, an ischury, or suppression of urine. *Gal. Def. Med.*; *Aet. Tetrab.* 3, serm. 3, c. 21; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

ISCHURIA, a genus of diseases, Class *Locales*, Order *Epischeses*, in Cullen's Nosology.

I'SERINE (*Min.*) a sort of stone; an ore of Titanium.

ISE'RTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Isert, a German Botanist, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* six-cleft.—PER. *pome* subglobulose; *seeds* several.

Species. The single species, the *Isertia coccinea*, seu *Guettarda*, is a tree.

I'SINGLASS (*Chem.*) a kind of fish-glue used in physic, and in clearing of wines.

I'SLAND (*Geog.*) a piece of land surrounded altogether by water.

ISLES (*Archit.*) vide *Aisles*.

ISNA'RDIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from M. A. Isnard, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* bell-shaped. — COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* simple; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *capsule* four-cornered; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species, the *Isnardia palustris, Dantia, Ocymophyllum, Glaux*, seu *Alsine*, is an annual, and native of Italy.

ISO'CHRONAL *Line* (*Geom.*) that in which a heavy burden is supposed to descend without any acceleration.

ISO'CHRONE *Vibrations of a Pendulum* (*Mech.*) such as are made in equal times.

ISO'CHRONOS (*Med.*) ἰσόχρονος, isochronal; an epithet for pulses that are of equal duration. *Gal. de Puls.*

ISOCO'LON (*Gram.*) ἰσόκωλον, a term applied to two sentences that are of equal length.

ISO'DOMON (*Archit.*) ἰσοδόμων, a form of building where every thing is equally straight.

ISŒ'TES (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 1 *Filices*.

Generic Character. CAL. *scale* cordate. — COR. .... —STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ovate.—PER. *capsule* subovate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Isœtes lacustris, Calamaria*, seu *Subularia*, Common Quillwort.—*Isœtes coromandelina*, Coromandel Quillwort, &c.

ISOMŒ'RIA (*Med.*) ἰσομοιρία, signifies, according to Hippocrates, an equality of the seasons.

ISOMŒRIA (*Algeb.*) a term used by Vieta to denote the freeing from fractions, which is done by reducing all the fractions to a common denominator, and then multiplying each member of the equation by that common denominator, that is rejecting it out of them all. *Viet. de Emendat. Æquat.* c. 4.

ISO'NOMY (*Polit.*) ἰσονομία, an equality of the laws.

ISOPERIME'TRICAL *Figures* (*Geom.*) such as have equal perimeters, or circumferences.

ISOPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) the *Bupleurum isophyllum* of Linnæus.

ISOPY'RUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 7 *Polygynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germs* ovate; *styles* simple; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. *capsules* several; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are the—*Isopyrum thalictroides*, seu *Thalictrum, Ranunculus*, seu *Aquilegia*, Meadow-rue-leaved Isopyrum, a perennial.—*Isopyrum fumaroides*, seu *Helleborus*, Fumatory-leaved Isophyrum, an annual.

ISO'RA-MUNE (*Bot.*) a tree of Malabar.

ISO'SCELES (*Geom.*) ἰσοσκελὲς, the name of a triangle having two sides or legs equal. According to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid's elements, the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another.

ISOSTE'MONES (*Bot.*) a name given by Haller to one of his classes of plants.

ISO'TONI (*Med.*) an epithet for fevers which retain an equal degree of strength during the whole of the paroxysm. *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 1.

I'SPIDA (*Orn.*) vide *Alcedo*.

I'SSUANT (*Her.*) an epithet for a lion or other beast coming out of the bottom line of any chief or fess, as *fig.* 1, "He beareth *azure*, on a chief, *or*, a demi-lion issuant, *gules*,

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

name *Markham*." When any animal arises out of the midst of an ordinary, it is said to be naissant, as *fig.* 2. [vide *Naissant*]

I'SSUE (*Law*) signifies, 1. The children begotten between a man and his wife. 2. The profits arising from lands, tenements, fines, &c. 3. The point of matter issuing out of allegations and pleas of the plaintiff and defendant, upon which the parties join, and put their cause to the trial of a jury. Issues are of two kinds, upon Matter of Fact, and Matter of Law.—*Issue in Fact* is where the plaintiff and

defendant have agreed upon a point to be tried.—*Issue in Law* is where there is a demurrer to a declaration, plea, &c. and a joinder to a demurrer, which is to be determined by the Judges. Issues in point of Fact are either general or special.—*General Issue* is that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant hath done any such thing as the plaintiff lays to his charge. Not Guilty is the General Issue in all criminal cases.—*Special Issue* is that when special matters being alleged by the defendant in his defence, both parties join thereon, as in action of assault and battery, where the defendant pleads that the plaintiff struck first. 1 *Inst.* 71, 72, 126, &c.—*Feigned Issue*, vide *Feigned Action*.

ISSUE (*Med.*) *Fonticulus*, a small artificial aperture to give vent to noxious humours in the body.

I'SSUES (*Mil.*) certain sums of money which are imprested into the hands of agents, &c. for the payment of the army. When these sums exceed the expenditure, they are called *over-issues*; and when they are less, they are *under-issues*. They are also sums of money paid to public accountants for the public service, as the *regimental Issues* paid by regimental agents, acting under the authority of their respective colonels.

ISSUES (*Fort.*) outlets or passages from a fortified town, place, or camp.

I'STHMIAN *Games* (*Ant.*) ἰσθμία, Games celebrated in the Isthmus of Corinth, from which they took their name. They were celebrated either every three, four, or five years, according to the account of different writers. Memorials of these, as well as the other public games, are preserved on ancient medals. [vide *Actian*] *Polyb.* l. 2, c. 12; *Poll. Onom.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 5; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Paus. in Corinth.*; *Vaill. Numis. Græc.*

I'STHMION (*Anat.*) from ἰσθμὸς, an isthmus; the narrow passage between the mouth and the gullet; the fauces.

I'STHMUS (*Anat.*) the same as *Isthmion*.—*Isthmus vieussenii*, the ridge surrounding the oval Fossa, or the remains of the *foramen ovale*, in the right auricle of the human heart.

ISTHMUS (*Geog.*) a little neck of land joining a peninsula to a continent.

ITA'IBA (*Bot.*) the *Hymenæa bourbaril* of Linnæus.

ITA'LIC (*Print.*) an epithet for a kind of letter which is used much, by way of distinction from the Roman, as in the word *Hymenæa* in the line above.

ITCH (*Med.*) *Psora*, a disease in the skin. [vide *Psora*]

ITCH-MITE (*Ent.*) the *Acarus exulcerans* of Linnæus, a small white insect with reddish legs, found in the small pellucid vessicles of the hands and feet of persons infected with the itch, which is supposed to be the cause of the disorder.

I'TEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* permanent; *stigmas* two.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* small.

Species. The two species are shrubs, as the—*Itea virginica*, seu *Diconangia*, Virginian Itea.—*Itea Cyrella*, seu *Cyrella*, Entire-leaved Itea.

I'TEM (*Com.*) signifies literally also, and is used in accounts to denote, a separate article.

ITERA'RIUM (*Surg.*) vide *Itinerarium*.

ITHYNTE'RION (*Ant.*) ἰθυντήριον, the staff of laurel which prophets usually carried in their hands, that was otherwise called σκῆπτρον. *Hesychius*.

ITI'NERANT *Justices* (*Law*) justices formerly sent into divers countries to hear and determine causes, especially those which were pleas of the crown.

ITINERA'RIUM (*Surg.*) an instrument which, being fixed in the urinary passage, shows the sphincter or neck of the bladder, for the more sure making of the incision in the operation for the stone.

ITI'NERARY (*Lit.*) any book which serves as a guide to travellers, by pointing out the roads, distances, and places, &c. by the way.

I'VA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 5 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. *compound* convex.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* two; *stigmas* acute.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are the *Iva annua*, Annual Iva.—*Iva frutescens*, *Parthenium*, seu *Pseudo-Elichrysum*, Shrubby Iva, or Bastard Jesuit's Bark.

IVA is also the *Teucrium paniculatum*.

JU'BILATE (*Ecc.*) a monk, canon, or doctor, who has been fifteen years a professor.

JU'BILEE (*Theol.*) from the Hebrew יובל, a ram's horn; a year of rejoicing celebrated every fiftieth year among the Jews, in commemoration of their deliverance out of Egypt. This festival, according to Buxtorf, was called the Jubilee or Ram's Horn, because the proclamation of it was made with that instrument.

JUBILEE (*Ecc.*) was a solemnity instituted by the Popes at different times. Pope Boniface VIII. ordered it to be observed every hundred years, Clement VI. every fiftieth year, and Pope Sextus VI. every twenty-fifth year.

JU'CCA *Peruana* (*Bot.*) the *Jatropha manihot*.

JU'CKING *Time* (*Sport.*) the season of going to the haunts of partridges early in the morning or evening, to listen for the call of the cock partridge.

JU'DAISM (*Theol.*) the rites, customs, and doctrine of the Jews.

JUDAI'SMUS (*Law*) signified originally, 1. A mortgage or usury. 2. The mansion or residence of the Jews in any town. *Ex Magno. Rot. Pipæ de Anno* 9 *Ed.* 2.

JU'DAS *Tree* (*Bot.*) the *Cercis siliquastrum* of Linnæus.

JU'DEX *Quæstionis* (*Ant.*) was a person in the Roman courts deputed by the Prætor to manage trials; the Prætor himself transacting only the most important concerns. This magistrate is sometimes called *Princeps Judicum*. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 76, &c.; *Sigon. de Jud.* l. 2, c. 5.—*Judices selecti* were persons summoned by the Prætor to give their verdict in criminal matters as juries do now. *Sigon. de Jud.* l. 1, &c.; *Pollet. For. Rom.* l. 5, c. 7, &c.

JUDGE-MA'RTIAL (*Mil.*) *Judge-Advocate*, or *Advocate-General*, the supreme judge in martial laws, as to the jurisdiction and powers of military courts.

JU'DGES (*Law*) chief magistrates in the law appointed to execute justice in civil and criminal causes. In England they are twelve in number; namely, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench and Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the three Puisne, i. e. younger or inferior Judges of the two former courts, and the three Puisne Barons of the latter; to whom may be added the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor.—*Judge Lateral* is one who sits on the bench with another judge.

JU'DGEMENT (*Law*) the sentence of the law pronounced by the court upon the matter contained in the record. It may be given in four distinct cases; namely, 1. Upon default, if the defendant puts in no plea, when judgment is said *to go by default*. 2. By confession, when the defendant acknowledges the action. 3. Upon demurrer, in case the defendant, in an action of debt, pleads a bad plea in bar, and the plaintiff demurs upon it, when the court gives judgment for the plaintiff to recover his debt, costs, and damages. 4. On trial of the issue, where the court gives damages without writ of inquiry. Judgments are either interlocutory or final.—*Interlocutory Judgments* are such as

are given in the middle of a cause upon some plea, proceeding, &c. as on default, which is only intermediate, and doth not finally determine the suit.—*Final Judgments* put an end altogether to the action.—*Arrest of Judgment.* [vide *Arrest*]

JUDGMENT *of God* (*Archæol.*) a name given by our ancestors to the Ordeal Trial by Battle and the like.

JU'DGER (*Law*) a name given in Cheshire to any one in a town who has served a jury there.

JU'DGING (*Log.*) a faculty or operation of the mind, by which it pronounces immediately on the agreement or disagreement of two ideas set before it.

JUDICATO'RES *Terrarum* (*Law*) persons in the county Palatine of Chester who, on a writ of error in Chancery, are to consider on the judgment given there, and reform it.

JUDICATO'RIUS (*Med.*) a term originally applied to a synocha of four days, because its termination may certainly be foreseen.

JU'DICATURE (*Law*) a judge's place or office.—*Court of Judicature*, an assembly of judges and other officers for the trying and determining causes.

JU'DICES (*Ant.*) vide *Judex.*

JUDI'CIAL (*Law*) an epithet for what appertains to the judicature, or the proceeding of a court, as—*Judicial Decisions, Opinions*, or *Determinations*, the sentiments of the judges delivered in causes that come before them, which constitute the decree or judgment of the court. *Hale Hist. Com. Law.* 68, 69.—*Judicial Power*, the power or authority vested in judges.—*Judicial Writs*, the *Capias*, and all others subsequent to the original writ, not issuing out of Chancery, but from the court into which the original was returnable.

JUDICIAL *Astrology* (*Astrol.*) a science which pretends to judge of, and foretel future events, by observing the motions, &c. of the heavenly bodies.

JUGA'LE *Os* (*Anat.*) another name for the *Os malæ*, or Cheek-Bone.

JUGA'LIS *Sutura* (*Anat.*) the suture by which the *os jugale* is articulated to the upper jaw-bone.

JUGLA'NDI *affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Hippomane mancinella* of Linnæus.

JU'GLANS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 7 *Polyandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. in the male flower, *ament* cylindrical; *perianth* elliptic. CAL. in the female; *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* many.—COR. one-petalled.—PIST. *germ* oval; *style* short; *stigmas* two.—PER. *drupe* dry; *seed* nut very large.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Juglans regia*, seu *Nux juglans*, Common Walnut-Tree.—*Juglans alba*, White Walnut-Tree.—*Juglans nigra*, Black Walnut-Tree.—*Juglans oblonga*, Oblong Fruited Walnut-Tree. *Juglans angustifolia*, Narrow-leaved Walnut-Tree.

JU'GULA (*Astron.*) another name for the constellation Orion, or rather a star near the shoulder of Orion. *Festus.*

JU'GULAR *Veins* (*Anat.*) *Venæ jugalares*, from *jugulum*, the throat; those veins which run from the head down the sides of the neck, and in regard to their situation, are external or internal.

JU'GULUM (*Anat.*) the throat or anterior part of the neck; so called from *jugum*, the yoke, because the yoke was fastened to that part.

JU'GUM (*Ant.*) 1. A yoke, or a structure resembling a gallows, made with forks and spears, under which the vanquished enemy was obliged to pass. *Dionys.* l. 3, p. 159; *Liv.* l. 3, c. 28; *Festus. de Verb. Signif.* 2. A weaver's beam.

Ovid. Met. l. 1, v. 55.

Tela jugo juncta est.

3. The bench or seat in a ship where the rowers sate.

Virg. Æn. l. 6, v. 411.

Inde alias animas, quæ per longa juga sedebant,
Deturbat.

4. An acre of land, or as much land as two oxen can plough up in one day. *Varr. de Re Rust.* l. 1, c. 10.

JUGUM *Terræ* (*Archæol.*) a yoke of land in Domesday book, containing half a plow-land. 1 *Inst.* 5. *a.*

JUICE (*Anat.*) a fluid in the animal body, as the *Pancreatic Juice*, separated in the gland of the *Pancreas.*

JUJU'BÆ (*Bot.*) *jujube*, a half dried fruit of the plum kind, about the size and shape of the olive, the produce of the *Rhamnus sisyphus* of Linnæus.

JU'LAP (*Med.*) or *julep*, a medicine invented by the Arabians, which is liquid, clear, and sweet; so called from *Juleb*, which, in the Persian, signifies a sweet potion.

JU'LIAN *Year* (*Chron.*) a space of time, consisting of 365 days, six hours, so called from Julius Cæsar, by whom it was established. This mode of computing time, called the Old Style, was continued till the introduction of the Gregorian, or New Style, by which it was superseded in most countries of Europe. The calendar which contained the Julian account of time was called the *Julian Calendar*, and the time when it was first instituted, namely, forty-six years before Christ, is called the *Julian Epoch.*—*Julian Period*, a cycle of 7,980 consecutive years, produced by the multiplication of three cycles; namely, the Cycle of the Sun of twenty-eight years, the Cycle of the Moon of nineteen years, and the Cycle of the Indiction of fifteen years. [vide *Chronology*]

JU'LUS (*Bot.*) ἴουλος, the moss or down of fruit, as of the peach, quince, &c.; also another name for the Ament or Catkin.

JULY' (*Chron.*) *Julius*, or *Quintilis*, the fifth month in the year reckoning from March, and the seventh from December. It was so called in honour of Julius Cæsar. It consists of thirty-one days; and on the twenty-first day the sun enters Leo, ♌. *Dio.* l. 44; *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 1, c. 12.

JULY *Flower* (*Bot.*) the *Dianthus caryophyllus* of Linnæus.

JUNCA'GO (*Bot.*) the *Triglochin palustre* of Linnæus.

JUNCA'RE (*Law*) to strew rushes, a practice common in former times in parish churches, and even the chambers of princes.

JUNCA'RIA (*Archæol.*) a place where rushes grow. *Pat.* 6 *Ed.* 3, p. 1, m. 25; 1 *Inst.* 5.

JUNCARIA (*Bot.*) the *Ortegia hispanica* of Linnæus.

JUNCE'LLO *accedens* (*Bot.*) the *Schœnus nigricans* of Linnæus.

JUNCE'LLUS (*Bot.*) the *Scirpus acicularis* of Linnæus.

JU'NCO *affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Schœnus nigrans* of Linnæus.

JUNCOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Jungus trifidus* of Linnæus.

JUNCOI'DI *affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Scheuchzeria palustris* of Linnæus.

JU'NCUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* two-valved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* acuminate; *style* short; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* covered; *seeds* a few.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Juncus effusus*, Common Soft Rush.—*Juncus tenax*, Common Hard Rush.—*Juncus squarrosus*, seu *Gramen*, Moss Rush or Goose Corn.—*Juncus compressus*, Lesser Jointed Rush.—*Juncus bulbosus*, Bulbous Rush.—*Juncus campestris*, seu *Juncoides*, Hairy Field Rush. But the *Juncus bufonius*, Toad Rush, is an annual. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

JUNCUS is also the *Butomus umbellatus* of Linnæus.

JUNE (*Chron.*) the fourth month of the old Roman year, and the sixth of that of Numa and Julius Cæsar. The sun enters Cancer on the twenty-first of this month, which consists of

thirty days. Some suppose it to be so called in honour of Junius Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins in this month. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 1, c. 12.

JUNGERMA'NNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of Mosses.

JUNGHA'NSIA (*Bot.*) the *Curtisia fagaria* of Linnæus.

JUNGIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 5 *Polygamia segregata*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. *compound* uniform.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* connate.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species is the *Jungia ferruginea*, native of South America.

JUNI'PERUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Diodecia*, Order 13 *Monadelphia*.

Generic Character. CAL. in the male, *ament* conical.—CAL. in the female, *perianth* three-parted.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* three to eight.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* three; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *berry* fleshy; *seeds* three.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Juniperus thurifera*, seu *Cedrus*, Spanish Juniper.—*Juniperus Sabina*, seu *Sabina*, Savin, native of the South of Europe.—*Juniperus Oxycedrus*, seu *Oxycedrus*, Brown-berried Cedar, native of Spain.—*Juniperus barbadensis*, Barbadoes Juniper.—*Juniperus bermudeana*, Bermudas Juniper.—*Juniperus lycia*, Lycian Juniper or Cedar.

JUNK (*Mar.*) a sort of Indian ship.

JU'NO (*Astron.*) the name of a new planet, situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, which was discovered by Mr. Harding in 1804: it is distinguished by the character ⚵. [vide *Astronomy*]

JU'NTA (*Polit.*) *juncto*, or *junto*, a Spanish term for a meeting of men sitting in council.

I'VORY (*Nat.*) a finer sort of bone, which is prepared from the elephant's tooth.

JUPICA'I (*Bot.*) the *Xyris americana* of Linnæus.

JU'PITER (*Astron.*) the largest planet in our system, marked ♃. It is the fifth in order from the sun, with regard to the old planets, and the ninth in regard to the four new planets lately discovered between him and Mars. Jupiter is attended with four moons, called his *satellites*, and has the appearance of being surrounded with stripes, which are called *belts*. He is the most brilliant star after Venus, and performs his sidereal revolution, or revolution about the sun, in 4,332^{d} 14^{h} 18′ 41″, or in 11,862 Julian years. [vide *Astronomy*]

JUPITER (*Astrol.*) is styled the *greater fortune*, as being of a kind and temperate nature.

JUPITER (*Her.*) another name for the tincture commonly called *azure*.

JUPITER (*Chem.*) another name for tin.

JUPITER'S BEA'RD (*Bot.*) the *Anthyllis barba jovis* of Linnæus, a shrub.

JU'RA *regalia* (*Law*) vide *Regalia*.

JU'RATS (*Law*) a name for magistrates in a corporation, more commonly called aldermen.

JURE *divino* (*Law*) i. e. divine right, a term applied to kingly authority, and the right to tithes.

JUREPI'BA (*Bot.*) a tree of Brazil.

JURI'DICAL *days* (*Law*) court days on which the law is administered.

JURISCONSU'LTUS (*Ant.*) a lawyer, or one learned in the law. *Cic. Orat.* l. 1, c. 41.

JURISDI'CTION (*Law*) in Latin *jurisdictio*, or the power *dicendi jus*, i. e. of administering the laws; the power or authority invested in any individual or court of doing justice in the causes brought before them; also a court of judicature, or its verge and extent.

JURIS *utrum* (*Law*) a writ lying for the possessor of a benefice whose predecessor has alienated his lands or tenements. *F. N. B.* 48, &c.; *New Nat. Brev.* 111.

JURNA'LE (*Archæol.*) from the French *journée*, a day; a journal or diary kept in a religious house.

JURNE'DUM (*Archæol.*) a journey, or one day's travelling.

JU'ROR (*Law*) from *juro*, to swear; a man who is sworn to serve on a jury.

JU'RY (*Law*) a certain number of jurors, or sworn men, either twelve or twenty-four, who are sworn to inquire the matter of fact, and declare the truth upon such evidence as shall be given to them relating to the matter of fact.

Juries are of different kinds, namely—*Grand Jury*, consisting of twenty-four substantial men, gentlemen, or yeomen, chosen to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they either return as true bills, by writing upon them *Billa vera*, or throw out, by indorsing the word *Ignoramus*.—*Petty Jury*, consisting of twelve men impannelled, i. e. arrayed in the panel, or little square pane of parchment, on which the names of the jurors are written. This jury tries all cases, criminal and civil, and returns what is called *vere dictum*, their *verdict*, or true decision of *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*; in the former for the *plaintiff*, for *defendant* in the latter case. [vide *Verdict*] When any of the jury-men are objected to by either party, they are said to be *challenged*. *Challenges* are of two sorts, either *to the array*, i. e. to the whole *panel arrayed*, or *to the poll*, i. e. to particular heads or persons *of the array*. [vide *Challenge*] If a sufficient number of unexceptionable jurors do not appear, then either party may pray a *tales*, i. e. a supply of such men as are returned on the first panel, in order to make up the deficiency.—*Special Jury* is one that is returned for a particular cause.—*Common Jury* is one returned by the sheriff according to the directions of the statute 3 *G.* 2, c. 25, which appoints that the sheriff shall not return a separate panel for each separate cause, but one and the same panel for all causes to be tried at the same assizes, containing not less than 48 jurors, nor more than 72.—*Coroner's jury*, a jury consisting of no determinate number, being twelve or more, which are summoned by the coroner in matters of inquest.—*Jury of the view*, a jury of six or more jurors, who are appointed by special writ of *habeas corpora*, or *distringas*, to have the matters in question shewed to them. Such jurors as have had the view and appear, shall be sworn on the inquest previous to any other.

JURY-MAST (*Mar.*) a yard set up instead of a mast which has been broken down by a storm.

JUS (*Ant.*) law, right, or that which was made the measure to determine what is just to be done or omitted, which was of different kinds, namely—*Jus divinum*, which was either natural, or what nature teaches, or *pontificium*, what the pontifex, or priest, enjoins; thus a house was protected *jure divino*; but the house of Cicero was liberated *jure pontificio*, i. e. by the pontifical law. *Cic. Harus.* c. 16, &c.—*Jus humanum*, human law, as distinguished from the *jus divinum*. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 3, c. 5; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 18.—*Jus gentium*, the law of nations, comprehending not only the law of nature, but the law of compact between nations.—*Jus prætorium*, the prætorian law, or the edicts of the prætors. *Cic. Offic.* l. 1, c. 10, &c.—*Jus privatum*, what belonged to private individuals.—*Jus publicum*, as distinguished from the *privatum*, comprehended the *jus pontificium* and the *jus profanum*. *Cic. ad Div.* l. 4, c. 14; *Sueton. in Aug.* c. 10.—*Jus civile*, the freedom of the city, otherwise called the *Jus Quiritium*, because it belonged at first exclusively to the Quirites, or Roman citizens, or *Jus urbanum*, because it belonged to the inhabitants of the city. This was superior to all other kinds of law. *Cic. in Verr.* 2, c. 12; *Plin.* l. 10, ep. 22; *Aul. Gell.* l. 16, c. 13; *Manut.*

de Civit. Roman. apud Græv. Thesaur. Antiq. Rom.—*Jus. Latii*, the Latin law, which was next to the *jus civilis*.—*Jus italicum*, the law or rights belonging to the other countries of Italy, which was inferior to the two former.—*Jus imaginis*, the right of using pictures and statues, similar to the modern right of bearing coats of arms, which was allowed to none but those whose ancestors or themselves had borne some curule office.—*Jus honorum*, the right of bearing offices.—*Jus applicationis*, the right of patrons to inherit the property of their clients, which was a species of *jus hæreditarium*. *Sigon. de Ant. Jur. civ. Rom.*; *Pollet. For. Rom.* l. 5; *Guther de Offic. dom. Aug.*; *Læt. de Magistrat. Roman.*

JUS is also another name for a court of justice, or the place where *jus dicitur*, i. e. justice is administered. *Cic. pro Quint.* c. 25.

JUS (*Law*) this term is applied in the sense of law and right in many modern phrases, as—*Jus accrescendi*, the right of survivorship between joint-tenants. *Lit.* 280; *Co. Lit.* 180.—*Jus ad rem*, an inchoate, or imperfect right, such as a parson when promoted to a living acquires.—*Jus in re*, the complete and full right which a parson acquires by corporal possession.—*Jus Anglorum*, the laws and customs of the West Saxons in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy.—*Jus coronæ*, the prerogative of the crown, in distinction from the right of the subject.—*Jus curialitatis Angliæ*, the curtesy of England. [vide *Curtesy*]—*Jus duplicatum*, where a man hath the possession as well as property in any thing. *Bract.* l. 4, tract 4, c. 4.—*Jus habendi et retinendi*, the right to have and retain the profits, tithes, offerings, &c. of a rectory and parsonage.—*Jus patronatus*, the right of patronage, or presentation of a clerk to a benefice, otherwise called the advowson. 1 *Ed.* 6, c. 2, sect. 3; 1 *Inst.* 116.—*Jus possessionis*, the right of seisin or possession which the parson hath to the tithes, &c.—*Jus postliminii*, a right to a claim after recapture, as applied in maritime law.—*Jus præsentationis*, the right of presentation, the same as *Jus patronatus*.—*Jus recuperandi, intrandi*, &c. the right of recovering or entering lands, &c.

JUS is also applied in the Scotch law, as—*Jus deliberandi*, the right of deliberating, which belongs to an heir, who is not compelled to enter into an estate within a year and a day from the death of his ancestor.—*Jus mariti*, the right of a husband to his wife's goods, and the rents of her heritage.—*Jus relictæ*, the right which a wife hath after her husband's death to a third of his moveables if there be children, and one half if there be none.

JUSSIE'UA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, named after Jussieu, a distinguished botanist, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-cleft; *leaf* ovate.—COR. *petals* five, sessile.—STAM. *filaments* ten, very short; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* oblong, inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* flat.—PER. *capsule* oblong.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as—*Jussieua repens*, seu *Nir Carambu*, Creeping Jussieua.—*Jussieua erecta*, seu *Onagra*, Upright or Red-stalked Jussieua, &c.

JUSSIEUA is also the name of the *Jatropha herbacea*.

JUSTA (*Archæol.*) a certain measure of liquor, being as much as was sufficient to drink at once.

JUST DIVISOR (*Math.*) another name for the Common measure.

JU'STICE (*Ant.*) vide *Æquitas*.

JUSTICE (*Law*) that which is just and right between man and man, or the act of administering justice.—*Justice-Seat*, the highest court that is held in a forest. *Manw. For. Laws.* c. 24.—*Justice Ayres*, or Justiciary Courts. [vide *Justices*]

JU'STICEMENTS (*Law*) all things belonging to justice. *Co. on Westm.* 225.

JU'STICES (*Law*) *Justiciarii*; officers appointed by the King to do right by way of judgment; so called from *justitia*, the ancient name for a judge, for that he hath his authority by deputation not *jure magistratus*. *Glanv.* l. 2, c. 6.

Justices were of different kinds, as—*Justices of Assize*, such as were wont by special commission to be sent into this or that county, to take assizes for the ease of the subjects.—*Justices in Eyre, justiciarii itinerantes*, those who were sent into divers counties to hear and determine causes, especially such as were termed pleas of the Crown.—*Justice of the Forest*, a lord by his office, who hears and judges all offences within the King's forest committed against venison or vert.—*Justices of Gaol-Delivery*, those who hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence were cast into gaol.—*Justices of the Jews*, justices for regulating the contracts of Jews, appointed by Richard I. *Howed. Hist. Eccles.*—*Justices of Labourers*, those who regulated the affairs of labouring men. 31 *Ed.* 1, c. 6; 21 *Ed.* 3, c. 1; 25 *Ed.* 3, &c.—*Justices of Nisi Prius* are now what Justices of the Assize were, for it is a common adjournment of a cause in the Common Pleas, to put it off to such a day, *Nisi Prius justiciarii venerent, &c.*—*Justices of Oyer and Terminer*, those who are deputed upon some special or extraordinary occasion. *F. N. B.* 110.—*Justices of Pavillion*, judges of the Pie-Powder Court.—*Justices of the Peace, Conservatores Pacis*, judges of record appointed by the King's commission to maintain the peace within certain limits. The Lord Chancellor and Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Chief Justice and all the Justices of the King's Bench, and the Master of the Rolls, are general conservators of the peace throughout England. The Coroner is a conservator of the peace within his own county. 1 *Ed.* 3, stat. 2, c. 16; *Britt.* c. 3; *F. N. B.* 81; 2 *Inst.*; *Lamb. Eiren.* 12.—*Justices of the Quorum*, particular justices of the peace, whose commission begins *Quorum aliquem vestrim*, A. B. C. D. &c. *unum esse volumus*, "Any one of you, the aforesaid A. B. C. D. &c. we will shall be one."—*Justices of Tryal*, or *Tryal Baston*, certain justices appointed by King Edward I. to make inquisition through the realm upon all officers, touching bribery, extortion, &c. as also upon breakers of the peace, &c.—*Lords Justices of the Kingdom* are persons deputed to be regents or chief governors of the realm during the king's absence.

JUSTI'CIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled, ringent; *tube* gibbose; *border* two-lipped; *lip superior* oblong; *lip inferior* of the same length—STAM. *filaments* two, awl-shaped; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* top-shaped; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* oblong, obtuse; *seeds* roundish.

Species. The species are mostly shrubby or herbaceous annuals, as the—*Justicia fastuosa, sulcata, &c.*

JUSTI'CIARY (*Law*) *Justiciarius*, in French *Justicier*; another name for a judge. *Baker's Chron. Angl.* fol. 118; *Speed.* fol. 473.

JUSTI'CIES (*Law*) or *Justities*, a writ directed to the sheriff for the dispatch of justice in some special cause, wherewith of his own authority he cannot deal in the County Court. This writ enables him to hold plea of a great sum; whereas by his ordinary power he is limited to sums under 40*s*. *Bract.* l. 4; *F. N. B.* 117; *Kitch.* 74.

JUSTIFI'ABLE HOMICIDE (*Law*) vide *Homicide*.

JUSTIFICA'TION (*Theol.*) the clearing sinners from the guilt of their transgressions by the imputation of Christ's righteousness.

JUSTIFICATION (*Law*) the giving a good reason in court

why a man hath done a thing for which he is called to answer.

JUSTIFICA'TORS (*Law*) a kind of compurgators, or those who by oath justified the innocence or oaths of others, as in the case of wagers of law.

TO JU'STIFY (*Law*) vide *Justification.—Justifying Bail* is when the bail personally appear in court to justify themselves against the exceptions entered by the plaintiff.

TO JUSTIFY (*Print.*) to make the lines equally tight or slack.

JUSTI'NIANS (*Ecc.*) a religious order founded in 1411.

JUSTI'TIA (*Law*) a statute law or ordnance. *Hovedon.* 2.

JUSTS (*Archæol.*) or *jousts*, engagements by men on horseback with spears, by way of diversion.

JU'TER (*Chem.*) the fruitful, congealing, saltish quality of the earth.

JU'TTY (*Archit.*) the part of a building which juts or stands out farther than the rest.

JUVEN'ALIA (*Ant.*) a feast instituted for youth by Nero, when his beard was first shaven. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 14, c. 15; *Suet. in Ner.* c. 11; *Dio.* l. 61.

JU'XTA-POSITION (*Anat.*) that disposition of parts in a body whereby they are joined and combined together.

I'VY (*Bot.*) the *Hedera Helix* of Linnæus.—Ground Ivy, the *Glecoma Hederacea*, a perennial.

I'XIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* bivalve.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* simple; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Ixia bulbocodium sysrinchium*, seu *Crocus ixia aristata*, Bearded Ixia.—*Ixia longiflora*, seu *Gladiolus*, Long-flowered Ixia.—*Ixia rosea*, seu *Bulbocodium*, Rose-coloured Ixia, native of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Ixia parviflora*, Small-flowered Ixia.—*Ixia cinnamomea*, Cinnamon-coloured Ixia.—*Ixia flexuosa*, Bending-stalked Ixia.—*Ixia Chinensis*, China Ixia, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.*

IXIA is also the *Gladiolus plicatus* of Linnæus.

IXI'NA (*Bot.*) the *Krameria ixina* of Linnæus.

IXO'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-parted.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* two-cleft.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* by fours.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Ixora coccinea*, *Jasminium*, *Arbor Indica*, seu *Schetti*, Scarlet Ixora, native of the East Indies.—*Ixora alba*, seu *Bem schetti*, White Ixora, native of Cochin-China.—*Ixora Americana*, American Ixora, native of the West Indies, &c.

K.

K. vide *Abbreviations.*

KA'AL-CAT (*Zool.*) a country word for a male cat.

KABBA'DE (*Mil.*) in French *cabade*, a military dress which is worn by the modern Greeks.

K'ABBALA (*Ant.*) vide Cabala.

KA'BIN (*Polit.*) a sort of temporary marriage among the Turks.

KADA'LI (*Bot.*) the *Osbeckia Chinensis* of Linnæus.

KADANA'KU (*Bot.*) a species of Aloe.

KA'DARITES (*Theol.*) a sect among the Mahometans who deny the generally received tenet of predestination.

KADENPO'LEA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Carex* or Sedge.

KADEZADETI'TES (*Bot.*) a modern sect of Mahometans, who have introduced several ceremonies in praying for departed souls at the burial of the dead.

KAEMPFE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 1 *Monandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* superior.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filament* one; *anther* linear.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* the length of the tube; *stigma* roundish.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are the *Kaempferia Galanga*, *Katspila*, *Calceolus*, *Contrajerva*, seu *Galanga*, native of the East Indies.—*Kaempferia rotunda*, *Zedoaria*, seu *Malan*, native of the East Indies.

KA'HA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Curcuma.*

KAJA'MA (*Polit.*) a collection of treasure under the immediate control of a Jaghirdar, or military chief, in the Indian empire.

KAKA-MU'LLU (*Bot.*) the *Pedalium murex* of Linnæus, an Indian siliquose tree, the bark of which, boiled in milk, is good for a diabetes. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

KA'KAPU (*Bot.*) the *Torenia Asiatica* of Linnæus. *Rheed. Hort. Mal.*

KAKA-TO'DDALI (*Bot.*) the *Paullinia Asiatica* of Linnæus. *Rheed. Hort. Mal.*

KAK TO'WDA (*Mil.*) fine mould beaten strongly in between two walls, for the purpose of shooting arrows into when the walls are taken away.

KACU VALLI (*Bot.*) a species of the Dolichos.

KA'LAI (*Mil.*) a fort or fortress among the Turks.

KALE (*Bot.*) a species of the Brassica.

KALE'E (*Myth.*) an Indian deity to which human sacrifices were offered.

KALENDÆ (*Ant.*) the Calends, a name given by the Romans to the first day of each month, so named from the obsolete word *calo*, and the Greek word καλέω, to call; because the priests called the holidays of each month on that day. The Calends were consecrated to Juno, but the Calends of January were also sacred to Janus, Jupiter, and Æsculapius. On this day, which was New-Year's day, there was great rejoicing; the magistrates entered their office, and the people made a commencement of any new work that they were going to undertake. [vide *Kalendarium*]

KALENDARIUM ROMANUM (*Ant.*) the Roman Calendar, is the account which the Romans took of time and its several divisions, together with all the important public concerns which fell within the different periods. The Roman month was divided into Calends, Nones, and Ides, all which are reckoned backwards. The Calends are the first day of every month, as *Kalendis Januarii*, the first day of January; *Pridie Kalendarum vel Kalendas*, the 31st of December; III. Kal. the 30th; IV. Kal. the 29th, &c. The Nones, being four, follow the Calends; thus, IV. Nonas Jan. is the 2d of January; III. Non. Jan. the 3d; Pridie Non. Jan. the 4th; and Nonis Jan. the 5th. In March, May, July, and October, there are six Nones. After these the Ides in each month, being eight, as VIII. Id. Jan. i. e. *Octavo Idium vel Idus* is the 6th of January, and so on till you come to the Ides themselves; *Idibus Januarii*, which is the 13th. The Calends following the Ides are to be reckoned to the next month.

KALENDARIUM ROMANUM.

The following Table exhibits the view of the Roman Calendar, containing an account of the Festivals, Games, and the Deities to which the several days are consecrated, &c.

Januarius.			*Februarius.*			*Martius.*			*Aprilis.*		
1	Kal.	Junoni, Jano, Jovi, Æsculapio.	1	Kal.	Lucaria, Junoni.	1	Kal.	Matronalia Junonis Luciniæ, Ancilia Martis.	1	Kal.	Veneri et Fortunæ virili.
2	IV.	Non.	2	IV.	Non.	2	VI.	Non.	2	IV.	Non.
3	III.	Non.	3	III.	Non.	3	V.	Non.	3	III.	Non.
4	Prid.	Non.	4	Prid.	Non.	4	IV.	Non.	4	Prid.	Non.
5	Nonæ.		5	Nonæ.		5	III.	Non.	5	Nonæ.	Megalesia.
6	VIII.	Id.	6	VIII.	Id.	6	Prid.	Non. Vestæ.	6	VIII.	Id. Fortunæ publicæ Dignæ natalis.
7	VII.	Id.	7	VII.	Id.	7	Nonæ.		7	VII.	Id. Natalis Apol.
8	VI.	Id.	8	VI.	Id.	8	VIII.	Id.	8	VI.	Id.
9	V.	Id. Agonalia.	9	V.	Id.	9	VII.	Id.	9	V.	Id. Cerealia, Ludi Circenses.
10	IV.	Id.	10	IV.	Id.	10	VI.	Id.	10	IV.	Id.
11	III.	Id. Carmentalia.	11	III.	Id.	11	V.	Id.	11	III.	Id.
12	Prid.	Id. Compitalia.	12	Prid.	Id.	12	IV.	Id.	12	Prid.	Id. Magna Mater Romam adducta.
13	Idus,	Jovi Statori.	13	Idus,	Fauni Fest. et Jov.	13	III.	Id.	13	Idus,	Jovi, Victori, et Libertati.
14	XIX.	Kal. F.	14	XVI.	Kal. M.	14	Prid.	Id. Equiria altera.	14	XVIII.	Kal. M.
15	XVIII.	Kal.	15	XV.	Kal. Lupercalia.	15	Idus,	Annæ Perennæ.	15	XVII.	Kal. Fordicidia.
16	XVII.	Kal.	16	XIV.	Kal.	16	XVII.	Kal. A.	16	XVI.	Kal.
17	XVI.	Kal.	17	XIII.	Kal. Quirinalia, Fornicalia, Diis manibus sacra feralia.	17	XVI.	Kal. Liberalia Agonia.	17	XV.	Kal.
18	XV.	Kal.	18	XII.	Kal.	18	XV.	Kal.	18	XIV.	Kal. Equiria in Cir. Mar.
19	XIV.	Kal.	19	XI.	Kal. Deæ Mutæ.	19	XIV.	Kal. Quinquatria.	19	XIII.	Kal.
20	XIII.	Kal.	20	X.	Kal. Charistia.	20	XIII.	Kal.	20	XII.	Kal.
21	XII.	Kal.	21	IX.	Kal. Terminalia.	21	XII.	Kal.	21	XI.	Kal. Palilia, Agonalia, Romæ natalis.
22	XI.	Kal.	22	VIII.	Kal.	22	XI.	Kal.	22	X.	Kal.
23	X.	Kal. Sementinæ feriæ.	23	VII.	Kal. Regifugium.	23	X.	Kal. Tubelustrium.	23	IX.	Kal. Venalia, Jovi et Veneri.
24	IX.	Kal.	24	VI.	Kal.	24	IX.	Kal.	24	VIII.	Kal.
25	VIII.	Kal.	25	V.	Kal.	25	VIII.	Kal. Hilaria Matris Deum Festa.	25	VII.	Kal. Robigalia.
26	VII.	Kal.	26	IV.	Kal.	26	VII.	Kal.	26	VI.	Kal. Latinæ Feriæ.
27	VI.	Kal. Castori et Polluxi.	27	III.	Kal. Equiria.	27	VI.	Kal.	27	V.	Kal.
28	V.	Kal.	28	Prid.	Kal.	28	V.	Kal. Megalesia.	28	IV.	Kal. Floralia.
29	IV.	Kal. Equiria.				29	IV.	Kal.	29	III.	Kal.
30	III.	Kal. Paci.				30	III.	Kal. Jano, Concordiæ, Saluti, Paci.	30	Prid.	Kal. Vestæ Palatinæ.
31	Prid.	Kal. Diis Penatibus.				31	Prid.	Kal. Dianæ.			

Maius.			*Junius.*			*Julius.*			*Augustus.*		
1	Kal.	Bonæ Deæ, Laribus præstitibus ara posita.	1	Kal.	Marti, Carnæ Deæ.	1	Kal.		1	Kal.	Spei.
2	VI.	Non.	2	IV.	Non.	2	VI.	Non.	2	IV.	Non.
3	V.	Non.	3	III.	Non. Bellonæ.	3	V.	Non.	3	III.	Non.
4	IV.	Non.	4	Prid.	Non.	4	IV.	Non.	4	Prid.	Non.
5	III.	Non.	5	Nonæ.		5	III.	Non. Populifugium.	5	Nonæ.	Saluti.
6	Prid.	Non.	6	VIII.	Id. Sponsoris Jovis.	6	Prid.	Non.	6	VIII.	Id.
7	Nonæ.		7	VII.	Id. Ludi piscatorii.	7	Nonæ.	Caprotinæ, Ancillarum festum.	7	VII.	Id.
8	VIII.	Id.	8	VI.	Id.	8	VIII.	Id.	8	VI.	Id. Soli Indigeti.
9	VII.	Id. Lemuria.	9	V.	Id. Vestæ, Asinus Coronatur.	9	VII.	Id.	9	V.	Id.
10	VI.	Id.	10	IV.	Id. Matralia.	10	VI.	Id.	10	IV.	Id. Opi et Cereri.
11	V.	Id.	11	III.	Id. Forti Fortunæ.	11	V.	Id. Ludi Apollinares.	11	III.	Id. Herculi magno custodi.
12	IV.	Id. Martis bis-ultoris.	12	Prid.	Id. Matris Matutæ.	12	IV.	Id. Fortunæ muliebris.	12	Prid.	Id.
13	III.	Id.	13	Idus,	Jovi invicti Quinquatruus minusculæ.	13	III.	Id.	13	Idus,	Dianæ, Vertumno.
14	Prid.	Id.	14	XVIII.	Kal. J.	14	Prid.	Id.	14	XIX.	Kal. S.
15	Idus,	Mercurii natalis, Mercatorum dies festus.	15	XVII.	Kal.	15	Idus,	Castoris et Pollucis.	15	XVIII.	Kal.
16	XVII.	Kal. J.	16	XVI.	Kal.	16	XVII.	Kal. A.	16	XVII.	Kal.
17	XVI.	Kal.	17	XV.	Kal.	17	XVI.	Kal. Alliensis dies atra.	17	XVI.	Kal. Portumnalia.
18	XV.	Kal.	18	XIV.	Kal.	18	XV.	Kal.	18	XV.	Kal. Consualia, Sabinarum raptus.
19	XIV.	Kal.	19	XIII.	Kal. Minervæ in Avent.	19	XIV.	Kal.	19	XIV.	Kal.
20	XIII.	Kal.	20	XII.	Kal. Summanalia.	20	XIII.	Kal.	20	XIII.	Kal. Venalia secunda.
21	XII.	Kal. Agonalia Vejovi.	21	XI.	Kal.	21	XII.	Kal.	21	XII.	Kal. Venalia rustica.
22	XI.	Kal.	22	X.	Kal.	22	XI.	Kal.	22	XI.	Kal.
23	X.	Kal. Vulcano, Maiæ, Tubilustrium.	23	IX.	Kal.	23	X.	Kal.	23	X.	Kal. Vulcanalia.
24	IX.	Kal. Regifugium Alterum.	24	VIII.	Kal. Fortis Fortunæ.	24	IX.	Kal.	24	IX.	Kal.
25	VIII.	Kal.	25	VII.	Kal.	25	VIII.	Kal. Furinalia.	25	VIII.	Kal. Opi Conferæ.
26	VII.	Kal.	26	VI.	Kal.	26	VII.	Kal.	26	VII.	Kal.
27	VI.	Kal.	27	V.	Jovi Statori, et Laribus.	27	VI.	Kal.	27	VI.	Kal.
28	V.	Kal.	28	IV.	Kal.	28	V.	Kal. Neptunalia.	28	V.	Kal. Aræ Victoriæ.
29	IV.	Kal.	29	III.	Kal.	29	IV.	Kal.	29	IV.	Kal.
30	III.	Kal.	30	Prid.	Kal. Herculis et Musarum.	30	III.	Kal.	30	III.	Kal.
31	Prid.	Kal.				31	Prid.	Kal.	31	Prid.	Kal.

September.			October.			November.			December.		
1	Kal.	Vulcani tutela Septemb.	1	Kal.	Martis tutela Oct.	1	Kal.	Dianæ tutela hic mensis.	1	Kal.	Fortunæ Muliebris festum.
2	IV. Non.	Dionysia.	2	VI. Non.		2	IV. Non.		2	IV. Non.	
3	III. Non.		3	V. Non.		3	III. Non.		3	III. Non.	Neptuno et Minervæ.
4	Prid. Non.		4	IV. Non.		4	Prid. Non.	Jovis epulum.	4	Prid. Non.	
5	Nonæ.		5	III. Non.		5	Nonæ.	Neptunalia.	5	Nonæ.	Faunalia.
6	VIII. Id.	Erebro.	6	Prid. Non.		6	VIII. Id.		6	VIII. Id.	
7	VII. Id.		7	Nonæ.		7	VII. Id.		7	VII. Id.	Junoni Jugali.
8	VI. Id.		8	VIII. Id.	Pyænepsia Apoll.	8	VI. Id.		8	VI. Id.	
9	V. Id.		9	VII. Id.		9	V. Id.		9	V. Id.	
10	IV. Id.		10	VI. Id.	Oschophoria.	10	IV. Id.		10	IV. Id.	
11	III. Id.		11	V. Id.		11	III. Id.	Maria clauduntur usque ad VI. Id. Mart.	11	III.	Agonalia, Alcyonii dies.
12	Prid. Id.		12	IV. Id.	Augustifolia.	12	Prid. Id.		12	Prid. Id.	Equiria.
13	Idus,	Jovi Capitolii Dedic. Prætor Clavum pangit.	13	III. Id.	Fontinalia.	13	Idus,	Pithægia, Lectisternia.	13	Idus,	
14	XVIII. Kal.		14	Prid. Id.		14	XVIII. Kal.		14	XIX. Kal.	Brumalia.
15	XVII. Kal.	Ludi Romani sive Magni per 4 dies.	15	Idus,	Mercurio Mercatores sacr. Marti.	15	XVII. Kal.	Ludi Plebeii.	15	XVIII. Kal.	
16	XVI. Kal.		16	XVII. Kal.		16	XVI. Kal.		16	XVII. Kal.	
17	XV. Kal.		17	XVI. Kal.		17	XV. Kal.		17	XVI. Kal.	Saturnalia.
18	XIV. Kal.		18	XV. Kal.	Jovi Liberatori.	18	XIV. Kal.		18	XV. Kal.	
19	XIII. Kal.		19	XIV. Kal.	Armilustrium.	19	XIII. Kal.	Cæna Pontificum in honorem Magnæ Matris.	19	XIV. Kal.	Opalia.
20	XII. Kal.	Romuli natalis.	20	XIII. Kal.		20	XII. Kal.		20	XIII. Kal.	Sigillaria.
21	XI. Kal.		21	XII. Kal.		21	XI. Kal.		21	XII. Kal.	Angeronalia, Herculi, et Cereri.
22	X. Kal.		22	XI. Kal.		22	X. Kal.	Plutoni et Proserpinæ.	22	XI. Kal.	Feriæ, Compitalia.
23	IX. Kal.		23	X. Kal.	Hoc mense Liber sacr. fiebat.	23	IX. Kal.		23	X. Kal.	Feriæ, Jovis, Laurentinalia.
24	VIII. Kal.		24	IX. Kal.		24	VIII. Kal.	Brumalia.	24	IX. Kal.	Juvenalis dies.
25	VII. Kal.	Veneri, Saturno, Maniæ.	25	VIII. Kal.	Vertumni feriæ.	25	VII. Kal.		25	VIII. Kal.	
26	VI. Kal.		26	VII. Kal.		26	VI. Kal.		26	VII. Kal.	
27	V. Kal.	Fortunæ reduci.	27	VI. Kal.	Laudi Victoriæ.	27	V. Kal.		27	VI. Kal.	
28	IV. Kal.		28	V. Kal.		28	IV. Kal.		28	V. Kal.	Hic mensis Saturno sacer.
29	III. Kal.		29	IV. Kal.		29	III. Kal.		29	IV. Kal.	Vestæ ver tutelæ.
30	Prid. Kal.	Meditrinalia, Epulum Minervæ.	30	III. Kal.		30	Prid. Kal.		30	III. Kal.	
			31	Prid. Kal.					31	Prid. Kal.	

Varr. de Ling. Lat.; Fest. de Signif. Verb.; Macrob. Saturnal. Siccam. de Fest. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. tom. viii.

KALENDE'RS (*Theol.*) an epicurean sect among the Mahometans, who pretended to practise their religion by means of libertinism and debauchery.

KA'LI (*Bot.*) the *Aizoon canariense* of Linnæus.

KA'LLAAT (*Polit.*) an Indian dress given to any person invested with a new office.

KALMIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Peter Kalm, Professor of Botany, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* thread-form; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* sub-globose; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Kalmia latifolia*, *Andromeda*, *Chamæ-Daphne*, seu *Ledum*, Broad-leaved Kalmia, native of Carolina.—*Kalmia angustifolia*, seu *Cistus*, Narrow-leaved Kalmia, &c.

KALMIA is also the *Rhododendron maximum* of Linnæus.

KAM (*Polit.*) or *Cham*, an elective Prince belonging to one family, who has full power over the small states of Tartary.

KA'MSIN (*Nat.*) the hot winds blowing over the burning sands of the desert, and reaching Egypt about the period of the equinox.

KANAU'TS (*Mil.*) a term used in India to express the walls of a canvas tent.

KANGURO'O (*Zool.*) an animal in New Holland, the *Didelphis gigantea* of Linnæus, which when full grown is as large as a sheep. It has a long thick tail, leaps and eats like a squirrel, feeds on flesh and vegetables, and burrows in the ground.

KA'NTREF (*Law*) vide *Cantred*.

KA'OLIN (*Min.*) a sort of clay; one of the ingredients of the Chinese porcelain.

KAPA *mava* (*Bot.*) the *Anacardium occidentale* of Linnæus. *Rheed; Hort. Mal.*

KAPATSIA'KA (*Bot.*) a species of *Bromelia*.

KA'PPA *kelenger* (*Bot.*) the *Convolvulus batatas* of Linnæus.

KARA'TAS (*Bot.*) the *Bromelia penguin* and *Bromelia karatas* of Linnæus.

KA'REMYLE (*Bot.*) the *Orobus* of Linnæus.

KARFE (*Bot.*) another name for *Cinnamon*.

KARE'NA (*Med.*) the twenty-fourth part of the smallest drop.

KA'RIL (*Bot.*) the *Sterculia fœtida* of Linnæus. *Raii Hist.; Rheed Hort. Mal.*

KARIL KA'NDEL (*Bot.*) the *Rhizophora cylindrica* of Linnæus. *Raii Hist.; Rheed Hort. Mal.*

KA'RIN *pola* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Arum*.

KARI'NTA *kali* (*Bot.*) the *Psychotria herbacea* of Linnæus.

KA'RITE (*Archæol.*) a name given formerly to the best beer in a monastery.

KARI WE'LLI *panna* (*Bot.*) the *Polypodium parasiticum* of Linnæus.

KARLE (*Archæol.*) from the Saxon ceorl, a clown or servant.

KA'ROB (*Com.*) a sort of small weight used by goldsmiths, being the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

KARRA'TA *fœni* (*Archæol.*) a cart load of hay.

KA'TIK (*Chron.*) an Indian month corresponding nearly to our October.

KATOU-A'LOU (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ficus*.

KATOU-CO'NNA (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa bigemina* of Linnæus.

KATOU-IN'DEL (*Bot.*) a species of the *Elate*.

KATOU-IN'SCHI-KUE (*Bot.*) a species of the *Amomum*.

KATOU-KA'RUA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Laurus*.

KATOU-TESTA'CEA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Nauclea*.

KATSJI KELE'NGU (*Bot.*) a species of the *Dioscorea*.

KATSJULA KELE'NGU (*Bot.*) the *Kaempferia galanga* of Linnæus.

KATTU KELE'NGU (*Bot.*) the *Convolvulus malabaricus* of Linnæus.

KATTUKO-KE'LANG (*Bot.*) a species of the *Clutia.*
KATTU-TA'GUA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Indigofera.*
KATU-BA'LA (*Bot.*) the *Canna indica* of Linnæus.
KATU-BELOO'REN (*Bot.*) a species of *Hibiscus.*
KATU-KA'PEL (*Bot.*) a species of *Alatris.*
KATU-KA'RA *walli* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Pisonia.*
KATU-KA'TSJIL (*Bot.*) a species of *Dioscorea.*
KATU-PITJE'GAM *mulla* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Jasminum.*
KA'TZEN *silver* (*Min.*) a species of stone which is said to resist fire and water.
KAVARA PU'LLU (*Bot.*) a species of *Cynosurus.*
KAU'KI (*Bot.*) the *Minusops kauki* of Linnæus.
KAUSA'RA *fisagi* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Bignonia.*
KA'YAGE (*Com.*) money paid for wharfage.
KA'YSIR (*Min.*) the pumice-stone.
KE'BBERS (*Husband.*) refuse sheep taken out of the flock.
KECHERKLE'CHI (*Mil.*) guards attached to the person of the King of Persia.
TO KE'CKLE (*Mar.*) to wind or twine some small ropes about the cable or bolt-rope, to preserve them from galling in the hawse.
KECKS (*Bot.*) dry hollow stalks of plants.
KEDA'LI (*Bot.*) the *Melastoma malabathrica* of Linnæus.
TO KEDGE (*Mar.*) to set up the fore-sail, fore-topsail, and mizen, and let a ship drive with the tide when the wind is contrary to the tide.
KE'DGER (*Mar.*) *kedge*, or *kedge-anchor*, a small anchor used in calm weather and a narrow stream.—*Kedge-rope*, a rope belonging to the kedge-anchor.
KEEL (*Mar.*) from the Greek κοιλὸς, hollow; the lowest piece of timber in a ship, at the bottom of her hull, one end whereof is at the stem, and the other at the stern.—*False keel*, a second keel, which is sometimes put under the first.—*Rank keel*, a deep keel, which is good to keep a ship from rolling.—*Keel-haling*, or *keel-raking*, a punishment of offenders at sea, by letting them down with ropes, and drawing them underneath the keel from one side to the other.—*Keel-rope*, a hair rope, running between the keelson and the keel of a ship, to clear the limber-holes when they are choaked with ballast.
KEEL is also the name of a low flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Tyne to bring the coals down from Newcastle.
KEEL (*Bot.*) vide *Carina.*
KEE'LAGE (*Mar.*) a duty paid at Hartlepool, in Durham, for every ship coming into that port.
KEELED (*Bot.*) vide *Carinatus.*
KEE'LERS (*Mar.*) small tubs which hold stuff for the calking of ships.
KEEL-MEN (*Mar.*) those who manage the keels.
KEELS (*Mar.*) in the Saxon caelep, a sort of long-boats, in which the Saxons invaded England.
KEELSON (*Mar.*) the piece of timber in a ship next to her keel, lying right over it, immediately above her floor-timbers.
KEEP (*Mil.*) a strong tower in the middle of a castle, which was commonly the last resort of its inhabitants in the case of a siege.
TO KEEP (*Mar.*) a term employed in several phrases, as "To *keep* the land aboard," i. e. to keep within sight of land as much as possible. "To *keep* the luff," or "To *keep* the wind," to continue close to the wind, or sail in a course inclined to the direction of the wind." "To *keep* off from the shore," i. e. to keep at a proper distance from the shore.
TO KEEP (*Mil.*) is also used in military phrases, as "To *keep* off," i. e. to beat off from a town, or any other post. "To *keep* up," is in military movements to keep a regular pace; and in firing, "To *keep* up a heavy fire," is to continue firing in regular succession.
KEE'PER (*Law*) a term applied in several phrases, as—*Keeper of the Great Seal*, a lord by his office, and one of the King's Privy Council.—*Keeper of the Privy Seal*, a lord by his office, through whose hands pass all charters signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal, and also such deeds as do not pass the Great Seal at all.—*Keeper of the Forest*, an officer who has the principal government of all things belonging to the forest.—*Keeper of the Touch*, an officer of the Mint, now called the Master of the Assay.—*Keepers of the Liberties of England.* [vide *Custodes libertatis*]
KEEPER *of the Boat* (*Mar.*) one of the boat's crew, who stands sentinel in his turn to take care of the boat.
KEE'PING (*Paint.*) a term signifying the management of the colours, i. e. light and shade, so as to produce the proper relievo, or in fact to make all the parts of a picture subordinate to the principal figure.
KEE'VER (*Husband.*) a brewing vessel for the liquor to work in before it is put into the cask.
KEG (*Com.*) a vessel for sturgeon, salmon, and other pickled fish, &c.
KEI'RI (*Bot.*) the *Cheiranthus chœiri* of Linnæus.
KE'LLUS (*Min.*) a substance like a soft white stone, found in the tin mines of Cornwall.
KELP (*Chem.*) the ashes of the *Salsola soda*, and other species of the *salsola* which grow on the sea-shore; and when dried and burnt yield the mineral alkali called *soda.*
KEMPFE'RA (*Bot.*) the same as *Kaempfera.*
KEN (*Com.*) a sort of aune, or ell, used at Siam, not quite three feet.
KENKS (*Mar.*) doublings in a cable or rope, when it does not run smooth as it is handed in or out. "To make *kenks*" is said of a rope that makes turns, and does not run clear in the blocks or pullies.
KE'NNEL (*Sport.*) properly signifies a place made for dogs to lie in, but is also used for the hole in which a fox lies; whence a fox is said *to kennel* when he lies close in his hole.
KE'NNETS (*Mar.*) small pieces of timber nailed to the inside, to which the tacks or sheets are belayed or fastened.
KE'NTLEDGE (*Mar.*) pigs of iron for ballast, which are laid upon the floor, near the keelson, fore and aft.
KE'PATH (*Com.*) a small weight used in Arabia.
KERA'NA (*Mil.*) a long trumpet in Persia, similar in shape to the speaking trumpet, which is used for the purpose of making any extraordinary noise.
KERATOPHY'TON (*Bot.*) a submarine plant of a viscid or glewy consistence.
KERB-STONE (*Mason.*) vide *Curb-stone.*
KE'RCHIEF (*Archæol.*) i. e. cover-chief, from the French *couvrer le chef*, i. e. to cover the head; a sort of linen dress formerly worn by women on their heads.
KEREE'F (*Chron.*) one of the two seasons into which the year is divided in India.
KERF (*Carpent.*) the way made by the saw, or the sawn away slip in a piece of timber or board.
KE'RHERE (*Archæol.*) a custom to have a cartway; or a commutation for the customary duty for carriage of the lord's goods.
KERIMCHA'RRY (*Polit.*) an inferior officer under the Zemindar in India, who collects the tribute from the villages, and keeps the accounts.
KE'RMES (*Bot.*) from the Arab *chermah; Granum tinctorium*, seu *Coccus baphica*, a name for the round reddish granules, about the size of peas, found in Spain, Italy, and the South of France, adhering to the scarlet oak. They contain a small insect called the *coccus quercus silicis.*
KERMES *mineralis* (*Med.*) a preparation of antimony so termed from the resemblance which it bears in colour to the insect of that name.
KERN (*Mil.*) a name formerly given to an Irish foot-soldier, who was armed with a dart, or skene.

KE'RNEL (*Nat.*) the eatable part of a nut.
KERNELLA'RE (*Archæol.*) to build a house, a wall, or tower kernelled with crannies or notches.
KERNES (*Law*) idle persons or vagabonds. *Ordin. Hibern.* 31 *Ed.* 3, m. 11, 12.
KE'RPA (*Bot.*) the *Saccharum spontaneum* of Linnæus.
KE'RSEY (*Com.*) a coarse woollen cloth.
KE'STRIL (*Orn.*) a kind of hawk, the *Falco tinnunculus* of Linnæus, which was formerly trained for catching game. It inhabits the tops of buildings, and preys on mice and small birds.
KETCH (*Mar.*) or *bomb-ketch*, a vessel particularly constructed for the carrying bombs, &c. It is generally furnished with all the apparatus necessary for a vigorous bombardment.
KE'TCHUP (*Cook.*) liquor for sauce prepared from the mushroom, walnut, &c.
KE'TMIA (*Bot.*) the *Bombax gossypinum* of Linnæus.
KE'TTLE-DRUM (*Mil.*) a large kind of drum used in the cavalry regiments, which consist of two large basins of copper or brass, rounded at the bottom, and covered with vellum, or goat-skin.
KE'TTON-STONE (*Min.*) a sort of marble found in various parts of Britain. It is opake, without lustre, and compact.
KE'VILS (*Mar.*) small wooden pins in a ship, upon which the tackle and sails are hung to dry.
KEY (*Com.*) or *quay*, a long wharf by the side of a harbour or river, usually built of stone, and provided with storehouses for landing or shipping of goods; also a station for ships to ride, where they are, as it were, locked in by the land.—*Keys* are also certain sunken rocks lying near the surface of the water.
KEY (*Mus.*) 1. Another name for the *clef*, or *cliff*. 2. A name for the pieces of wood or ivory in an organ or harpsichord which are struck by the finger in playing an instrument.
KEY (*Mech.*) another name for the *fire-locks* and *spring fire-locks* of gun-carriages.—*Keys* with chains and staples are those fixed on the side-pieces of a carriage or mortar-bed.
KEY (*Carpent.*) the last board that is laid.—*Keys in naked flooring*, pieces of timber framed in between every two joists by mortise and tenon; they are called *strutting-pieces* when driven fast between each pair, with their ends butting against the grain of the joists.—*Keys* in joinery, pieces of timber let, transverse to the fibres, into the back of a board, which are used to prevent the boards from warping.
KEY (*Polit.*) or *gold key*, a key which is worn by the lords of the bed-chamber in England, and in most European courts.
KEY (*Her.*) the key is an ensign of ecclesiastical dignity, as "He beareth *azure*, two keys endorsed, placed saltireways *or*," which are the arms of the see of Gloucester.

KEYED-DA'DO (*Carpent.*) a dado that is secured from warping by bars grooved into the back.
KE'Y-STONE (*Mason.*) the last stone placed on the top of an arch or vault, which being wider and fuller at the top than the bottom, wedges and binds in all the rest. The name *key-stone*, or *arch-stone*, is sometimes given to all the stones which form the sweep of an arch, answering to what the French call *voussoirs*.
KEY'AGE (*Com.*) money paid for landing goods on a key.
KE'YING (*Husband.*) fine felts, or sheep-skins with their wool on them.
KEYLES (*Mar.*) vide *Keels*.
KE'YUS (*Archæol.*) or *keys*, a guardian warden or keeper; a name given in the Isle of Man to the twenty-four commoners, who are, as it were, conservators of the liberties of the people.

KHAN (*Polit.*) an Indian lord or chieftain.
KIBED-HEELS (*Vet.*) scabs breeding about the nether joint and athwart the fetlock of horses.
KIBES (*Surg.*) chilblains, attended with inflammation on the heels.
KI'BRIC (*Alch.*) the philosopher's stone.
KIBRIT (*Chem.*) Sulphur.
KID (*Archæol.*) a small brush faggot.
KI'DDER (*Com.*) a huckster who carries corn, victuals, &c. up and down to sell.
KI'DDLE (*Mech.*) a wear in a river to catch fish.
KIDNA'PPER (*Cus.*) one who decoys children or young persons away from their homes. They were more frequent formerly than they are at present, particularly when there was an opportunity of transporting such young people to the plantations in America.
KI'DNEY *bean* (*Bot.*) the *Phaseolus vulgaris* of Linnæus.—Kidney Bean-tree, a species of the *Glycine*.—Kidney Vetch, the *Anthyllis tetraphylla*.—Kidney Wort, a species of the *Saxifraga*.
KI'DNEYS (*Anat.*) *renes*, a name for the abdominal viscus, shaped like a kidney-bean, which secretes the urine. There are two kidneys, one situated in each lumber region. These organs are composed of three substances, a cortical, tubulous, and papillous substance. The kidneys have a proper membrane, called the *Membrana propria*, and a large bag, called the *pelvis*, which forms the excretory duct, called the *Ureter*, that conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder.
KIGGELA'RGIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 9 *Decandria*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* five; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* leathery; *seeds* eight.
Species. The single species is a tree, as the—*Kiggelargia africana*, seu *Laurus*, native of the Cape of Good Hope.
KIKEKUNEMA'LO (*Nat.*) a gum resin having a subacrid resinous taste.
KI'LDERKIN (*Com.*) a liquid measure containing eighteen gallons.
KI'LKETH (*Law*) an ancient servile payment made by tenants in husbandry.
KI'LLADAR (*Mil.*) the commandant or governor of a fort in India.
KILLA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) keelage.
KI'LLAS (*Min.*) a sort of argillaceous earth, of a fibrous texture, found in Cornwall.
KI'LLOW (*Com.*) a corn measure in Turkey, equal to about thirty-nine pecks English measure.
KILLYTHSTA'LLION (*Archæol.*) a custom by which lords of manors were bound to provide a stallion for the use of their tenants' mares.
KILN (*Mech.*) a furnace to burn chalk for making lime; also for burning bricks or tiles, and a place for drying malt and hops.
KI'LN-DRYING (*Husb.*) the drying of wetted barley on a kiln, for the purpose of making it into malt.
KINA-KI'NA (*Bot.*) the Peruvian Bark.
KI'NATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the combination of kinic acid with different bases, as kinate of lime, &c.
KIND (*Law*) a term which, when applied to tithes, signifies the thing itself; as tithe in kind, i. e. in corn, cattle, &c. in distinction from tithe in money.
KIND (*Mil.*) is taken in the same sense when applied to ratios; as "Ratios supplied in kind, and not compounded for in money."
KI'NDALAHS (*Polit.*) a vagabond outcast people in India, originally belonging to the Hindoo tribe.
KI'NDER (*Sport.*) a company of cats, &c.

KI'NDRED (*Law*) persons of the same blood or descent, of which there are three degrees; namely, one in the right line descending, another in the right line ascending, and the third in the collateral line.

KING (*Law*) in the Saxon Cyngc, from Konnen, to know, on account of the eminent knowledge with which he was supposed to be endowed; the sovereign prince or ruler of a nation.

KI'NG-APPLE (*Bot.*) a superior sort of apple.

KING AT ARMS (*Her.*) an officer at arms that has the pre-eminence over the society. Of these there are in England three; namely, Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux, whereof Garter is the principal.

KI'NG-FISH (*Ich.*) the *Zeus luna* of Linnæus, a fish that exceeds all other European fish in the splendour of its colours.

KI'NG-FISHER (*Orn.*) the *Alcedo* of Linnæus, a bird so called because the colour of its plumage resembles the purple worn formerly by princes. It is called Fisher because it feeds on fish.

KI'NG-PIECE (*Carpent.*) or *King-Post*, the chief beam standing perpendicularly in the middle, between two rafters under the roof.

KI'NGDOM (*Nat.*) a general division which Linnæus has made of natural objects, all which he has comprehended under the three heads of the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Kingdoms. [vide *Animal Kingdom*, &c.]

KI'NG-GELD (*Law*) escuage or royal aid.

KING'S-BE'NCH (*Law*) *Bancus Regius*, or simply B. R. the supreme court of Common Law in the kingdom, so called because the Kings of England in ancient times used to sit there in their own persons. This court is more especially exercised about criminal matters, and pleas of the crown, and consists of a Chief Justice, styled the Lord Chief Justice, and three puisne judges.

KING'S-E'VIL (*Med.*) the *abscessus ischiaticus*, a disease so called because the gift of curing it was ascribed to the Kings and Queens of England.

KING'S SI'LVER (*Law*) money due to the King in the Court of Common Pleas, for a licence there granted to any man for passing a fine. 2 *Inst.* 511.—*Clerk of the King's Silver*, an officer in the Court of Common Pleas, to whom every fine is brought after it has been with the *Custos Brevium*.

KING'S *Widow* (*Law*) a widow of the King's tenant in chief, who, to keep her lands after her husband's decease, is obliged to make oath in chancery that she will not marry without the King's leave.

KI'NIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid so called because it is extracted from the *Kin-Kina*, or Peruvian Bark.

KINK (*Mar.*) a twist or turn in any cable or rope, occasioned by its being stiff or close-laid.

KINKI'NA (*Bot.*) or *Quinquina*, vide *Cinchona*.

KI'NO (*Bot.*) a gum obtained from a tree that grows on the river Gambia, in Africa. It has the appearance of the *Sanguis Draconis*, but is much redder.

KI'NTAL (*Com.*) vide *Quintal*.

KIPE (*Mech.*) a basket made of ozier twigs, which is used in Oxfordshire for catching fish.

KIPPAKELE'NGA (*Bot.*) the same as *Battatas*.

KI'PPER-TIME (*Com.*) the time between the third and twelfth of May, during which salmon-fishing is forbidden in the river.

KI'RAT (*Com.*) a weight of three grains.

KIRBY'S QUE'ST (*Archæol.*) an ancient record remaining with the remembrancer of the Exchequer; so called from its being the Inquest of John de Kirby, treasurer to King Edw. I.

KIRGA'NELE (*Bot.*) the *Phyllanthus Niruri* of Linnæus.

KIRK (*Ecc.*) a name for the Scotch presbyterian church.

KI'RK-MOTE (*Archæol.*) vide *Chirch-gemot*.

KI'RTLE (*Cus.*) a sort of short jacket.

KIST (*Mil.*) the amount of a stated payment in India.

KISTYBU'NDY (*Mil.*) a monthly payment in India.

KIT (*Mil.*) a composition of resin, pitch, bees-wax, and tallow, used for the last covering of carcasses.

KIT (*Mus.*) a small violin.

KI'T-FLOOR (*Min.*) a particular bed or lay in a coal mine.

KITE (*Orn.*) a bird of prey, of the Falcon kind, the *Falco milvus* of Linnæus. It is about two feet long; feeds on offal and poultry; flies smoothly, and fortels storms by its clamour. The tail of this bird, which is forked, distinguishes it from all other British birds of prey.

KI'TGAP (*Bot.*) a species of *Dolichos*.

KI'TTIWAKE (*Orn.*) the *Larus tridactylus* of Linnæus, a bird of the gull tribe, which inhabits the islands of Scotland.

KLEINHO'VIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 20 *Gynandria*, Order 6 *Hexandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* fifteen; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* simple; *stigmas* crenated.—PER. *capsule* five-lobed; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species, the *Kleinhovia hospita*, seu *Catimarus*, is a tree.

KLEI'NIA (*Bot.*) the *Cacalia Anteuphorbium* of Linnæus.

KLI'CKER (*Com.*) one who stands at the door of a shoemaker, salesman, &c. and invites in customers.

KLINKETS (*Fort.*) small gates made through pallisades for the purpose of sallying.

KLI'NKSTONE (*Min.*) a sort of stone of the floetz trap formation, and of the basalt family.

KNA'CKER (*Mech.*) a maker of collars for horses.

KNA'PWEED (*Bot.*) the *Centaurea nigra* of Linnæus.

KNA'PSACK (*Mil.*) from the Saxon cnapa, a boy, and ꝛack, probably because in time of war it was carried by a boy; a leathern bag in which soldiers carry their necessaries.

KNAU'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* common.—COR. universal.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* thickish.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Knautia palæstina.—Knautia plumosa, &c.* But the—*Knautia propontica*, seu *Scabiosa*, is a biennial.

KNA'VE-LINE (*Mar.*) vide *Navel-Line*.

KNA'VESHIP (*Law*) a portion of grain given to the servant at the mill where it is ground, from tenants of lands bound to grind there.

KNAU'EL (*Bot.*) or *Knawel*, the *Scleranthus annuus* of Linnæus.

KNECK (*Mar.*) the twisting of a rope or cable as it is veering out.

KNEE (*Anat.*) in Latin *genu*, in Saxon cneo; the upper part of the jointure of the leg and thigh.

KNEE'-HOLLY (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ruscus*.

KNEE-JOINTED (*Bot.*) vide *Geniculatus*.

KNEE'PAN (*Anat.*) *Patella*, the bone placed in the fore part of the knee.

KNEES (*Mar.*) in French *Courbes*, crooked pieces of timber having two branches or arms, and generally used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides.—*Dagger Knees* are those which are fixed rather obliquely, to avoid an adjacent gunport, &c.—*Knee of the Head*, or *Cut-Water*, a large flat piece of timber fixed edge ways upon the foremost part of the ship's stem.—*Lodging Knees* are fixed horizontally.—*Standard Knees* are vertical curves, employed generally with the orlop beams.—*Transom Knees*

are those which support the highest transoms of the ship's quarter.

KNE'TTLES (*Mar.*) two pieces of spun yarn put together untwisted into a block pulley, &c.

KNIGHT (*Her.*) from the Saxon cniȝht, a servant, because they were originally either the King's domestic servants, or his life-guards; a title of honour bestowed by the King on such as he chooses to single from the class of gentlemen, of which there are several orders in England and other countries of Europe. [vide *Order*] A knight is called in Latin *eques auratus*, from his gilt spurs, whence they were anciently called *Knights of the Gilt Spur*.

KNIGHT *Heads* (*Mar.*) or *Bollard Timbers*, those timbers on each side of the ship nearest to the stem. In merchant ships the Knight Heads are two strong frames of timber fixed on the opposite sides of the main deck.

KNIGHTS *of the Shire* (*Polit.*) two knights, or other gentlemen of worth, chosen to serve in Parliament for shires or counties by the freeholders of Great Britain.—*Knight's Fee*, so much inheritance as is sufficient yearly to maintain a knight, which in the time of Henry III. was fifteen pounds, or two hundred acres of land.—*Knight's Service*, a tenure whereby several lands were anciently held of the King, upon condition to bear arms in his service. This tenure drew after it Homage, Escuage, Marriage, Wardship, and other incumbrances, wherefore it was entirely abolished by stat. 12 *Car.* 21.

KNIGHTS *Marshal* (*Law*) officers who have jurisdiction and cognizance of all transgressions within the King's house and verge.—*Knights of the post*, persons who for hire will swear any thing that is asked of them.

KNI'GHTEN-COURT (*Law*) a Court-Baron or Honour-Court, held twice a year under the Bishop of Hereford, at his palace, where lords of the manors and their tenants, holding by Knight's Service of the honour of that bishopric are suitors.—*Knighten-gyld*, an old guild, or company in London, founded by King Edgar, consisting of nineteen knights.

KNIGHTS *errant* (*Mil.*) wandering knights who went about in search of adventures, which have furnished matter for romances.

KNIGHT'S-COU'RT (*Law*) vide *Knighten.*

KNIGHTS-SE'RVICE (*Law*) vide *Knight.*

KNI'TTING (*Mech.*) the act of tying together certain quantities of yarn, and then warping them into hauls to be tarred.

KNI'TTLES (*Mar.*) small lines composed of two or three rope-yarns, either plaited or twisted.

KNOT (*Mar.*) a large knob formed on the extremity of a rope, by untwisting the ends thereof, and interweaving them regularly with each other. They differ as to form, size, and name, according to their different uses, as the Bowline Knot, Buoy-Rope-Knot, Diamond Knot, Reef Knot, Wale Knot. *Knot* is also the division of the log-line, which answers to half a minute, as a mile does to an hour.

KNOT (*Orn.*) a fen bird, the *Tringa canutus* of Linnæus, the flesh of which is very delicious.

KNOT *Grass* (*Bot.*) the *Illecebrum suffruticosum* of Linnæus.

KNOUT (*Polit.*) a Russian punishment, which consists of barbarous scourging, slitting the nostrils, and maiming the body in different ways.

KNO'WMEN (*Ecc.*) a name given to the Lollards in England before the time of the reformation.

KNO'XIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* two.

Species. The single species is the *Knoxia zeylanica*, seu *Dentellaria*, native of the East Indies.

KO'BBE (*Bot.*) a species of the *Rhus.*

KO'DDA-PALI (*Bot.*) the *Pistia stratiotes* of Linnæus. *Rheed. Hort. Mal.; Plum. Gen.*

KŒLRUTE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* blunt.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* simple; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* in pairs.

Species. The single species, *Kœlreuteria paullenoides*, seu *Sapindus*, is a tree.

KŒNI'GIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* none; *stigmas* three.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species, *the Kœnigia islandica*, is an annual, and native of Iceland.

KOFF (*Mar.*) a Dutch vessel of burden with a main and foremast.

KOLLEE JO'GUE (*Chron.*) the fourth of the four æras or periods in Indian chronology.

KOL'TO (*Med.*) the *Plica Polonica.*

KO'NDAM *Pallu* (*Bot.*) the *Impatiens oppositifolia* of Linnæus.

KO'NSII (*Bot.*) the *Abrus precatorius* of Linnæus.

KORAN (*Theol.*) vide *Alcoran.*

KORTSCH-BASCHI (*Mil.*) a commanding officer of the Kortchis or Persian cavalry, who is the second in command.

KOULS (*Mil.*) a corps of Persian soldiers, who are men of birth and rank.—*Kouls-Agi*, the commander of the Kouls.

KOU'MISS (*Chem.*) a spirituous liquor prepared by the Tartars from mare's milk.

KRA'MA (*Cus.*) wooden sandals worn by the women of India.

KRAME'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* acute.—PER. *berry* dry; *seed* single.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Krameria Ixina*, native of South America.

KRAME'RIÆ *affinis* (*Bot.*) a species of *Acana.*

KRI'MNA (*Med.*) vide *Alphita.*

KU'HNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* common.—COR. common.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* sub-cylindric.——PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* the length of the stamens; *stigmas* two.—PER. *calyx* unchanged; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* naked.

Species. The single species is the *Kuhnia eupatorides*, *Cartonia*, seu *Eupatorium.*

KU'HUL (*Chem.*) Lead-ore.

KUL (*Polit.*) a Turkish word for all the officers about the Sultan, as the Grand Vizier, Bachas, &c.

KU'NDNEE (*Polit.*) a sum of money paid in India by an inferior governor to his superior.

KU'RTUS (*Ich.*) a genus of animals, Class *Pisces*, Order *Jugulares*, having the body carinate on each side, and the back elevated.

KURU'DU (*Bot.*) another name for *Cinnamon.*

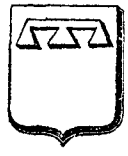
KU'SH-BACK (*Mil.*) men who enjoy lands rent-free on condition of giving their military service when called upon.

KU'TUBUTH (*Ent.*) an Arabic name for a water-spider that is ever in motion.

KYLLI'NGIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *ament* ovate. — COR. *glume* longer.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* ob-ovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seed* oblong.
Species. The species are the—*Kyllingia monocephala*, *Cyperus*, seu *Schœnus*.—*Kyllingia panicea*, seu *Mariscus*.
KY'LYW (*Archæol.*) a kind of liquid victuals.
KY'MIA (*Chem.*) a chemical cucurbit.
KY'NA (*Chem.*) Opoponax.
KYTH (*Archæol.*) Kindred.

L.

L. (*Ant.*) vide *Abbreviations*.
L. (*Arith.*) stands for fifty, and with a dash over it, thus, $\bar{L}$, formerly stood for 50,000. LL.S. is a mark for the coin called the sesterce. *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Rom. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 831.
L. (*Gram.*) is one of the letters called liquid, on account of its soft and melting pronunciation. It is also used as an abbreviation for *liber*, book, &c. [vide *Abbreviations*]
LA (*Mus.*) the sixth note of the gamut. [vide *Music*]
LA'BARUM (*Mil.*) called by Sozomenes λάβαρον, the imperial standard embroidered and beset with precious stones, that was wont to be carried before the Roman emperors in the wars. *Tertull. Apolog.* c. 16; *Prudent. contra. Symmach.* l. 1; *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1, c. 4.
LABATIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandia*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved. — COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* large; *seeds* oblong.
Species. The species are trees, as the—*Labatia sessiliflora et guianensis*, seu *Pouterica*, &c.
LA'BDANUM (*Bot.*) the *Cistus creticus* of Linnæus.
LABE (*Med.*) λαβή, from λαμβάνω, to seize; the first access of a fever.
LA'BEL (*Mech.*) a thin brass ruler with sights, commonly used with a circumferentor to take heights.
LABEL (*Her.*) is used to distinguish the arms of the eldest son from the younger, as in the annexed figure. It is otherwise called a file, and is supposed to represent ribbands worn about the neck; for the ribbands which hang down from a mitre or coronet are still called *Labels*. [vide *Heraldry*]



LA'BELS (*Law*) narrow slips fastened to deeds or writings; also any paper joined by way of addition to a will.
LA'BES (*Surg.*) a standing or bunching out of the lips.
LA'BIA (*Anat.*) the Lips, the red part of which is called *Prolabium*; the sphincter, *Orbicularis Labiorum*; and the cuticle, *Epithelium*.—*Labia Pudendi*, so called from the similarity of form arising from the *Mons Veneris*.—*Labia leporina*, a Hare-Lip, consists in a division of the upper lip. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 6; *Winslow, &c.*
LA'BIAL *Letters* (*Gram.*) such as in pronunciation principally require the use of the lips.
LABIAL (*Anat.*) from *labium*, a lip; an epithet for the arteries and glands which belong to the lips.
LA'BIATE (*Con.*) an epithet for an irregular coral with two lips.
LABIA'TUS (*Bot.*) labiate; an epithet for flowers answering to what is called *ringens* by Linnæus.
LABI'NA (*Archæol.*) Watery land. *Mon. Angl.* tom. ii. p. 372.
LA'BIUM (*Bot.*) the Lip, the exterior part of a labiate or ringent corolla. It is distinguished into upper and lower; but sometimes the upper lip is called the *labium*, and the lower *galea*.
LA'BIUM *Veneris* (*Bot.*) the *Dipsacus sylvestris* of Linnæus.
LA'BLAB (*Bot.*) the *Dolichos Lablab* of Linnæus.
LA'BOR (*Surg.*) the same as *Parturition*.
TO LABOR (*Mar.*) a term applied to a vessel which rolls or pitches heavily in a turbulent sea.
LA'BORANT (*Chem.*) one who assists or works under the chemists, whilst engaged in any operation.
LABORA'RIIS (*Law*) a writ which lies against such as refuse to serve, though they have not wherewithal to live. *Reg. Orig.* 189.
LA'BORATORY (*Chem.*) a chemist's workshop.
LABORATORY (*Gunn.*) a place or workhouse where the fireworkers or bombardiers prepare their stores, as driving fusees, filling shells, making quick match, filling carcasses, &c.—*Laboratory Tent*, a large tent carried along with the artillery into the field, furnished with all sorts of tools and metals for the fireworkers.
LABRADOR TE'A (*Bot.*) a species of *Ledum*.
LABRISU'LCIUM (*Med.*) from *labrum*, a lip, and *sulcus*, a furrow; a chap in the lip.
LA'BRUM *Venereum* (*Bot.*) a species of *Dipsacus*.
LA'BRUS (*Ich.*) the Wrasse, or Gold finny, a genus of fishes of the Thoracic Order, having the *teeth* sharp, *lips* simple, *gill membrane* with six rays, *lateral line* straight.
LABRU'SCA (*Bot.*) the *Vitis labrusca* of Linnæus.
LABU'RNUM (*Bot.*) the *Cytisus laburnum* of Linnæus.
LA'BYRINTH (*Ant.*) in Latin *Labyrinthus*, in French *Labyrinthe*, from the Greek λαβύρινθος; a maze, or place full of windings and turnings, which no one who had entered could get out of again without a guide or clue to direct him. The most celebrated place of this kind was the Egyptian labyrinth, built by the Kings of Egypt in the lake Moeris. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 148; *Strab.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 9, l. 36, c. 13; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 15, c. 2.
LABYRINTH (*Anat.*) that part of the internal ear behind the cavity of the *tympanum*, constituted by the *cochlea vestibulum* and semicircular canals.
LABY'ZUS (*Bot.*) λάβυζος, a kind of gum which was used with myrrh by the Kings of Persia in their perfumes.
LAC (*Med.*) signifies properly milk [vide *Milk*]; but is taken figuratively for other liquids which resemble milk in their appearance or properties; as *Lac Amygdalæ*, an almond mixture, a cooling demulcent liquor.—*Lac Ammoniaci*, a mixture of Ammoniac.—*Lac Sulphuris*, a white liquor made of brimstone dissolved in vinegar.—*Lac Lunæ*, a sort of white earth which, when dissolved in water, tinges it of a milky colour.
LAC (*Bot.*) or *Gum-Lac*, from the Arabic *Lakah*, a concrete brittle substance, of a dark-red colour, brought from the East Indies, and taken from the tree which, in the Linnean system, is called the *Croton lacciferum*. When the resinous matter is broken off from the wood in grains, it is called *Seed-lac*; but, when melted and formed into

plates, it is called *Shell-lac.* This substance is principally used as sealing-wax, and, on that account, called *Stick-lac.*

LACCA (*Bot.*) Gum-lac, or Stick-lac. [vide *Lac*]

LA'CCA-HERBA (*Bot.*) the *Impatiens balsamina* of Linnæus. *Rumph. Herb. Amb.*

LACCIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid lately procured from the Gum-Lac, or Lac.

LACCOPE'DON (*Anat.*) λαχκόπεδον, the lax part of the *scrotum. Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 12.

LACE (*Com.*) a work composed of many threads of silk, linen, gold, or silver, interwoven the one with the other.

LA'CE-BARK (*Bot.*) the *Daphne lagetto* of Linnæus.

LA'CER (*Bot.*) lacerated, an epithet for a leaf and corolla; *folium lacerum*, a leaf having its edges variously cut into irregular segments, as if it were rent or torn; *lacera corolla*, a corolla having the border very finely cut.

LACERATU'RA (*Surg.*) a laceration, or wound.

LACE'RNA (*Ant.*) a cloak which was used to keep off rain and cold in camps and other places.

Propert. l. 3, *Eleg.* 12.

Tu tamen injecta tectus, vesane, lacerna,
Potabis galeâ fessus Araxis aquam.

Ovid. Fast. l. 2, v. 745, speaking of Lucretia.

Mittenda est domino, nunc, nunc properate puellæ,
Quam primum nostra facta lacerna mamu.

Cic. Phil. 2, c. 30; *Paterc.* l. 2, c. 70; *Sigon. de Judic.* l. 3, c. 18, &c.; *Salmas. ad Script. Hist. Aug. pluribus locis.*

LACERTA (*Archæol.*) a fathom. *Domesd. Bk.*

LACERTA (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Amphibia*, Order *Reptilia.*

Generic Character. *Body* four-footed, tailed, naked, and long; *legs* equal.

Species. An active nimble tribe of animals, which, with the exception of the aquatic species, feed on insects. The principal species are the—*Lacerta crocodilus*, Crocodile.—*Lacerta alligator*, the Alligator.—*Lacerta vulgaris*, the Brown Lizard.—*Lacerta guana*, the Guana, native of Amboyna.—*Lacerta basiliscus*, the Basilisk.—*Lacerta chamæleon*, the Chamæleon.—*Lacerta palustris*, the Warted Newt.—*Lacerta*, the Water Newt.—*Lacerta salamandra*, the Salamander.—*Lacerta seps*, the Eft.—*Lacerta scincus*, the Skink.

LACERTA (*Astron.*) one of the new constellations in the Northern hemisphere added by Hevelius, near to Cepheus and Cassiopeia. It contained, according to Hevelius, ten stars; according to Flamstead, sixteen.

LACE'RTI (*Anat.*) a name given by some to the bundles of fibres which compose the muscles. The smaller bundles are distinguished by the diminutive *Lacertuli.*

LA'CERUM *Foramen* (*Anat.*) one of the inner *foramina* of the head.

LACHE'NALIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* subovate; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Lachenalia orchioides*, *Phormium*, seu *Hyacinthus*, Spotted-leaved Lachenalia.—*Lachenalia tricolor*, Three-coloured Lachenalia.—*Lachenalia pendula*, Pendulous Lachenalia.

LA'CHES (*Archæol.*) negligence, or slackness. *Lit.* 136.

LACHNÆA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* headed.—PER. none; *seed* single.

Species. The species are shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, as the—*Lachnæa eriocephala*, seu *Passerina*, Wooly-headed Lachnæa.—*Lachnæa conglomerata*, *Thymelea*, seu *Sanamunda.*

LA'CHRYMÆ (*Anat.*) Tears, a limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and flowing on the surface of theeye.

LACHRYMÆ (*Bot.*) whatever drops naturally, or exudes from any part of a plant.

LA'CHRYMAL (*Anat.*) *lachrymalis*, from *lachryma*, a tear; an epithet for different parts of the body appertaining, or adjacent to the eye, as the—*Lachrymal Bones*, Unguis Ossa. — *Lachrymal Ducts*, the excretory duct of the lachrymal gland.—*Lachrymal Gland*, a glomerate gland situated above the external angle of the orbit. It secretes the tears, and conveys them to the eye by its excretory ducts.—*Lachrymal Nerve*, the fifth pair of nerves from the head, which is chiefly dispersed on the lachrymal gland.—*Lachrymalia Puncta*, two small orifices at a little distance from the internal angle of the eye.

LACHRYMA'LIS *Fistula* (*Surg.*) vide *Fistula lachrymalis.*

LACHRYMATORIES (*Archæol.*) small earthen vessels, in which the tears of surviving friends were reposited, and buried with the ashes of the dead.

LA'CING (*Mar.*) the rope or line used to confine the heads of sails to their gaffs, or yards; also a piece of compass, or knee-timber, fayed to the back of the figure.

LACI'NIA (*Ant.*) the lappet hem, or fringe of a garment, called in the Greek πτέρυγιον, or κράσπεδον.

Plaut. Merc. act. 1, scen. 2, v. 16.

At tu ædepol sume laciniam, atque absterge sudorem tibi.

Val. Max. l. 11, c. 7; *Plut. in Gracch.*; *Suet. in Claud.* c. 15.

LACINIA (*Bot.*) a jagg, or any part into which a monopetalous corolla is cut; it is also applied to monophyllous calyces; and a calyx which has two or more *lacinicæ* is said to be *bifidus*, &c.

LACINIA'TUS (*Bot.*) jagged, an epithet for a leaf; *folium laciniatum*, a leaf, the edge of which is irregularly divided.

LA'CIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* two; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Lacis fluvialis*, seu *Mourera.*

LACISTE'MA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 1 *Monandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *ament* common.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* single; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* globose; *styles* two; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species, the *Lacistema Myricoides*, seu *Piper*, is a native of Jamaica.

LACK (*Com.*) the number of 100,000 rupees.

LA'CKER (*Mech.*) or *lacquer*, a sort of varnish used over leaf-silver.

LACO'NICUM (*Ant.*) a stew-house, or sweating-house, among the Romans. *Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 10.

LACO'TOMUS (*Diall.*) a line that cuts the left semicircle. *Vitruv.* l. 9, c. 8.

LA'CTA (*Archæol.*) a defect in the weight of money.

LACTA'NTIUM *tabes* (*Med.*) the hectic of nurses chiefly arising from debility.

LACTA'RIA (*Med.*) aliments prepared of milk.

LA'CTATE (*Chem.*) salts formed by the combination of lactic acid with different bases, as the *lactate of potash*, &c.

LACTEA *Febris* (*Med.*) the Milk-Fever.

LA'CTEALS (*Anat.*) *Vasa lactea*, the absorbents of the mesentery, which originate in the small intestines, and convey

the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct. They are tender and transparent vessels having innumerable valves.

LACTESCE'NTIA (*Bot.*) Lactescence, or Milkiness; the milky liquor which flows abundantly from some plants upon their being wounded.

LA'CTIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) the acid of sour milk.

LA'CTICA (*Med.*) an Arabic name for the Typhus fever.

LACTI'FEROUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for plants abounding in a milky juice.

LACTU'CA (*Bot.*) in the Greek θρίδαξ, a plant so called because it abounds in a milky juice. It is narcotic and soporiferous, and was reckoned by the ancients as an enemy to the venereal passion. *Theophrast.* l. 7, c. 4; *Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 4; *Columel. de Re Rust.* l. 2, c. 3; *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 165; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 8; *Gal. de Med. sec. Loc.* l. 2, c. 1; *Athen.* l. 2, c. 18.

LACTUCA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. common. — COR. compound. — STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular. — PIST. *germ* subovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two. — PER. none; *seed* ovate.

Species. The species are annuals or biennials. Among the former are the—*Lactuca sativa*, Garden Lettuce.—*Lactuca intybacea*, Endive-leaved Lettuce. Among the latter are the—*Lactuca quercina*, Oak-leaved Lettuce.—*Lactuca tuberosa*, &c.; but—*Lactuca perennis*, the Perennial Lettuce.—*Lactuca scariola*, Prickly Lettuce.—*Lactuca virosa*, Strong-scented Lettuce, are perennials. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

LACTUCA is also the *Chondrilla nudicaulis* and the *Valeriana locusta*. *Ger. Herb.* &c.

LACTUCE'LLA (*Bot.*) the Sowthistle.

LACTUCI'MINA (*Med.*) aphthæ, or little ulcers on the skin.

LACTU'MEN (*Med.*) the Achor, or scald-head; also a little crusty scab on the skin chiefly affecting children at the breast.

LACU'NÆ (*Anat.*) excretory ducts in the vagina and glans, so called from *lacus*, a channel.

LACU'NAR (*Archit.*) an arched roof or ceiling, more especially the planking and flooring above porticoes. *Vitruv.* l. 7, c. 2.

LACUNO'SUS (*Bot.*) lacunose, or pitted, an epithet for a leaf; *folium lacunosum*, a leaf having the disk depressed between the veins.

LACUTU'RRIS (*Bot.*) a large sort of cabbage, or cauliflower. *Plin.* l. 19, c. 8.

LA'DA (*Archæol.*) 1. A Lath, or inferior court of justice, from the Saxon lathian, to convene, or assemble. 2. A purgation by trial. *LL. Æthelred.* 3. A Lade, or watercourse.

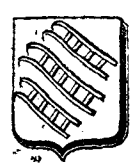
LADA (*Bot.*) the same as *Ladanum*.

LA'DANUM (*Bot.*) the *Cistus creticus* of Linnæus, from which exudes the resinous juice so called. It derives its name from the Arabic *Ladon*, which is the name of this tree.

LADAVEE' (*Com.*) a release, or acquittance, from any demand in India.

LA'DDER, *Scaling* (*Mil.*) a particular kind of ladder made of ropes, or flat staves, for the purpose of scaling or mounting an enemy's walls.

LADDER, *Scaling* (*Her.*) this ladder is borne as a charge in some coat armour, as in the annexed cut. "He beareth, *sable*, three scaling ladders in bend, *argent*; by the name of Shipston."



LA'DDERS (*Mar.*) in a ship, are of three kinds; namely, the *entering ladder*, made of wood; the *quarter ladder*, made of ropes; and the *boltsprit ladder* at the beak-head, which is only used in great ships.

LADING, *Bill of* (*Com.*) vide *Bill*.

LA'DLE (*Gunn.*) a long staff, with a hollow place at the end of it, which will hold as much as is the due charge of the piece it belongs to.—*Ladle for a great gun*, a copper instrument used for drawing the charge of a great gun.

LA'DY-BIRD (*Ent.*) or *Lady-Cow*, a species of the *Coccinella* of Linnæus; an insect which feeds upon plant-lice, and is serviceable in clearing plants of vermin.

LADY-DA'Y (*Ecc.*) the 25th of March, so called because it is the day of the Annunciation of the Holy Virgin.

LADY'S-BE'DSTRAW (*Bot.*) a species of the *Galium* of Linnæus.—Lady's-Bower, a species of *Clematis*.—Lady's-Finger, the *Anthyllis vulneraria*.—Lady's-Hair, the *Briza media*.—Lady's-Mantle, a species of the *Alchemilla*.—Lady's Slipper, a species of *Cypripedium*.—Lady's-Smock, a species of *Cardamine*.—Lady's-Traces, the *Ophrys spiralis*.

LAE'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petal* none.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* longer than the stamens; *stigma* headed.—PER. *berry* globose; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Laetia apetala*, seu *Guidonia*.—*Laetia thamnia*, seu *Thamnia*, native of Jamaica.

LÆ'SÆ *majestatis crimen* (*Law*) the crime of high Treason. *Glanv.* l. 1, c. 2.

LÆSIONE *Fidei* (*Law*) suits entertained by the clergy under that name in case of non-payment of debts, or any breach of civil contracts, as if they were spiritual offences against the conscience. Such suits were checked by the constitutions of Clarendon. 10 *Hen.* 2, c. 15.

LÆTIFICA'NTIA (*Med.*) compositions which are intended to serve as cordials.

LÆVIGA'TIO (*Chem.*) levigation, or reduction of any hard substance to powder by grinding it on a porphyry or red marble. *Cels.* l. 5, c. 12.

LÆ'VIS (*Bot.*) smooth, an epithet for a stem.

LAFO'RDSWICK (*Law*) from the Saxon hlaford, a lord, and swic, treachery; betraying one's lord or master. *Leg. Canut.* c. 61; *Hen.* 1, c. 13.

LA'GA (*Archæol.*) Law.

LA'GAN (*Law*) goods sunk in the sea, from the Saxon ligȝan, to lie; and the right which the chief lord of the fee has to take such goods. [vide *Wreck*]

LA'GANUM (*Ant.*) a thin kind of cake made of flour. *Schol. in Hor.* l. 1, sat. 6, v. 115; *Isid. Orig.* l. 20, c. 2.

LA'GAROS (*Ana.*) λαγαρός, an epithet for the right ventricle of the heart.

LAGEDA'YUM (*Archæol.*) a Law-Day, or time of open court.

LA'GEMEN (*Archæol.*) or *Laghmen*, i. e. Lawmen, what are now called *good men of the jury*. *LL. Edw. the Confess. Domesday Book.*

LAGE'NA (*Ant.*) a flagon, or stone-bottle. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 16, ep. 26; *Bayf. de Vasc. apud Gronov. Thes. Antiq. Græc.* tom. ix. p. 701.

LAGENA (*Archæol.*) was formerly reckoned to be a measure of six sextarii, or quarts. *Flet.* l. 2, c. 8, 9.

LAGERSTRO'EMIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* oval.—PIST. *germ* sub-globose; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* sub-globose; *seeds* oval.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Lagerstroemia Indica*, seu *Tsjinkin*, native of the East Indies.—*Lagerstroemia speciosa*, seu *Munchhausia*, native of China, &c.

LAGOECIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *involucre* universal.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish: *style* the length of the stamens.—PER. none; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The single species is annual, as the *Lagoecia cuminoides, Cuminum*, seu *Umbelliferus*, native of the Levant.

LAGOCHE'ILOS (*Surg.*) vide *Labia leporina.*

LA'GON (*Anat.*) λαγών, the Flank. *Ruff. Ephes.* l. 1, c. 15.

LAGONOPO'NOS (*Med.*) from λαγών, the flank, and πόνος, pain; a pain in the sides, the Stitch.

LAGOO'N (*Mar.*) a name for large ponds in America.

LAGOPHTHA'LMIA (*Surg.*) vide *Ectropium.*

LAGO'PUS (*Orn.*) from λαγώς, a hare, and πῦς, a foot; a dainty bird about the Alps, so called because it has rough hairy feet like a hare. Bellonius supposes it to be the white partridge of Savoy. *Plin.* l. 10, c. 49; *Bellon.* l. 5, c. 17.

LAGOPUS (*Bot.*) the *Trifolium cherleri* of Linnæus.

LAGO'STOMA (*Surg.*) vide *Labia leporina.*

LAGOTRO'PHIUM (*Ant.*) from λαγώς, a hare, and τρέφω, to nourish; a warren of hares.

LA'GSLITE (*Archæol.*) or *Laghslite*, from the Saxon Laȝa, law, and ſlitan, to break; a breaking or transgressing the law. *Leg. Hen.* 1.

LAGUNÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 6 *Polyandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* several; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* five-cleft; *stigmas* headed.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* a few.

Species. The species are the—*Lagunæa aculeata*, Prickly Lagunæa, *Lagunæa solandra, Solandra, Triguera*, seu *Hibiscus*, &c.

LAGU'RUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* one-flowered.—COR. a bivalve.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* top-shaped; *styles* two; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seed* solitary.

Species. The single species, the *Lagurus ovatus*, seu *Alopecurus*, is an annual.

LAGURUS (*Bot.*) several species of the *Andropogon* of Linnæus.

LA'IC (*Ecc.*) in Greek λαϊκός, from λαός, people; an epithet applied to one who has not taken Holy Orders.

LAI'D-UP (*Mar.*) the situation of a ship that is unrigged and dismasted to lie by without being used.

LAINES (*Build.*) courses or ranks laid in the buildings of walls.

LAIR (*Archæol.*) a place where cattle usually rest under some shelter.

LAIR (*Sport.*) the place where deer harbour by day.

LAIRD (*Polit.*) a title of honour, in the High-Lands of Scotland, equivalent to that of Lord.

LAI'RWITE (*Law*) from the Saxon laeȝan, to lie, and ƿite, a fine; a fine laid on those who commit adultery or fornication.

LAKE (*Paint.*) a red colour next to Carmine, which it serves to shade and heighten.

LAKE (*Geog.*) a large body of water, encompassed entirely by land.

LA'MA (*Theol.*) the Grand Lama of Thibet, who is the high-priest and monarch of the country. They suppose him to be immortal, and that on the dissolution of his mortal frame, his soul enters into the body of a new-born child.

LAMA (*Zool.*) an animal of the camel kind, the *Camelus glama* of Linnæus, which has a bunch on the breast, long soft hair, and a neighing voice. It inhabits the mountains of Peru and Chili.

LA'MAC (*Chem.*) Gum Arabic.

LAMB (*Her.*) The Holy Lamb, with the staff, cross, and banner, was borne as a typical representation of Our Blessed Saviour, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth *gules* three Holy Lambs, Staff, Cross, and Banner, *argent*, by the name of *Rowe*, of Lamerton."

LA'MBATIVE (*Med.*) from *lambo*, to lick; an epithet for a pectoral medicine, to be licked off from a piece of liquorice-stick, &c.

LA'MBDOCISM (*Gram.*) a fault in speaking, where one insists too much on the pronunciation of the Letter L.

LAMBDOI'DAL (*Anat.*) λαμβδοειδής, an epithet for a suture of the occiput; so called from the likeness which it bears to the Greek letter *Lambda*. *Ruff. Ephes.* l. 1, c. 18; *Gal. Introd.* c. 15; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 25, c. 2.

LAMBEAU'X (*Her.*) a cross, which is a cross-pattee at the top and issuing out at the foot into three labels, having, according to Morgan, great mystery in relation to the cross whereon our Saviour suffered.

LAMBRE'QUIN (*Her.*) an ornament which was worn on the helmet, and also served to keep off the sun, as may be seen in the annexed figure, which represents the obverse of a quarter-florin in the reign of Edward III.

LAMB'S LETTUCE (*Bot.*) the *Valeriana olitoria* of Linnæus.

LAME'LLÆ (*Bot.*) gills; thin plates which compose the under part of some fungusses. [vide *Botany* and *Fungus*]

LAMELLÆ (*Con.*) the little plates of which the shells of shell-fish are composed.

LAMENTA'TIONE (*Mus.*) an epithet denoting a plaintive or doleful sort of melody.

LA'MENTINE (*Ich.*) another name for the sea cow.

LA'MINA (*Min.*) a plate or thin piece of metal.

LA'MINÆ (*Anat.*) the plates or tables of the skull, of which there are two.

LA'MIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigmas* sharp.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Lamium orvala*, seu *Galeopsia*, Balm-leaved Archangel.—*Lamium album*, seu *Urtica*, White Archangel, or Dead Nettle.—*Lamium rugosum*, Wrinkled Archangel, &c.; but the—*Lamium purpureum*, Purple Archangel, and the *Lamium moschatum*, Musky Archangel, are annuals. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LAMIUM is also the *Galeopsis ladanum* of Linnæus.

LA'MMAS-DAY (*Ecc.*) the first of August, so called, as some say, because the priests used to get in their tithe-lambs on that day.

LAMPADA'RII (*Ant.*) officers in the emperor's court, who took charge of the lamps, &c. *Pancirol. Not. Dignit.; Imp. Orient.* c. 66; *Buleng. de Imperat. Rom.* l. 2, c. 26.

LAMPA'DIAS (*Nat.*) a blazing star resembling a torch.

LA'MP-BLACK (*Paint.*) a kind of black colour, so called because it is made by holding a lamp under the bottom of a bason, and, as it is furred, striking it with a feather into a shell and grinding it with gum-water.

LA'MPERN (*Ich.*) the *Petromyzon brancialis* of Linnæus, a fresh-water fish of the lamprey kind, which inhabits the rivers of England, particularly the Isis.

LA'MPERS (*Vet.*) or *Lampas*, a disease in horses when the throat is swelled.

LAMPE'TIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the second

century, who maintained that Christians were at liberty to do what they pleased. *Saunder. de Hæres.* c. 326.

LAMPE'TRA (*Ich.*) the Lamprey, or *Petromyzon* of Linnæus.

LAMPOO'N (*Lit.*) a poem or pamphlet in which some person is treated with ridicule or abuse.

LA'MPREY (*Ich.*) the *Petromyzon* of Linnæus, a sort of fish, which adheres firmly to rocks and other bodies by the mouth. It is eel-shaped, slippery, and mucous; lives a long time out of water, and feeds on worms, lesser fish, and dead bodies. Lampreys are reckoned a great delicacy either when potted or stewed, and have always been held in high esteem by our monarchs, insomuch that Henry IV. granted protection to such ships as brought over lampreys for the table of his consort; and, according to an old custom, the city of Gloucester annually presents his Majesty with a lamprey-pie covered with a large raised crust. The best season for lampreys is in the months of March, April, and May, when they are most firm, being just arrived out of the salt water.

LAMPRO'PHORI (*Ecc.*) λαμπροφόροι, a name formerly given to the new converts, because they were dressed in white at their baptism. *Gregor. Naz. Orat. 2 in Pascha.*

LAMPS (*Her.*) are borne in coat armour either with or without fire. In the former case they are said to be *inflamed*, as in the arms of the Wax-chandlers.

LAMPSA'NA (*Bot.*) the *Crepis virens* of Linnæus.

LAMPU'GIUM (*Bot.*) a species of the *Amomum*.

LA'MPYRIS (*Ent.*) the Fire-fly, or Glow-worm, a genus of Insects, Order *Coleoptera*.

Generic Character. *Antennæ* filiform; *feelers* four; *shells* flexile; *thorax* surrounding and concealing the head; *abdomen* having segments that terminate in folded papillæ; female usually apterous.

Species. The most remarkable species of this tribe of insects is the *Lampyris noctiluca*, the common Glow-worm, the female of which is larger than the male, and emits a beautiful phosphoric light. [vide *Entomology*]

LA'NA PHILOSOPHICA (*Chem.*) an ancient name for the oxide of zinc.

LANA (*Bot.*) wool, or close and thick curling hair.

LA'NAR (*Orn.*) vide *Lanner*.

LAN'ARIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigmas* three-cleft.—PER. *capsules* ovate; *seeds* few.

Species. The species is the *Lanaria plumosa*, seu *Hyacinthus lanatus*, Woolly Lanaria, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

LANA'RUS (*Bot.*) woolly; an epithet for the stem, the leaf, &c.

LANCE (*Mil.*) an offensive weapon, which was formerly used by chevaliers and knights, particularly in their tilts and tournaments. *Lance* signifies, also, a rod which is fixed across the earthen mould of a shell, and which keeps it suspended in the air when it is cast.—*Lance-Corporal*, an assistant to the corporal, who receives pay as a private soldier.

LA'NCEA (*Ant.*) an offensive weapon with a long staff like a half pike. It consisted of three parts—the shaft, the wings, and the dart. Pliny ascribes its invention to the Ætolians. Varro makes the word to be of Spanish extraction, and Diodorus traces it to Gaul. *Varr. apud Gell.* l. 15, c. 30; *Sallus. Bell. Catil.*; *Dionys.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 56; *Schel. in Polyb. Ant. Rom. Græv.* tom. x. p. 1276.

LANCEOLA'TUS (*Bot.*) lanceolate, or lance-shaped; an epithet for a leaf.

LANCEPESA'DE (*Mil.*) from the Italian *Lancia spezzata*, broken or spent lance; signified, originally, a man who having broken his lance upon the enemy, was entertained as a volunteer-assistant to a captain of foot: it is now taken in the sense of a lance-corporal. [vide *Lance*]

LA'NCERS (*Mil.*) a body of men in Poland armed with long lances and mounted on swift horses.

LA'NCET (*Surg.*) in French *lancet*, in Italian *lancetto*; a surgeon's instrument used in letting blood, in cutting of fistulas, &c.

LANCET-WI'NDOW (*Archit.*) a window having a lancet, or pointed arch.

LA'NCIER (*Mil.*) a lance-man, or soldier armed with a lance.

LAND (*Law*) in an extended sense, signifies not only arable land, meadow, pasture, woods, moors, waters, &c. but also messuages and houses; for in conveying the land the buildings pass with it: but in a restrained sense, it signifies only arable land. *Co. Lit.* 4, 10, &c.—*Land-Boc*, from the Saxon boc, a book; a charter or deed whereby land was held.—*Land-Cheap*, an ancient customary fine paid at every alienation of land lying within some manor or liberty of a borough.—*Land-Gabel*, or *Land-Gavel*, a tax or rent issuing out of land according to Domesday-Book.—*Landlord*, he of whom lands or tenements are holden.—*Land Tax*, a tax heretofore imposed on all lands and tenements in England.—*Land-tenant*, or *Land Man*, he who actually possesses the land.

LAND (*Mar.*) this word occurs in several sea-phrases, as—*Land-Breeze.* [vide *Breeze*]—*Land-Fall*, the first land that is discovered after a sea-voyage.—*Head-Land*, a point of land which lies further out into the sea than the rest.—To *lay land*, to sail from it just as far as you can see it.—*Land-layed*, is when the ship is just got out of sight of land.—*Land-locked*, is said of a ship when she rides at anchor in a place where there is no point open to the sea, so that she is safe from wind and tide. The harbour is likewise said to be land-locked.—*Land-Man*, one on board a ship who has never been before to sea.—*Land-Mark*, any mountain, rock, steeple, &c. whereby the pilot knows how to steer his course.—*To set land*, to see by the compass how it bears.—*Land shut in*, when another point of land hinders the sight of that which a ship is come from.—*Land-to*, when a ship lies so far from the shore that she can but just ken land.—*Land-Turn*, the same off the land by night as a breeze off the sea by day.

LANDA'U (*Mech.*) a coach which parts at the top so as to form an open carriage.

LAND-BOC (*Law*) vide *Land*.

LAND-CAPE (*Geog.*) the same as *Cape*.—*Land-Gate*, a long and narrow piece of land.

LAND-CHEAP (*Law*) vide *Land*.

LAND-FALL (*Mar.*) vide *Land*.

LAND-FORCES (*Mil.*) troops who are trained only for land-service, in distinction from seamen and marines.

LAND-GABEL (*Law*) vide *Land*.

LA'ND-GRAVE (*Polit.*) a German title for one who has the government of a certain district or province.

LA'NDIMERS (*Archæol.*) measures of land.

LA'NDING (*Mar.*) the act of going upon land from a boat or vessel, or the place where one lands.

LANDING (*Archit.*) the first part of a floor at the head of a flight of stairs.

LANDIRECTA (*Law*) services and duties laid on those who held land in the time of the Saxons.

LA'ND-LAYED (*Mar.*) vide *Land*.

LA'ND-LOCKED (*Mar.*) vide *Land*.

LA'NDLORD (*Law*) vide *Land*.

LA'NDMAN (*Mar.*) vide *Land*.

LA'ND-MARK (*Agric.*) a boundary set up between lands.—*Land-Mate*, one who reaps with another the same or another ridge of land.

LA'ND-MARK (*Mar.*) vide *Land*.

LA'ND-PIKE (*Zool.*) an American animal which is nearly allied to the fish tribe, but has legs instead of fins.

LANDRETUN (*Min.*) a sort of brown stone with streaks or veins of red intermixed.

LA'NDSKIP (*Paint.*) or *Landscape*, a representation of any rural scene, consisting of hills, vallies, woods, rivers, houses, &c.

LA'ND-TAX (*Law*) vide *Land.*

LAND-TENANT (*Law*) vide *Land.*

LA'ND-TURN (*Mar.*) vide *Land.*

LA'ND-WAITER (*Law*) vide *Tidewaiter.*

LANE (*Mil.*) a passage formed by two lines of soldiers facing each other.

LA'NGATE (*Surg.*) a linen roller for a wound.

LANGEMA'NNI (*Archæol.*) lords of manors, according to Sir Edward Coke, 1 *Inst.* 5.

LA'NGEOLUM (*Archæol.*) an under woollen garment formerly worn by monks. *Mon. Angl.* tom. i. p. 419.

LA'NGREL SHOT (*Mil.*) a sort of shot which runs loose, with a shackle or joint in the middle.

LA'NGUED (*Her.*) an epithet for the tongue of an animal, represented in coat armour of a different tincture from the body.

LANGUE'NTE (*Mus.*) the same as *Lamentatione.*

LANGUI'SSANT (*Mus.*) the same as *Lamentatione.*

LANI'FERA ARBOR (*Bot.*) the *Bombax pentandrum* of Linnæus.

LA'NIFICE (*Mech.*) the act of spinning, carding, or working wool.

LANI'GEROUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for trees bearing a woolly or downy substance.

LANIS *de crescentia Walliæ traducendis absque custuma* (*Law*) a writ which lies to the customer of the port, for permitting one to pass over wool without custom because he has paid custom in Wales before. *Reg. Orig.* 279.

LANI'STA (*Ant.*) signified literally an executioner, but was afterwards employed to denote one who bought and trained gladiators for the public shows. *Senec. de Benef.* l. 6, c. 12; *Prudent. cont. Symmach.* l. 2.

LA'NIUS (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Accipitres*, having a straightish bill, with a tooth on each mandible at the end, and a tongue jagged at the end.

Species. The principal species of this tribe of birds are the *Lanius excubitor*, the Great Shrike, and the *Lanius colluris*, the Butcher-Bird, or Wood-chat.

LA'NNER (*Orn.*) the *Falco lanarius* of Linnæus, a sort of hawk which was much esteemed in falconry. It is somewhat less than the Buzzard; migrates, and builds its nest in low trees.

LA'NNIERS (*Mar.*) or *laniards.* [vide *Lanyards*]

LA'NS *niger* (*Num.*) a sort of base coin formerly current in this kingdom.

LA'NSQUENET (*Sport.*) a game at cards.

LA'NTANA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigmas* refracted.—PER. *drupe* roundish; *seeds* nut round.

Species. The species are mostly shrubs, as the—*Lantana mista*, seu *Viburnum*, Various-flowered Lantana.—*Lantana trifolia*, *Periclymenum*, seu *Camara*, Three-leaved Lantana.—*Lantana Camara*, Various-coloured Lantana.—*Lantana odorata*, Sweet-scented Lantana; but the *Lantana annua*, Annual Lantana, is an annual.

LANTANA is also the name of the *Varronia lineata*, the *Spielmannia Africana*, and the *Bradlea salvifolia.*

LANTE'RIUM (*Archæol.*) a lantern or cupola.

LA'NTERN (*Archit.*) a turret raised above the roof, with windows around.

LANTERN (*Opt.*) or *Lanthorn, Magic.* [vide *Magic*]

LA'NTHORN *Fly* (*Ent.*) the *Fulgora* of Linnæus, an insect which inhabits South America, and emits so strong a light from the hollow part of its head, that two or three only are sufficient to light a traveller on his way.

LANU'GO (*Bot.*) down; the soft hair clothing the parts of plants.

LANX (*Ant.*) a kind of broad dish or platter, which was used in sacrifices, and when filled with various fruits to be offered to Ceres or any other of the gods, it was called *satura.*

Virg. Georg. l. 2, v. 194.

Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta.

Diomed. l. 3; *Porphyr. in Horat.*

LA'NYARDS (*Mar.*) short pieces of rope or line fastened to several machines in a ship, and serving to secure them more conveniently.

LAO'NICA *curatio* (*Med.*) a method of curing by warm applications.

TO LAP (*Mar.*) to cover one board with another.—*A lapsided Ship*, is one built so as to have one side heavier than the other, which makes it always lean to the heavier side.

LA'PARA (*Anat.*) λαπάρα, the flanks. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 16.

LA'PAROCELE (*Med.*) from λαπάρα, the flanks, and κήλη, a tumour; a rupture through the side of the belly.

LA'PATHUM (*Bot.*) λάπαθον, a herb so called, from λαπάζειν, to empty, because it is of a laxative nature.

Hor. l. 2, sat. 4, v. 27.

Si dura morabitur alvus,
Mitulus et viles pellent obstantia conchæ,
Et lapathi brevis herba.

The root of this plant is very bitter and astringent. *Theophrast.* l. 7, c. 6; *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 140; *Plin.* l. 20, c. 21; *Gal. de Alim. Fac.* l. 2, c. 47; *Schol. in Theoc.*; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 11; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 1; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

LAPATHUM, *in the Linnean system*, is the name of several species of the *Rumex*, as the—*Rumex alpinus*, Bastard Monk's Rhubarb.—*Rumex patientia*, Monk's Rhubarb, or Patience Dock.—*Rumex obtusifolius*, Common or Wild Dock, &c. *Bauh. Pin.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist. Plant.*; *Tournef. Inst.*; *Boerh. Index.*

LA'PHRIA (*Ant.*) λαφρία, an anniversary festival at Patræ, in Achaia, in honour of Diana, surnamed Laphria, probably ἀπὸ τῶν λαφύρων, i. e. from the spoils which she took from wild beasts. *Paus. in Achaic.*

LA'PIDARY (*Lit.*) an epithet for what belongs to engraved stones, as *lapidary verses*, or epitaphs, and the *lapidary style*, the style used in epitaphs.

LAPIDARY (*Mech.*) one who polishes and engraves stones; a jeweller.

LAPIDÆ'A *ossa* (*Anat.*) bones of the head. *Ruff. Ephes.* l. 1, c. 9.

LA'PIDES *cancrorum* (*Med.*) crab's eyes, or crab's claws; stony concretions in the stomach of crabs.

LAPIDE'SCENT (*Chem.*) an epithet for waters which turn substances into stone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION (*Chem.*) the turning any substance into stone, the same as petrifaction.

LAPIDI'LIUM (*Surg.*) a surgeon's instrument for extracting the stone out of the bladder.

LAPILLA'TION (*Med.*) the faculty in a human body of turning things to a stony substance. *Lex. Paracel.*

LAPI'LLI *cancrorum* (*Med.*) vide *Lapides Cancrorum.*

LA'PIS (*Min.*) a stone; a term which is employed with different epithets to denote particular substances, as—*Lapis admirabilis*, an artificial stone, compounded of saltpetre,

alum, &c. which was formerly much esteemed in medicine. —*Lapis armenus*, the Armenian stone, a sort of green blue stone, formerly much used in medicine.—*Lapis bezoar.* [vide *Bezoar*]—*Lapis cæruleus anglicus*, a blue stone found in Lancashire, where it is called *killow*.—*Lapis calcareus*, Lime-stone.—*Lapis hæmatitis.* [vide *Hæmatitis*]—*Lapis hibernicus*, Irish Slate, a sort of slaty hard stone, of a black colour, which in the fire yields a sulphureous gas, and acquires a pale red colour, and additional hardness.—*Lapis infernalis*, another name for caustic potash.—*Lapis judaicus*, a little stone so called because it is found in Judæa; it is in the shape of an olive, with lines or streaks as equally disposed as if they had been made by art.—*Lapis lazuli*, a stone of an azure or blue colour, of which the paint called ultramarine is made. It is a copper ore, very compact and hard, consisting of silex, blue fluate of lime, sulphate of lime, and iron. It is found in detached lumps, of a beautiful blue colour, richly variegated with clouds of white and veins of shining gold colour. Ultramarine is only a calcination of this stone, which suffers no diminution of its colour from the action of fire, nor any alteration by coming in contact with the air. It was formerly exhibited as a purgative and vomit, and given in epilepsies.—*Lapis limacis*, Snail-stone, a small white stone, of an oval figure, found in the heads of snails that are without shells.

LAPIS *marmoreus* (*Archæol.*) a marble stone in Westminster Hall, in the midst of which stood a chair wherein our kings anciently sat at their coronation. The Courts of Chancery and King's Bench were erected over this stone.

LAPLI'SIA (*Ent.*) Sea-Hare, a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*.

Generic Character. *Body* creeping, and covered with a membranaceous shield on the back; *aperture* placed on the right side; *vent* above the extremity of the back; *feelers* four, resembling ears.

Species. Animals of this tribe inhabit European seas, and discharge, when touched, a black sanies, which is extremely nauseous and fetid, and causes the hair to fall off when it comes in contact with the skin.

LA'PPA (*Bot.*) the *Arctium lappa* of Linnæus.

LAPPA'GO (*Bot.*) a genus of grasses described under *Cenchrus*, *Agrostis*, &c.

LAPPAGO is also the *Triumfetta bartramia* of Linnæus.

LA'PPICE (*Sport.*) the opening or barking of a dog at his game.

LA'PPULA (*Bot.*) the *Caucalis grandiflora* of Linnæus. *Bauh. Hist.*

LAPSA'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common.*—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Lapsana communis*, seu *Soncho*, Common Nipplewort.—*Lapsana zacintha*, *Zacintha*, *Chondrilla*, *Cichorium*, seu *Endivia*.—*Lapsana stellata*, *Rhagadiolus*, seu *Hieraceum*, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

LAPSE (*Law*) the omission of a patron to present to a church within six months after it has been void.

LA'PSED (*Law*) fallen or lost by a lapse. A *lapsed legacy* is that which is lost or sinks into the residue when the legatee dies before the testator.

LA'PWING (*Orn.*) the *Tringa vanellus* of Linnæus, a bird so called from the lapping of its wings. It is otherwise called *pewit*, from the noise it makes, and also *bastard plover*. It inhabits heaths, and lays four or five dusky olive eggs spotted with black.

LA'QUEUS (*Surg.*) a band so tied that if it be pressed with any weight it shuts up close. *Oribas. de Laq.*

LAQUEUS *gutturis* (*Med.*) a malignant inflammation of the tonsils.

LAQUEUS (*Anat.*) the navel.

LARA'RIUM (*Ant.*) the interior of the house, dedicated to the lares, or household gods. *Lamprid. in Alex. Sev.* c. 29.

LA'RBOARD (*Mar.*) in French *babord*, the left side of a ship when looking forward from the stem.—*Larboard tack*, in French *amures à babord*, is when a ship is close-hauled with the wind on her larboard side.—*Larboard watch*, in French *le quart de babord*, a division of a ship's company on duty, while the other is relieved from it.

LARBO'WLINES (*Mar.*) a cant word for the larboard watch.

LA'RCENY (*Law*) in French *larcin*, Latin, *latrocinium*, a wrongful taking away of another man's goods, with a design to steal. Larceny is divided into grand and petit, or petty.—*Grand larceny* is when the goods stolen exceed the value of one shilling.—*Petit*, or *petty larceny*, is when the goods are under that value.

LARCH (*Bot.*) the *Pinus larix* of Linnæus, a tree which is raised by seed, the wood of which is much commended for its durability and usefulness in building. The timber has the good property of resisting the worm and the rot, and has therefore sometimes been used in the building of ships. [vide *Larix*]

TO LARD (*Cook.*) to stick slices of fat bacon in a hare, &c.

LARDARIUM (*Archæol.*) a larder, or place where victuals are kept.

LARDERA'RIUS *regis* (*Ant.*) the clerk of the king's kitchen.

LA'RDING *money* (*Archæol.*) money paid for keeping hog's in any one's wood.

LARDOO'N (*Cook.*) a small slip of bacon proper for larding.

LARENTA'LIA (*Ant.*) a festival dedicated to Larentia, the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus. It was celebrated on the 10th of the calends of January.

Ovid. Fast. l. 3, v. 55.

Non ego te, tantæ nutrix Larentia gentis,
Nec taceam vestras, Faustule pauper opes,
Vester honos veniet, cum Laurentalia dicam.
Acceptus geniis illa December habet.

It is called Laurentalia by Varro. *Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 5, c. 3; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 10; *Gyrald. Syntagm. Deor.* p. 42; *Ursat. de Not. Roman. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Roman.* tom. 11, p. 799.

LARES (*Ant.*) familiar or household gods among the Romans, which were supposed to be the souls of their deceased friends. They were distinguished by different epithets, as—*Lares familiares*, who presided over the house and family.

Plaut. Aul. Prol. v. 2.

Ego sum Lar familiaris.

Cic. pro Quint. c. 27; *Apul. de Deo. Soc.*; *Suet. Cal.* c. 5, v. 2.—*Lares grundiles*, whom Romulus instituted in honour of the sow with her thirty young ones. *Diomed.* l. 1.—*Lares hostilii*, who kept the enemy off from the city. *Propert.* l. 3, eleg. 3, v. 11.

Hannibalemque Lares Romana sede fugantes.

Fest. de Verb. Signif.—*Lares parvi*, so called because they were small in size, and worshipped without any pomp. *Juven. Sat.* 9, v. 137.

O parvi, nostrique Lares; quos thure minuto
Aut farre et tenui soleo exornare corona.

Horat. l. 3, od. 23, v. 15.

Parvos coronantem marino
Rore Deos, fragilique myrto.

—*Lares permarini*, mentioned by Livy. *Liv.* l. 40, c. 52.

—*Lares præstites*, because they kept every thing in security.
Ovid. Fast. l. 5, v. 133.

Causa tamen positi fuerat cognominis illis,
Quod præstant oculis omnia tuta suis.

Sacrifices were offered to the *Lares præstites* on the Calends of May.
Ovid. Fast. l. 5, v. 129.

Præstitibus Majæ Laribus videre Kalendæ
Aram constitui, parvaque signa deum.

Plut. Quæst. Rom. 50; *Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.* l. 15; *Spanh. de Vest. apud Græv. Thes. Aul. Rom.* tom. 5.—*Lares viales*, those who presided over the highways.
Plaut. Merc. scen. 5, act. 2, v. 24.

——— *invoco*
Vos Lares viales, ut me bene juvetis.

Arnob. l. 3; *Turneb. Adv.* l. 7, &c.; *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Ant. Rom.* tom. xi.

LARGE (*Mus.*) a name formerly given to the greatest measure, containing two longs.

LARGE (*Mar.*) a phrase applied to the wind when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favourable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter; as if a ship is steering next the wind in any point of the compass, eastward or northward, it may be said to be *large*. "To go or sail *large*," is to sail right before the wind. "To *large*," is when the ship goes neither before the wind nor upon the wind, but as it were quartering upon both.

LA'RGESS (*Husband.*) a term for what is given gratuitously to harvest-men during the harvest season.

LARGE'TTO (*Mus.*) an Italian epithet for a movement that is a little quicker than *largo*.

LARGI'TIO (*Ant.*) a largess, or free donation of corn, provisions, clothes, &c. which was made occasionally to the Roman people. It was begun by Tiberius Gracchus when he was tribune, with the view of ingratiating himself with the people.

LA'RGO (*Mus.*) an Italian epithet for a slow movement.

LARIN (*Com.*) an old coin and money of account in Persia.

LA'RIX (*Bot.*) λάριξ, larch-tree, the *Pinus larix* of Linnæus, so called ἀπὸ τῦ λαρινῦ, i. e. from the fat or pitch in which it abounds. This tree is highly commended by Vitruvius for its incorruptibility. [vide *Larch*] *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 92; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 10; *Gal. de Med. sec. Loc.* l. 8, c. 5.

LARK (*Orn.*) a well-known bird, the *Alauda* of Linnæus, the most remarkable species of which is the Sky-Lark, *Alauda arvensis*, which sings so exquisitely while soaring in the air. It builds its nest on the ground, beneath a clod, and lays four or five greenish white eggs.

LA'RKSPUR (*Bot.*) the *Delphinium* of Linnæus.

LA'RMIER (*Archit.*) so called from the French *larmes*, tears; a flat square member placed on the cornice below the cymatium, answering to what is now called the *corona*, eaves, or drip.

LARMIERS (*Vet.*) French for the eye veins of a horse.

LARONS (*Archæol.*) a name for thieves, in the statute 18 *Ed.* 2.

LA'RVA (*Ent.*) the grub or caterpillar state of the insect. [vide *Entomology*]

LARUS (*Orn.*) the Gull, a genus of birds, Order *Anseres*.
Generic Character. *Bill* strait, sharp-edged; *nostrils* linear; *wings* long; *legs* short.
Species. Birds of this tribe inhabit the coasts of northern countries, feed on fish and carrion, are very voracious, and when terrified discharge the contents of the maw. The principal species are, the—*Larus canus*, seu *Galedon*, the Common Sea Mall, or Mew, or the Common Gull.—*Larus tridactylis*, the Tarrock, or Kittuwake.—*Larus parasiticus*, the Arctic Gull.—*Larus ridibundus*, the Laughing Gull, &c. &c.

LARYNGO'TOMY (*Surg.*) from λάρυγξ, and τέμνω, to cut; the operation of dividing the forepart of the larynx, to assist respiration, as in the case of quinsey, &c.

LA'RYNX (*Anat.*) λάρυγξ, a cartilaginous cavity which forms the protuberance in the upper and anterior part of the neck, commonly called *pomum Adami*, or the head of the *trachea arteria*: it is composed of five cartilages, namely, the *Cartilago thyroides*, the anterior and largest; the *Cricoides*, which is the inferior and basis of the rest; the two *Arytenoides*, the posterior and smallest; and the *Epiglottis*, which is above all the rest. The superior opening of the larynx is the *Glottis*. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. Human.* l. 1, c. 9; *Gal. de Usu Part.* l. 5; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 25.

LASCARS (*Mar.*) Native Indian Seamen.

LASCI'VUS (*Med.*) an epithet used by Paracelsus for the *Chorea sancti viti*, or St. Vitus' Dance.

LASER (*Bot.*) the herb Laserwort.

LASERPI'TIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* proper.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* two; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. none; *seeds* two.
Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Laserpitium latifolium*, *Libanotis*, seu *Thapsia*, Broad-leaved Laserwort.—*Laserpitium trilobum*, *Siler*, *Angelica*, *Ligusticum*, seu *Libanotes*.—*Laserpitium diffusum*, seu *Panax*. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

LA'SERWORT (*Bot.*) the *Laserpitium* of Linnæus.

TO LASH (*Mar.*) to bind or fasten any thing to the ship's sides.

LA'SHERS (*Mar.*) the ropes which bind fast the tackles and breeches of the ordnance when they are made fast with a board.

LA'SHING (*Mar.*) a piece of rope used to secure or fasten any moveable body in a ship; also the act of so fastening any thing.

LA'SIANTHUS (*Bot.*) the *Gordonia lasianthus* of Linnæus.

LASIO'STOMA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong; *style* larger than the corolla; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* orbiculate; *seeds* hemispherical.
Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Lasiostoma Rouhamon*.

LA'SKETS (*Mar.*) small lines like loops, fastened by sewing them into the bonnets.

LA'SKING (*Mar.*) a term for a ship when it sails neither by the wind, nor straight before it, but quartering between both.

LAST (*Com.*) a certain measure or weight, as a last of corn, equal to ten quarters; a last of tar, pitch, &c. equal to twelve barrels.

LAST (*Law*) or *last-court*, a court held in the marshes of Kent by twenty-four jurats, summoned by the bailiff.—*Last heir*, he to whom lands fall by escheat, for want of lawful heirs.

LA'STAGE (*Law*) a custom in some markets or fairs for carrying things; also a duty paid for wares sold by the last; and likewise for the ballast of a ship.

LASTAGE (*Mar.*) the lading or ballast of a ship.

LATCH (*Mil.*) an old English cross-bow.

LA'TCHES *of a clock* (*Mech.*) those parts which wind up and unlock the works.

LA'TCHINGS (*Mar.*) loops formed on the line that is served to the head of the bonnet, to connect it with the foot of the sail.

LATEE'N *sails* (*Mar.*) in French *voiles latines*, triangular sails frequently used by xebecs, polacres, settees, and

other vessels navigated in the Mediterranean.—*Lateen-yard*, a long yard on which the lateen-sail is extended.

LA'TENT *heat* (*Phil.*) that which is insensible, inactive, or dormant.

LATERA (*Archæol.*) sidesmen, or assistants.

LATERA'L (*Anat.*) from *latus*, the side; an epithet for any thing belonging to the side, as—*Lateral sinusses*, the bifurcation of the sinus of the *dura mater*.

LATERAL *operation* (*Surg.*) a mode of operating or cutting for the stone.

LATERAL *equation* (*Algeb.*) an equation which has but one root, whereas a quadratic equation has two, a cube equation three roots, &c.

LA'TERAN (*Ecc.*) a council, so called from the place where it was held by Pope Innocent III.

LATE'RCULUM (*Ant.*) a list of all the officers in the empire. *Tertull. Adv. Valentin.* c. 29; *Pancirol. Nat. Dignit. Imp. Orient.* c. 95.

LA'TERE (*Ecc.*) *a latere*, i. e. by the side; an epithet given to the legates which the pope sends to the courts of foreign princes.

LATERI'TIOUS (*Med.*) from *later*, a brick; an epithet for a brick-like sediment occasionally found in the urine of persons affected with a fever.

LATH (*Mason.*) a thin piece of wood which is nailed to the beams of a ceiling, to receive the plaster.

LATHE (*Mech.*) an engine used in turning wood.

LATHE (*Archæol.*) a division in a county, containing three or more hundreds. *Leg. Edw. Confess.* c. 35, *apud Brompton.*—*Lathe-reeve*, an officer in the Saxon government who had authority over the third part of the county, whose jurisdiction was called a tithing.

LATHRÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* obtuse.—PIST. *germ* globose; *style* filiform; *stigma* nodding.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* few.

Species. The species are, the—*Lathræa clandestina*, seu *Dentaræa*.—*Lathræa phelypœa*, seu *Orobanche*.—*Lathræa aubletum*, seu *Aubletum*.—*Lathræa squamaria*, seu *Squamaria*, Great Toothwort, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LATHREE'VE (*Archæol.*) vide *Lathe*.

LA'THYRIS (*Bot.*) the *Euphorbia lathyris* of Linnæus.

LATHYROIDES (*Bot.*) the *Orobus lathyroides* of Linnæus.

LA'THYRUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *papilionaceous.*—STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* compressed; *style* erect; *stigma* villose.—PER. *legume* long; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Lathyrus aphaca*, *Aphaca vicia*, seu *Elatine*.—*Lathyrus nissolia*, seu *Nissolia*, Crimson Lathyrus, or Grass Vetch.—*Lathyrus sativus*, seu *Ervum*, Common Lathyrus, or Blue Chickling Vetch, &c. &c. But the—*Lathyrus hirsutus*, Hairy Lathyrus.—*Lathyrus pratensis*, Meadow Lathyrus.—*Lathyrus sylvestris*, Wild Lathyrus, or Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea, &c. &c. are perennials. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LATHYRUS is also the *Orobus tuberosus*.

LATIBULUM (*Med.*) the fomes, or hidden matter of infectious diseases.

LATICLA'VIUM (*Ant.*) a badge of distinction for the Roman senators, which is supposed to have consisted of a broad stripe of purple, studded with nails. It was distinguished from the Augusticlavium by the difference in the breadth of this stripe. He who wore the Laticlavium was denominated *Laticlavius*. *Suet. in Ner.* c. 26; *Cassiod. Var.* l. 4, c. 14; *Turneb. Advers.* l. 1, c. 2; *Ferrar. de Re Vest.* l. 1, c. 3.

LATINÆ *feriæ* (*Ant.*) vide *Feriæ*.

LA'TION (*Nat.*) the translation or motion of a natural body from one place to another.

LATI'SSIMUS *dorsi* (*Anat.*) an epithet for a muscle of the arm, which is so called because, from its great size, it covers the whole back.

LA'TITAT (*Law*) a writ whereby all men in personal actions are called originally to the King's Bench. *F. N. B.* 78.

LA'TITUDE (*Geog.*) the distance of a place from the Equator reckoned on an arc of the meridian intercepted between the place. The latitude is either North or South. *North Latitude* is that which falls in the Northern hemisphere.—*South Latitude*, that which falls in the Southern hemisphere. The latitude of a place is equal to the elevation of the pole above the horizon.—The *Difference of Latitude* is the nearest distance between the parallels of latitude of two places.—The *Parallels of Latitude* are small *circles* of the sphere parallel to the Equator, so called because they show the latitude of places, by the intersection of the meridian.—*Middle Latitude*, the middle point between any two latitudes.

LATITUDE (*Mar.*) the distance of a ship from the Equator, either North or South, counted on the Meridian, so that if a ship sail towards the Equator, she is said *To depress the Pole*; but if she sail from it *To raise the Pole*; and the way which she gains in sailing from it is termed her *Difference of Latitude*.

LATITUDE (*Astron.*) of a star or planet is its distance from the Ecliptic, being an arc of a Circle of Latitude reckoned from the Ecliptic towards the Pole, North for the *Northern Latitude*, and South for the *Southern Latitude*.—*Circle of Latitude* is a great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the Ecliptic and consequently perpendicular to it.—The Latitude of the Moon, or any other planet, is called North ascending or descending, South descending or ascending, heliocentric or geocentric.—*North ascending Latitude of the Moon, &c.* proceeds from the ascending node towards her northern limit or greatest elongation.—*North descending Latitude* is when she returns from her northern limits to the descending node.—*South descending Latitude* is when she proceeds from the descending node towards her southern limit.—*South ascending Latitude* is when she returns from her southern limit towards her ascending node.—*Heliocentric Latitude*, the latitude of the planet as it would appear from the sun.—*Geocentric Latitude* its latitude as seen from the earth.—*Parallax of Latitude*, vide *Parallax*.—*Refraction of Latitude*, vide *Refraction*.

LATITUDINA'RIANS (*Ecc.*) another name for free-thinkers in matters of religion.

LATO'MIA (*Ant.*) signified literally a stone quarry, but was also taken for a prison under ground, a dungeon. *Cic. in Verr.* l. 5, c. 55; *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 32; *Liv.* l. 32, c. 26; *Ascon. in Cic.; Rhodig. Antig. Lect.* l. 17, c. 9; *Turneb. Adv.* l. 14, c. 7; *Bud. in Pandect. &c.*

LA'TRO (*Ant.*) a hired soldier; one of the emperor's guards. *Plaut. Mil.* act 1, scen. 1, v. 75; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 12, v. 7; *Fest de Verb. Signif.*

LATRUNCULA'TOR (*Archæol.*) a judge of the assizes or sessions.

LA'TTER-MATH (*Agric.*) a second mowing of grass.

LA'TTICE (*Her.*) vide *Treilee*.

LA'TTICED (*Bot.*) *cancellatus*, an epithet for the involucre in *Atractylis cancellata*, and for the capsule of the Lily.

LATUS *Rectum* (*Conic*) the same as the *Parameter*. [vide *Parameter*]—*Latus transversum of an Hyperbola* is a right

line lying between the two vertices of the opposite sections, or that part of the common axis which is between the vertices of the upper and lower cone.—*Latus primarium* is a right line drawn through the vertex of the section of a cone and within it being parallel to the base.

LA'VA (*Min.*) a stream of liquid minerals flowing out of the crater, or hollow of burning mountains.

LAVA'NDULA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* four-parted; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Lavandula spica*, Common Lavender.—*Lavandula Stœchas*, seu *Stœchas*, French Lavender.—*Lavandula carnosa, Nepeta*, seu *Katu*, Thick-leaved Lavender. But *Lavandula multifida*, Canary Lavender, is annual. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LAVANDULA is also a species of *Verbena*.

LA'VARET (*Ich.*) or *Gwiniad*, a fish of the salmon kind, the *Salmo lavaretus* of Linnæus, which, in spawning time, approaches the mouths of rivers in immense shoals, and in a column with a leader at their head.

LAVATE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 6 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* uniform.—PIST. *germ* orbicular; *style* short; *stigmas* several.—PER. *capsule* orbicular; *seed* solitary.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Lavatera*, seu *Malva*, Tree Lavatera or Mallow.—*Lavatera olbia*, seu *Althea*, Downy-leaved Lavatera.—*Lavatera thuringiaca*, Great-flowered Lavatera. But the—*Lavatera cretica*, Cretan Lavatera.—*Lavatera trimestris*, Common Lavatera, are annuals. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LAVATERA is also the name of the *Sida Abutiloides* of Linnæus.

LAVA'TIO (*Ant.*) a vessel for washing any thing. *Ulp.* l. 25, *ff. de Auro. &c.*

LAVA'TION (*Min.*) the washing and cleansing of metals.

LA'VATORY (*Min.*) a place in Peru and Chili where gold is got from the earth by means of washing.

LAUCA'NIA (*Anat.*) λαυκανία, the œsophagus or gullet.

LAU'DABLE *Matter* (*Surg.*) matter of a wound which is natural and has no bad quality.

LAU'DANUM (*Chem.*) *tinctura opii*, a medicine extracted out of the purer part of opium; so called from its laudable qualities.

LAUDA'RE (*Archæol.*) to advise or persuade. *Leg. Edw. Confess.* c. 39, *apud Brompton.*

LAUDA'TIO (*Ant.*) a funeral oration in praise of a deceased friend. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 2, c. 84; *Dionys.* l. 5; *Senec. Epist.* 2; *Plin.* l. 2. ep. 1; *Suet. Aug.* c. 10; *Plut. in Fab.; Appian Bell. civ.* l. 1.

LAUDICŒ'NI (*Ant.*) persons who were hired to shout the applauses of public speakers or performers. *Plin.* l. 2, epist. 13; *Bud. in Pandect.* p. 42.

LAUDS (*Mus.*) a name for the praises read or sung last, either at morning or evening service in the Romish church.

LA'UDUM (*Law*) the decisive sentence or award of an arbitrator.

TO LAVE *a Design* (*Paint.*) to do over a picture with wash.

TO LAVEE'R (*Mar.*) to steer a ship, sometimes one way and sometimes another.

LA'VENDER (*Bot.*) the *Lavandula* of Linnæus, a sweet scenting shrub.

LAVE'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* flattish.—PER. none; *seeds* subclavate.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Lavenia decumbens, Cotula*, seu *Tanacetum.*—*Lavenia erecta*, seu *Pu Tumba*.

LA'VER (*Bot.*) an aquatic plant, which is called σίον by Dioscorides. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 154; *Plin.* l. 26, c. 8.

LAVER (*Mech.*) a vessel to wash in.

LA'VER-BREAD (*Cook.*) a sort of bread made of a sea plant called Sea Laver-Wort.

LAUGE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* long.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* headed.—PER. *drupe* roundish; *seed* nut two cleft.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the *Largeria odorata*, seu *Edechia, &c.*

LAUGIERIA (*Bot.*) the *Laugeria* of Linnæus.

LAU'NCE-FISH (*Ich.*) or *Sand-Launce*, the *Ammodytes* of Linnæus, a sea fish, which buries itself on the recess of the tides a foot deep in the sand. In fine weather it rolls itself up, and lifts its nose just above the sand. It is the prey of other rapacious fish, and is generally used for baits.

LAUNCH (*Mar.*) a particular kind of boat which is very useful in under-running the cables of different ships that are fastened across each other.—*To Launch a ship*, to put her out of dock, and convey her into the water.—*Launch Ho!* the order to let go the top rope after any top mast is fidded.—*Launching Planks*, planks filled in the slip on each side for the purpose of launching the ship.

LAU'NDER (*Min.*) a term in the tinworks for a trench in the floor to let the water run away while the ore sinks to the bottom.

LAU'REATE (*Polit.*) or *poet laureate*, a title given to the King's poet.

LAUREA'TION (*Cus.*) another name for conferring degrees in the Scotch universities, because garlands were bestowed on the candidates after the manner of the laurel crowns among the ancients.

LAUREA'TUS (*Ant.*) from *laurus*, the laurel, crowned with laurel; an epithet applied to the letters which victorious generals sent to the senate giving an account of their successes; also to the lictors who attended, crowned with laurel, at the triumphs.

LAU'REL (*Bot.*) the *Laurus* of Linnæus.—Laurel Spurge, the *Daphne laureola*.

LAURENTA'LIA (*Anat.*) vide *Larentalia*.

LAURE'NTIA (*Bot.*) the *Lobelia laurentia* of Linnæus.

LAURE'OLA (*Bot.*) the *Cestrum laurifolium* of Linnæus. *Raii Hist. Plant.; Pluk. Almag.*

LAU'RETS (*Num.*) a name given to gold coins of King James, because he first substituted the laurel for the crown on his head.

LAURE'STINE (*Bot.*) vide *Laurustinus*.

LAURIFO'LIA (*Bot.*) the *Garcinia mangostana* of Linnæus. *Bauh. Pin.; Raii Hist.*

LAURO-AFFI'NIS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Camocladia*.

LAURO-CE'RASUS (*Bot.*) a species of *Prunus*.

LAU'RUS (*Bot.*) in the Greek δάφνη, in English, Laurel, or Bay-Tree, so called, according to Isidor, from *laus*, praise, because it was the emblem of praise or honour. This plant was beloved by, and sacred to, Apollo, as we learn from the poets.

Theocrit. epig. 1. v. 3.

Ταὶ δὲ μίλαμφυλλοι δάφναι τὶν Πυθιὰς Παιὰν
Δηλφὶς ἐπεὶ πίτρᾳ τῦτο τοι ἀγλαΐσει.

Virgil. Eclog. 7, v. 61.

Populus Alcidæ gratissima, vitis Iacchо,
Formosæ myrtus Veneri, sua laurea Phœbo.

which Ovid attributes to the love that Apollo bore for Daphne, whom he changed into a laurel. Prophets and poets were crowned with laurel in the temples of Apollo, and also ate of its leaves in order to get a prophetic spirit. *Hesiod. Theogon.*

Ὡς ἔφασαν κοῦραι μεγάλου Διὸς ἀρτιέπειαι·
Καί μοι σκῆπτρον ἔδον, δάφνης ἐριθηλέος ὄζον,
Δρέψασθαι, θητόν.

Virg. Æn. l. 3, v. 79.

Rex Anius, Rex idem hominum, Phœbique Sacerdos
Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro
Occurrit.

Lycophron. v. 6.

Αλλ' ἄσπετον χέασα παμμιγῆ βοὴν
Δαφναφάγων φοίβαζεν ἐκ λαιμῶν ὅπα
Σφιγγὸς μελαίνης γῆρυν ἐκμιμεμένη.

Hor. l. 3, od. 4, v. 19.

—— *ut premerer sacrâ*
Lauroque, collataque myrto.

Tibull. l. 2, eleg. 5, v. 63.

Vera cano; sic usque sacras innoxia lauros
Vescar.

Therefore the laurel was called μαντικὸν φύτον, to which Claudian alludes:
Claud. de Rapt. Proserp. l. 2, v. 109.

—— *Venturi præscia laurus.*

and happy omens were drawn from the noise which it made in the fire; but when it made no noise it was reckoned unlucky.
Tibull. l. 2, eleg. 5, v. 81.

Et succensa sacris crepitet bene laurea flammis,
Omine quo felix, et sacer annus eat;
At laurus bona signa dedit: gaudete coloni;
Distendet spicis horrea plena Ceres.

Prop. l. 2, eleg. 21, v. 36.

Et tacet extincto laurus adusta foco.

Lucret. l. 6, v. 15.

Nec res ulla magis, quam Phœbi Delphica
Laurus terribili sonitu flamma crepitante crematur.

The laurel designated victory, and was always used in all triumphs.
Hor. l. 2, od. 1, v. 15.

Cui laurus æternos honores,
Dalmatico peperit triumpho.

whence it was called *triumphalis.*
Tibull. l. 2, eleg. 5, v. 5.

Ipse triumphali devinctus tempora lauro.

Theophrast. l. 2, c. 11; *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 3; *Dionys.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 15, c. 30; *Plut. in Rom.*; *Apul. Met.* l. 4; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 3; *Athen.* l. 4; *Dio.* l. 53; *Obseq. de Prodig.* c. 123; *Zonar.* l. 2; *Cassian. Bass. in Eclog. et Georg.* l. 2, c. 3; *Nardin. Rom. Vet.* l. 6, c. 13.

LAURUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 9 *Enneandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* nine; *anthers* growing on each side of the filament.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *style* simple; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *drupe* oval; *seed* nut oval.

Species. The species are trees or shrubs, as the—*Laurus cinnamonum*, seu *Cassia*, Cinnamon Tree.—*Laurus cassia*, seu *Canella*, Wild Cinnamon Tree.—*Laurus camphora*, seu *Camphora*, Camphire Tree.—*Laurus culilaban*, seu *Cortex.*—*Laurus chloroxylon*, seu *Chloroxylon*, Jamaica Laurel.—*Laurus nobilis*, Common Sweet Bay.—*Laurus fœtens*, Madeira Laurel, or Til.—*Laurus Persea*, seu *Persea*, Alligator Pear.—*Laurus borbonia*, seu *Borbonia*, Broad-leaved Carolina Bay.—*Laurus sassafras*, *Sassafras*, seu *Cornus*, Sassafras Tree. &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

LAURUSTINUS (*Bot.*) Laurestine, the *Vibernum tinus* of Linnæus is called by Gerarde the Wild Bay-Tree. The word literally signifies Small Laurel, from the Greek τῖνος, small.

LAW (*Ant.*) vide *Lex.*

LAW, in its most extensive sense, is taken for any rule of action; but, in its limited sense, as respects the conduct of men in civil society, it is defined to be "A rule of conduct prescribed by the Supreme power in a state commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong, which is otherwise called *municipal law.* The Law of England is usually divided into the Common Law, Statute Law, Civil Law, and Canon Law.

Common Law. The Common Law is the most ancient and general law of the realm, being common to the whole Kingdom at large; it comprehends either the customs general and particular, otherwise called *leges non scriptæ*, i. e. the unwritten law; or such statutes as were passed before *Time of Memory*, i. e. before the time of Richard I, which is the legal limitation of the Time of Memory.

Statute Law. The Statute Law, *leges scriptæ*, i. e. written laws, comprehend the Acts of Parliament, passed by the consent of the three estates of the realm, since or within the Time of Memory, i. e. since the reign of Richard I.

Civil Law. The Civil Law originally signified that law which every particular nation established for itself, now called the *Municipal Law*; the term Civil Law being chiefly applied to that law which the old Romans used, which has been collected and digested into a body consisting of different parts; namely, the Institutes, the Digests, and the New Code. [vide *Civil Law*]

Canon Law. The Canon Law consists of rules drawn from Scripture, from the ancient Fathers, the ordinance of councils, and the decrees of the Pope. It consists of two parts; namely, the *Decrees*, which are ecclesiastical constitutions made by the Pope and Cardinals; and the *Decretals*, which are canonical epistles written by the Pope, or the Pope and Cardinals, for determining matters of controversy, which have the authority of law. To these divisions of general Law might be added others, as the—*Crown Law*, comprehending the prerogative and pleas of the Crown, &c.—*Forest Law.*—*Law of Arms, War*, and *Chivalry*, *Law of Merchants*, &c.

Law may be considered, in the words of Sir Matthew Hale, under the three general heads of Civil Rights or Interests; Wrongs, or Injuries; and Pursuit of Reliefs, or Remedies applicable to those wrongs.

Civil Rights, or Interests.

Rights are either personal or real.—*Personal Rights* are those which immediately concern the persons themselves.—*Real Rights* are those rights which they have in things.

Personal Rights.

Persons are distinguished into natural, and civil or politic, i. e. bodies corporate.

Rights of Natural Persons.

The rights of natural persons are either absolute or rela-

tive.—*Absolute rights of Persons*, are the interests which every person has in himself, i. e. in the safety and freedom of his person, in his name, reputation, &c.—*Relative rights of persons* are such as respect their relative condition, which are of three kinds; namely, political, economical, and civil.

Political Rights of Persons.

The political rights of persons are such as respect the King, the Magistrate, and the People.

The Rights of the King.

The Rights of the King are such as respect his title, prerogative, government, and Family.

King's Title. The King's title is his right to the succession, which is hereditary; and, as the King, in law, never dies, his *accession* to the throne takes place immediately on the *demise* of the reigning King.

King's Prerogative. The King's Prerogative is the special pre-eminence which he has above and over all other persons, spiritual and temporal. The prerogatives of the King are either substantial or incidental. The *substantial prerogatives* are those which are the positive and substantial parts of the royal character. The *incidental* are such as always bear a relation to something distinct from the King's person. The prerogative comprehends all that relates to the King's character and dignity, his royal authority, revenue, and family. In respect to the King's character, the law ascribes to him the attribute of sovereignty and absolute perfection. *Rex* (says Bracton) *est vicarius, et minister Dei in terra*, &c.; and according to an ancient fundamental maxim in law, "The King can do no wrong." The King's Authority respects either foreign nations, or domestic government. In the first case, the King has the sole power of sending ambassadors, making treaties, declaring war, concluding peace, granting letters of marque, &c. In respect to domestic government, the King's prerogatives are of a civil, military or maritime, and ecclesiastical nature. The King is held in law to be the fountain, both of law and justice, being the general conservator of the peace of the Kingdom; whence not only all laws, to have the force of laws, must have the Royal Assent [vide *Assent*]; but all jurisdictions of courts are either mediately or immediately derived from the crown; their proceedings run in the King's name, pass under his seal, and are executed by his officers. The King is likewise the fountain of all honour, ecclesiastical as well as temporal, being the disposer of all offices, and the grantor of special privileges to private individuals. To the above might be added numerous other prerogatives, as that of coining money, establishing marts, regulating weights and measures, &c. In a military and maritime sense, the King is generalissimo, or the first in military command in the whole kingdom, having the sole power of raising fleets and armies, building and maintaining forts, of appointing ports and havens, &c. In his ecclesiastical character, the King is considered, by the law of England, the supreme head and governor of the national church, to whom it solely belongs to convene, prorogue, restrain, regulate, and dissolve all ecclesiastical synods, or convocations, &c.

King's Government. The King's Government comprehends *jura potestatis*, the rights of dominion; namely, the choice of Councils, and the making of laws. The King's councils are ordinary and extraordinary. Among the *ordinary*, the principal is the Privy Council, the members of which are called Privy-Councillors; to this may be added the Courts of Law, Courts Martial, &c. The *extraordinary* are either secular or ecclesiastical. The principal secular council is the Supreme Court of Parliament, which especially assists the King in the making of laws, distinguished by the name of Acts of Parliament. The ecclesiastical councils are the two Houses of Convocation, Upper and Lower.

King's Revenue. The King's Revenue, *census regalis*, is either ecclesiastical or temporal. The ecclesiastical part of the King's revenue consists of the corrodies from bishoprics, tenths and first fruits from ecclesiastical benefices, &c. besides occasional subsidies from the clergy in convocation. His temporal revenue is either extraordinary or ordinary. The *extraordinary* revenue comprehends hidage, cornage, scutage, aids, grants from Parliament, &c.; his *ordinary* revenue are rents and demesnes, either ancient or acquired, by dissolution, surrender, exchange, &c.; special purveyance; prisage; customs; *bona vacantia*, as waifs, strays, &c.; *bona confiscata*; Royal Fish; Royal Escheat; Royal Mines; Fees of the Seal; Fines upon original writs, for misdemeanors, fines on vills, townships, &c.; custody of idiots and lunatics, &c.

King's Family. Of the Royal Family, the Queen is the most considerable branch, who is either queen *regnant*, i. e. reigning in her own right; queen *consort*, the wife of the reigning King; or queen *dowager*, or widow of the King. The Queen regnant has the same powers, rights, dignities, &c. as the King, and her husband is to her a subject in the same manner as the queen consort is to the King: but the Queen Consort and the Queen Dowager have both of them peculiar privileges in point of prerogative and revenue, which distinguish them eminently from all other subjects. The next in consideration to them is the Heir Apparent to the Crown and his Royal Consort, as also the Princess Royal, who are in an especial manner regarded by the laws; it being as much treason to conspire their death, or offer any violence to their persons, as to conspire the death of the King, or offer the Queen any violence. The remaining branches of the Royal Family have also certain privileges, or distinctions, conferred upon them, which sufficiently set them above the class of ordinary subjects.

Rights of the Magistrates.

All subordinate magistracy is derived from the King. It is divided into temporal or ecclesiastical.

Temporal or *Civil Magistrates.* Civil magistrates are such as have a civil power with jurisdiction, and such as have it without jurisdiction. The first of these comprehend judges and judicial officers, together with the places or tribunals where they administer justice, which are called *courts*; and the right by which they exercise that power is called *jurisdiction*. Courts are distinguished into Courts of Record and Courts not of Record. Courts of Record are supreme, superior, and inferior. The *Supreme Court* is the High Court of Parliament, which has the privilege of dispensing law, as well as the power, together with the King, of making or altering laws. Hence it is, that the two Houses of Parliament, with the King at their head, form, in their political capacity, what is denominated the English Constitution; and that this court is invested by law with privileges which belong to no other. The principal of these privileges are privilege of speech, for the freedom of debate; and the privilege of their person, or freedom from arrest, which, in a peer, by privilege of his peerage, is for ever sacred and inviolable: in a commoner, the privilege of parliament continues forty days after every prorogation and forty days before the next appointed meeting. Moreover, to assault a member of either house, or his menial servant, particularly while on his way to the house, is a high contempt or breach of privilege. Of the superior and inferior courts, a further account will be given hereafter.

Magistrates without jurisdiction, otherwise called *ministerial officers*, are the Sheriff of the County, who is the Conservator of the Peace of the County, and executes the Process of the King's Courts; Coroners, who have principally to do with pleas of the Crown, or such wherein the King is more immediately concerned; Justices of the Peace; Mayors of Corporations; Heads and Governors of Colleges, &c.; Constables; Bailiffs of Liberties; Serjeants of Mace, &c.; all of whom, though they have no direct jurisdiction, have a sort of *mixtum imperium*, and can demand subjection from others within the precincts and extents of office assigned to them.

Ecclesiastical Magistrates. Ecclesiastical magistrates are either ordinary or extraordinary. The ordinary magistrates have either jurisdiction previously annexed to their office, as Archbishops, Bishops, and Archdeacons; or they have their jurisdiction by delegation, as Chancellors, Officials, Surrogates, Vicars-Generals, Guardians of the Spiritualities, &c. The *extraordinary magistrates* are those who are appointed by the King's commission for hearing and determining matters of an ecclesiastical nature, as in matters of adultery, fornication, incest, &c.; in matters of coercion, as excommunication, &c; in matters of interest, as testaments, administrations, matrimony, divorce, tithes, dilapidations, institutions, suspensions, &c.; to which may be added the power of visiting corporations, hospitals, colleges, &c. The courts belonging to these magistrates are styled Ecclesiastical Courts, or Courts Christian, of which, the Court of Audience, the Prerogative Court, and the Court of Arches, belong to the Archbishop; the several Consistories and Chanceries, &c. to the Bishop.

Rights of the Subject.

The rights of the subject are special or general. The *general* rights are such as belong to all without distinction, and consist of the rights of duty and the rights of privilege.—*The rights of duty* are towards the King as supreme, and to all subordinate magistrates. To the King himself are due from the people, first, reverence, honour, fidelity, and subjection, comprehended under the name of allegiance, the extent of which is declared, and assurance thereof is given, by the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. Secondly, payments of all rights, dues, customs, &c. which by the Common Law, or Act of Parliament, are to be made to him. The rights belonging to subordinate magistrates are respect and a just subjection, according to their place and authority.—*Rights of Privilege to Subjects* are those of protection in their lives, liberties, and estates, according to the laws of the kingdom.

Special Rights of Subjects. The special rights of subjects depend upon their relation, condition, and rank. Subjects, in respect to their relation, are natural-born subjects, aliens, and denizens; in respect to their condition, clergy and laity; in respect to their rank, nobility and commonalty.—*Natural-born subjects* are such as are born within the allegiance of the King, that is, within the dominions of the King of England, who owe a perpetual allegiance to the King whether they are at home or abroad.—*Aliens* are such as are born out of the King's dominions, whose allegiance is local and temporary, continuing only while they remain within his dominions and under his protection.—*Denizens* are aliens born, who have obtained *ex donatione legis*, letters patent to make them English subjects. Neither the alien nor the denizen have the same privileges as the natural-born subjects. An alien cannot purchase or acquire lands or estates for his own use, but he may acquire a property in goods, money, and other estates. A denizen may take lands by purchase or devise, which an alien may not; but he cannot take by inheritance: neither can he become a member of the Privy Council or Parliament; nor hold any offices, grants, &c.; nor is he excused from paying the aliens' duty and some other mercantile duties. To these might be added a fourth class of subjects, namely, those who become *naturalized* by Act of Parliament, which puts them into a condition very similar to that of denizens.—The *Clergy* comprehend all who are in Holy Orders and in Ecclesiastical offices, who, by reason of their vocation, are exempted from all personal service, as that of serving on a jury, or filling any temporal office. On the same ground, clergymen are disabled from having a seat in the House of Commons, or from following any secular trade or calling, as that of farming and the like. The clergy are distinguished into different degrees, as Archbishops, Bishops, Dean and Chapter, and Archdeacons, who are commonly denominated the *dignified clergy*, in distinction from the *inferior clergy*, who are generally known by the name of Parsons or Vicars. The *Parson*, who is in common language called the *Rector*, is one that has full possession of all the rights of a parochial church, of which, while he retains the possession, he is also called the *Incumbent*. The *Vicar* is one who commonly receives no more than what is commonly called the *small tithes*, having an appropriator over him, who is entitled to the best part of the profits under the name of the *large tithes*. When the officiating minister is appointed by the appropriator or impropriator he is then called a *Perpetual Curate*. To become a Parson or Vicar four things are requisite, namely, Holy Orders, Presentation, Institution, and Induction. He may cease to be so, either by death, by cession in taking another benefice; by consecration; by resignation; or by deprivation for some infamous crime, as treason or felony; gross immorality; heresy; infidelity, &c.—The *Nobility*, consisting of the different degrees of Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron, which derive all their honours from the King, being created either by writ, that is, by summons to Parliament; or by the King's letters patent, that is, by royal grant. They are called *Peers*, or *Peers of the Realm*, that is, equals; because, notwithstanding their distinctions in degree, they are, in their political character, all equal. They enjoy many privileges, as that of being the hereditary counsellors of the King, having a seat in the Upper House of Parliament; of being tried by their peers in all criminal cases; exemption from arrest, &c. —The *Commonality*, like the nobility, consist of different degrees, as Knights, Knight-Bannerets, Baronets, Esquires, Gentlemen, and Yeomen. The rest of the commonalty are Tradesmen, Artificers, and Labourers, who, as well as others, in pursuance of the statute 1 Hen. V. c. 5, must be styled by the name and addition of their degree or mystery, and the place to which they belong.

Rights of Persons in their economical relations.

The domestic relation of persons are that of Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, Master and Servant.

Husband and Wife. The relation of Husband and Wife, called in old law books *Baron et Femme*, is formed by the civil contract called *marriage*, which, to be valid, requires the parties to be free from canonical disabilities, as pre-contract, consanguinity, or relation by blood and affinity, or relation by marriage; and also free from legal disabilities, as a prior marriage, want of age, want of consent of parents or guardians, and want of reason. The marriage must also be solemnized by a person in Holy Orders, in a parish church or public chapel, if in pursuance of banns or a licence; or elsewhere if by special licence. Marriages may be dissolved by death or divorce. Divorce may be either total, i. e.

a vinculo matrimonii; or partial, if merely *a mensâ et thoro*. By the intermarriage the two parties become one person in law, and the wife is said to be *a femme couverte*, because she is under the coverture or protection of her husband. For this reason they are not allowed in trials of any sort to be evidence for or against each other in any case but where the offence is against the person of the wife. In Civil Law, however, they are considered as separate persons, who may each sue and be sued without the other. In respect to property the man acquires by intermarriage the personal property of his wife, and also her lands at her death, as *tenant by curtesy*, &c.; the wife, on the other hand, acquires a right of maintenance during her husband's life, and a dower at his death.

Parent and Child. In regard to the relation of Parent and Child the law considers the interests of the father or mother by granting them the custody or wardship of the child, his education, and disposal in marriage: the child's interest in the parent is to be maintained in case of impotency; and their reciprocal interests are those whereby they may maintain each others' suits and defend each others' persons.

Master and Servant. In the relation of Master and Servant the law permits the master to assist his servant in any action at law, which in other cases is unlawful; and it also allows him to bring an action against any one for beating or maiming his servant, supposing that he can prove his own damage by loss of services: in like manner a master may justify an assault in defence of his servant; and in case the latter be enticed from his service, he can maintain an action against both the new master and his own servant. On the other hand, the law makes the master answerable for whatever mischief the servant does while in his employ, whether it be done carelessly or ignorantly; through negligence or unskilfulness.

Civil Relations. Civil relations comprehend those between Ancestor and Heir, Lord and Tenant, Guardian and Ward.

Ancestor and Heir. Under this head the law determines who may be ancestor and who may be heir, which comprehends the *laws of descents*. [vide Plate 45] Hereditary successions proceed in *linea descendente* from father to son, or nephew; in *linea ascendente*, from nephew to uncle; in *linea transversali*, from brother to brother, &c.

Lord and Tenant. This relation formed an essential part of the feudal system, and is not altogether abolished. The fruits of tenures were *rents*, consisting of rent-service, rent-charge, and rent-seek: *service*, consisting of fealty and conventional service, as homage, knights' service, grand and petit serjeanty, &c. From this relation arose also certain perquisites to the lord, as wardship, marriage, escuage, relief, escheats, fines, &c.

Guardian and Ward. This relation, which supplies the place of that of parent and child, has also many rights and duties in common. Guardians are of different kinds, namely,—*Guardians by nature*, as the parents.—*Guardians for nurture*, assigned by the ecclesiastical courts.—*Guardians in socage*, assigned by the common law.—*Guardians by statute*, assigned by the father's will. All of whom are under the superintendence of the Court of Chancery. The ward, or person for whose benefit guardians are appointed, is said to be within age, or an *infant*, until the age of 21, which is said to be *full age* for both sexes, when the parties are at full liberty to dispose of themselves and their property. In the interim, wards of different sexes have certain qualifications at different ages. A male at twelve years old may take the oath of allegiance; at fourteen may choose a guardian, or consent to marriage; and at seventeen may be an executor. A female may be betrothed at seven, consent to marriage at twelve, choose a guardian at fourteen, and be an executrix at seventeen. Infants cannot be sued but under the protection and joining the name of their guardian, or *prochein amy*; nor can they alien lands, or do any other legal act which shall bind them when they come of age. In like manner, an infant is in general secure from all detriment in case of non-claim or neglect of demanding his right, &c.

Rights of Bodies corporate.

Bodies Corporate, or Corporations, are artificial persons established into distinct bodies, for the preservation of certain rights in perpetual succession, which if vested in natural persons would with them be extinct. In respect to their title, they are either by *charter* or by *prescription*. In respect to their quality or condition, either *sole*, i. e. consisting of a single person, as Chamberlain of London; or *aggregate*, as the Mayor and Corporation, Master and Scholars, &c. In respect to their object, they are either *ecclesiastical*, if erected to perpetuate the rights of a church; or *lay*, if erected for temporal purposes: *eleemosynary*, which serve to perpetuate the charity of a founder. The powers vested in all corporations are, to maintain perpetual succession; to act in their corporate capacity like an individual; to hold lands subject to the statute of mortmain; to have a common seal; and to make bye-laws. To enforce this duty, corporations are subject to *visitations*, namely, spiritual-corporations by the ordinary, and lay-corporations by the founder, or his representatives. Corporations may be dissolved by act of parliament; by the natural death of all their members; by surrender of their franchises; or by forfeiture of their charter.

Real Rights, or Rights in Things.

Under Real Rights are to be considered the things themselves and the property in those things. Things are generally divided into temporal and ecclesiastical.

Temporal Things. Temporal Things are either *juris publici*, as Common Highways, Bridges, Rivers, Ports, &c. the right of repairing which is either by tenure or by custom; or, *juris privati*, things personal or real.—*Things personal* are either in possession, as money, jewels, plate, household stuff, cattle of all sorts; or in action, as debts, whether by contract, deed, or obligation, recognisances, legacies not paid, annuities, &c.—*Things real* are corporeal or incorporeal, which are again distinguished into simple or aggregate.—*Simple corporeal things* consist of lands of different kinds, as messuages, cottages, mills, gardens, orchards, arable lands, meadows, pastures, woods, marshes, moors, &c.—*Things corporeal and aggregate* are honours, consisting of many manors; manors, consisting of things corporeal, as demesnes and things incorporeal, as reversions, &c.; glebe and tithes; rills, hamlets, granges, &c.—*Things incorporeal* are reversions, remainders, estate of land, whether transferred by deed or without deed; rent reserved or granted, as rent-service, &c.; commons of all sorts; pensions and offices of all kinds, &c.

Ecclesiastical Things. Ecclesiastical things are either so in their use, as churches, chapels, &c. which are parochial, or chapels of ease, &c.; or they are ecclesiastical in their nature, namely, dignities, as Archbishopric, Bishopric, Deanery; benefice with cure, as parsonage, vicarage, &c.; or without cure, as prebends, &c. To these belong advowsons, presentations, appropriations, dispensations, qualifications, vacancy by pluralities, deprivation, cession, &c.

Properties in Things.

Properties are either in things personal or things real. Under the head of property in things personal may be considered the different kinds of property; the capacity of the owner; the title or manner of acquest.

Property in things personal.

Properties in things personal are distinguished into those in action and those in possession, or mixed properties.—*Property in action* is such where a man has not the occupation but the bare right to the occupation, the right whereof is recoverable by an action at law, whence the thing is called a *chose in action*. Property is simple and absolute when a man has it and no one else; special, or particular, when others have a concurring interest, or a man has only a temporary interest in the thing, as goods bailed, or distrained, &c.—*Properties in possession* are in things *feræ naturæ*, as young birds in a nest, hares, &c. while on the premises.—*Mixed properties*, partly in action and partly in possession, as annuities, wherein a man may have a personal inheritance, &c.

Capacity of the owner. In regard to the capacity which a man may have in things personal, this may be either in *proprio jure*, or *in jure alterius*; in this latter case, the capacity may belong to a body politic, an executor, or administrator, &c.

Title or manner of acquest. In regard to the title to, or the manner of acquiring property, this may be either by the act of law, by the act of the party, or by a mixed act consisting of both.

Title by act in law is of different kinds, namely—*By Occupancy*, in cases where there is no legal owner, as the elements, animals *feræ naturæ*, literary property, &c.—*By prerogative*, as the acquisition of property in *wreck*, in *treasure-trove warfs, strays, royal fish, swans, chase, park, free warren, free fishery.—By succession*, as in the case of corporations aggregate, where one set of men may succeed another.—*By marriage*, where the husband acquires an absolute property in the personal substance of his wife, and the wife acquires a property in some of her husband's goods which shall remain to her after his death, and are called *paraphernalia.—By custom*, as in the case of heriots, heir looms, customary services, mortuaries, &c.—*By foreign attachment*, and *execution* thereupon, which may be by *fieri facias* and *elegit*.

Title by act of the party, which is of different kinds, namely; by *gift* or *grant*, which vests a property in possession; by *contract*, which vests a property in action. To the grant belongs an *agreement, consideration*, and something to be done or omitted. Contracts are either express, implied, executed, or executory. The different sorts of contracts are by *sale* or *exchange; bailment* or *delivery of goods in trust; hiring* or *borrowing*; and *debt*, as a *debt of record*, or a sum of money due by the evidence of a court of record; a *debt of specialty*, or by special contract; and a *simple debt*, or debt by simple contract, comprehending bills of exchange and promissory notes. To the head of contracts belong the doctrine of bottomry, or *respondentia*, and *insurance*.

Title by mixt action, as by the act of the party with custom co-operating, as in the assigning a bill of exchange; by operation of the law concurring with the act or default of the party, as in the case of forfeitures by outlawry, attainder, deodand, &c.; also in the case of *bankruptcy* where the personal property of the bankrupt becomes vested in the assignees.

Property in things real.

Under this head are comprehended the different kinds of estates or interests in things real, in regard to their nature, extent, &c.; and also the different relations of those estates with respect to the possessors.

Different kinds of estates. Estates are distinguished according to the degree of interest that the tenant has in them, into freehold and customary, or copyhold.

Freehold estates. A freehold estate is that which is created by livery of seisin at Common Law, or in tenements of an incorporeal nature by what is equivalent thereto. Freehold estates are either of inheritance, or less than inheritance. Estates of inheritance are distinguished into the absolute, or fee-simple; and the limited, or fee-tail.

Estates in Fee Simple. A tenant in fee simple is he that hath lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to him and his heirs for ever. Estates in fee simple are transmissible by a right of succession to the heir, in the case of natural persons by descent; to other persons by alienation. The rules of descent are directed either by custom, as to all the sons in gavel kind, to the youngest in Borough English, &c. By the Common Law, as respects the quality of the persons in the line, ascending, descending, and transverse. In relation to the number of persons inheriting; namely, if it be a male, one is heir; but if females, all. As to the impediments of descent, they are illegitimacy, half blood, attainder.

Estates in Fee-tail. An Estate in Fee-tail is *general*, when given to a man and the heirs male, or heirs female of his body; and *special* when limited to the heirs of a man's body by such a woman, otherwise called a *conditional, limited*, or *base fee*, was a fee restrained to some particular heir, exclusive of others, as to the heirs of *a man's body*, in exclusion of collateral heirs. It was called conditional, because such a gift to a man, and the heirs of his body, was looked upon as a gift upon condition that he had issue; but as soon as the grantee had any issue born it was supposed to be a fee simple, which could be aliened or forfeited. But by the statute, *de Donis conditionalibus*, the tenant had no power of aliening so as to bar the issue, whence such fees received the name of *fee-tail* or *estate-tail*. By subsequent enactments, however, the tenant in tail is now enabled to aliene his lands and tenements, by fine, recovery, and other means. The incidents to tenancy in tail by the stat. Westmin. 2, are, that the tenant in tail may commit waste; the wife of the tenant in tail shall have her dower; that the husband may be tenant by the courtesy of England, and that it may be barred and destroyed by a fine, &c.

Estates less than inheritance. Estates not of inheritance, or for life only, are freehold, or less than freehold.

Freehold Estates. Freehold estates are either conventional, i. e. created by the act of the parties; or legal, i. e. created by operation of law.—*Conventional Freeholds* are created by an express grant for term of one's own life, or for the life of another, in which case the tenant is called *tenant par autre vie*. The incidents to estates are estovers; namely, *house-bote*, wood for repairs of buildings; *fire-bote*, i. e. wood for firing; *plough-bote*, i. e. wood for repairing ploughs; *hay-bote*, wood for repairing hedges, &c.; and also *emblements*, i. e. profits from the last sown crop. To estates *par autre vie* general occupancy was formerly incident; as *special occupancy* still is if *cestui que vie*, survives the tenant.—*Legal estates* are, that of tenant in tail after possibility of issue extinct; tenant by the courtesy of England; and tenant in dower. *Tenancy in tail* is where an estate is given in special tail, and before issue had, a person dies from whose body the issue was to spring. This estate partakes of the incidents to an estate tail, as also to an estate for life. *Tenant by courtesy* is where a man's wife

is seized of an estate of inheritance, and he by her has issue born alive, and capable of inheriting; in this case, he shall hold the lands for his life, as tenant by the courtesy of England. To make a tenant by courtesy four things are requisite; namely, marriage, actual seizin of the wife, issue born during the life of the mother, and, lastly, the death of the wife. *Tenant in dower* is where a woman's husband is seized of an estate of inheritance and dies: in this case, the wife shall have her dower, or third part of the estate, to hold for the term of her natural life. In respect to a tenant in dower, it is to be observed, first, that she must be the actual wife at the time of his decease; secondly, that she must be endowed of such lands and tenements of which her husband was seized in fee-simple or fee-tail, of which any issue which she might have had, might by possibility have been heir. Thirdly, dowers are of different kinds, as dower by the *common law;* dower by *particular custom;* dower *ad ostium ecclesiæ*, and dower *ex assensu patris*. [vide *Dower*] In the last place, it is worthy of observation that a dower may be barred or prevented by a variety of circumstances, as by elopement, divorce, being an alien, &c.

Estates less than freehold. Estates less than freehold are estates for years, estates at will, customary estates, or copyholds, and estates by sufferance.—An *Estate* for years is a contract for the possession of lands and tenements for some determinate period. To this estate are incident estovers, and also emblements, if it determines at an uncertain period.—An *Estate at will* is where lands and tenements are let by one man to another, to have and to hold at the will of both parties, landlord and tenant.—A *customary estate*, or *copyhold*, is an estate held by a copy of court-roll, which was at first only an estate at will, but is now held according to the custom of the manor whence it derives its name. In respect to the incidents of copyholds, they may be acquired or transferred by hereditary descent, by surrender in court, or into the hands of the lord, &c. They may be forfeited by waste, alienation, refusal to perform services, &c.—*Estate at sufferance* is where one comes into possession of land by lawful title, but keeps it afterwards without any title at all.

Estates on condition. To the above may be added estates held on some condition, of which there are different kinds, as—*Estates on condition implied*, as where a grant of an estate has, from its essence, a condition inseparably annexed to it, though not expressed in words.—*Estates on condition expressed*, are such as have an express qualification annexed to the grant.—*Estates in vadio*, i. e. in gage or pledge, are granted as a security for money lent, which is either a *vivum vadium*, i. e. a living gage, when, on payment of the debt, the grantor regains his estate; or a *mortuum vadium*, a mortgage or dead gage, when an estate is granted on condition that it shall be void if the grantor pay the debt on a certain day; but on failure of payment, that the estate shall become absolutely dead to the mortgager, and the mortgagee's estate in the land becomes then absolute.—*Estates by statute staple*, or *statute merchant*, are estates conveyed to creditors by certain statutes, for the satisfaction of a debt until it be paid.—*Estates by elegit*, are, in consequence of the writ so called, delivered to the sheriff till their profits shall satisfy a debt adjudged to be due by the law.

Time of enjoying estates. Estates, in respect to the time of enjoyment, are either in immediate possession, as *tenants in fee for life*, &c.; or they are estates in *expectancy*, as *remainders* and *reversions*. [vide *Remainder*, &c.]

Number and connexion of tenants. In respect to the number and connexion of tenants, estates may be held in severalty, in joint tenancy, in coparcenary, and in common.—An *Estate in severalty* is an estate which one tenant holds in his own sole right, without any other person being joined with him.—An *Estate in joint-tenancy* is where lands are granted to two or more persons, in which case the law construes them to be joint-tenants, unless the words of the grant expressly exclude such construction. Joint-tenancy comprehends unity of interest, unity of title, unity of time, and unity of possession, i. e. joint tenants have one and the same interest, being seized *per my* and *per tout*, i. e. by the half, or by moiety, and by all: so that upon the decease of one joint-tenant, the whole interest remains to the survivor. Their estate is created by one and the same conveyance, commences at one and the same time, and is held by one and the same possession. By destroying any one of these unities, joint tenancy may be dissolved.—*Estates in coparcenary* are where lands of inheritance descend from the ancestor to two or more persons called *coparceners*, or parceners only, who make but one heir. *Coparcenary* is either by common law, as where a man dies seized of an estate, and his next heirs are females; or by particular custom, as where lands descend in gavelkind to all the males in equal degree. The properties of parceners are, in most respects, like those of joint-tenants; they have the same unities of interest, title, and possession. To this kind of estate is incident what is called *hotch-pot*, when one of the daughters has an estate given with her in frank marriage, which is blended with those in fee-simple, and then divided in equal portions among all the parceners. The estate in coparcenary may be dissolved by partition, which disunites the possession; by alienation, which destroys the unity of title; or by the whole vesting at last in one person.—*Estates in common* are held by several and distinct titles, but by unity of possession, because none knoweth his own severalty. The incidents attending tenancy in common are, that the tenants, like joint tenants, are compellable to a partition by the statutes of Hen. VIII. and Will. III. though not by common law. They have no entirety of interest, and therefore there is no survivorship between tenants in common. Tenancy in common may be dissolved by uniting all the titles or interests in one, by purchase or otherwise, or by making partition of the several tenancies.

Title to things real. The title whereby the owner of lands hath the just possession of his property, comprehends in it both the right of possession, and the right of property united. The right of possession may reside in one man, while the actual possession is in another. Likewise the mere right of property may, in some cases, belong to one in whom there is neither possession, nor the right of possession. Titles to things real are distinguished into titles by descent, and titles by purchase.

Titles by Descent. Descent, or hereditary succession, is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, acquires his estate by right of representation, as his heir at law. Descents depend upon the nature of consanguinity, or alliance by blood, which is either lineal or collateral.—*Lineal consanguinity* is that which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended from the other in a direct line, as between the propositus in the Table of Descents [vide *Plate* 45], and his father, grandfather, great-grandfather, &c. in the direct ascending line; or between him, and his son, grandson, great-grandson, &c. in the direct descending line.—*Collateral consanguinity* is where they are lineally descended, not one from the other, but from the same common ancestor, as in the case of cousins, who are both lineally

descended from the two sons of the same propositus. The rules of descent, or *canons of inheritance*, are as follow; namely, 1. Inheritances shall lineally descend to the issue of the person last actually seized *in infinitum*, but shall never lineally ascend. 2. The male issue shall be admitted before the female. 3. Where there are two or more males in equal degree, the eldest only shall inherit; but the females all together. 4. The lineal descendants *in infinitum* of any person deceased, shall represent their ancestor, i. e. shall stand in the same place, as the person himself would have done had he been living: thus the child, grandchild, great-grandchild, either male or female, of the eldest son succeeds before the younger, and so on *ad infinitum*. 5. On failure of lineal descendants, or issue of the person last seized, the inheritance shall descend to his collateral relations, being of the blood of the first purchaser, *perquisitor*, i. e. of him who first acquired the estate to his family. 6. The collateral heir of the person last seized must be his next collateral kinsman of the whole blood. 7. In collateral, as well as lineal inheritance, the male stocks shall be preferred to the female. Thus the relations on the father's side are admitted, *ad infinitum*, before those on the mother's side.

Titles by Purchase. Purchase, *perquisitio*, in its most extensive sense, is defined by Littleton to be the possession of lands and tenements which a man hath by his own act and agreement, and not by descent from any of his ancestors or kindred. Purchase comprehends, therefore, the five following modes of acquiring a title to estates, Escheat, Occupancy, Prescription, Forfeiture, and Alienation.

Escheat. Escheat is the casual descent of lands and tenements to a lord, in failure of issue of the person last seized, in fee-simple. Inheritable blood is wanting, when the tenant dies without any relation on the part of any of his ancestors, or on the part of those ancestors from whom his estate descended. So likewise if the kindred be half blood, monsters, bastards, aliens, and their issue, persons attainted of treasons, papists in respect of themselves, by the statute law there is a want of heirs.

Occupancy. Occupancy, in respect to real property, has been confined by the laws of England to a single instance; namely, where a man was tenant, *par autre vie*, and dying during the life of *cestui que vie*, or him by whose life it was holden, then he that could first enter on the land might lawfully retain the possession so long as, *cestui que vie*, lived by right of occupancy. The title of common occupancy is now extinct, though that of special occupancy by the heir at law continues to this day. As to lands gained from the sea, either by *alluvion*, i. e. by the washing up of sand and earth; or *by dereliction*, as when the sea shrinks back below the usual water-mark, the law is held to be that if this gain be by little and little, it shall go to the owner of the land adjoining.

Prescription. Prescription, as distinguished from custom, is a method of acquiring real property by a personal immemorial usage of enjoying a right in some incorporeal hereditament by a man and his ancestors, or those whose estate of inheritance he hath. All prescription must be in a man and his ancestors, which is called *prescribing in his ancestors*, or in a man and those whose estate he hath, which is called prescribing in a *que* estate. Nothing can be claimed by prescription but incorporeal hereditaments, as a right of way, a common, &c. and none can prescribe but the tenant in fee.

Forfeiture. Lands, tenements, and hereditaments, like personal property, are liable to forfeiture from a variety of causes; namely, 1. For crimes and misdemeanors, as treason, felony, misprision of treason, præmunire, drawing a weapon on a judge, or striking any one in the presence of the king's principal courts of justice, and popish recusancy. 2. For alienations contrary to law, as alienation *in mortmain*, alienation to an alien, or alienation by particular tenants; in the two former cases the forfeiture arises from the incapacity of the alienee to take, and in the latter from the incapacity of the alienor to grant. To this class of illegal alienations might be added the civil crime of *disclaimer*, where a tenant who holds of any lord neglects to render him the due services, and upon an action brought to recover them disclaims to hold of his lord. 3. For a *lapse*, i. e. a species of forfeiture whereby the right of presentation to a church accrues to the ordinary by neglect of the patron to present within six calendar months. 4. For *simony*, i. e. the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money, gift, or reward, whereby the right of presentation to a living is forfeited, and vested *pro hac vice* in the crown. 5. For the *non-performance of conditions* where estates are held upon conditions, as before stated. 6. For *waste*, i. e. the spoil or destruction in houses, gardens, trees, or other corporeal hereditaments: this is voluntary, or a crime of commission, as by pulling down a house; or it is permissive, which is a matter of omission only. Those who commit waste, provided they be tenants by the courtesy of England, tenants in dower, or tenants for life and years, shall, by the statute of Gloucester, lose and forfeit the place wherein the waste is committed, and also treble damages to him that hath the inheritance. 7. For *breaches of the customs of the manor*, in cases of copyholders, who by a variety of offences subjected themselves to the forfeiture of their estate. 8. For *bankruptcy*, whereby all the estates, as well as the personal property, are given up to the assignees, to be sold for the benefit of the creditors.

Alienation. Alienation, conveyance, or purchase, is the most usual and universal mode of acquiring a title to real estates. This formerly could not be done by the tenant or the lord without the consent of the other party. The consent of the vassal was expressed by what was called *attorning*, i. e. professing to become the tenant of a new lord. In respect to the capacity of persons to aliene, all who are in possession are capable of conveying or purchasing, unless under peculiar disabilities of law, as being attainted, infants, idiots, and persons of non sane memory, aliens, and papists. In respect to the mode of conveyancing, alienations are made by deed, by matter of record, by special custom, and by devise.

Alienations by deed. A deed is a writing sealed and delivered by the parties: it is sometimes called a charter, from *carta*, its materials. If a deed be made by more parties than one, it is cut or indented, *instar dentium*, like the teeth of a saw, when it is called an *indenture*; but a deed made by one party only is polled or shaved even, whence denominated a *deedpoll*, or a single deed. Under the head of deeds are to be considered what is requisite for making a deed, different kinds of deeds, and how a deed may be voided. *Requisites of a deed* are 1. Parties able to contract, and to be contracted with. 2. A good and sufficient consideration, but not on usurious contract. 3. Writing on paper or parchment duly stamped. 4. That it be set forth in a legal and orderly form, so as to comprehend in suitable words its several particulars, namely, the *premises*, including the names of the parties, &c.; next, the *habendum et tenendum*, to determine what estate is granted by the deed; then the *conditions*; the *warranty*, lineal and collateral; the *covenants*; and the *conclusion*. 5. Reading the deed if de-

sired. 6. Sealing, and in many cases signing it also. 7. Delivery. 8. Attestation.—*Kinds of Deeds.* Deeds serve either to convey real property, to charge, or to discharge it. Conveyances or deeds which serve to convey real property are either by common law or by statute. —*Conveyances by common law* are original or primary, and derivative or secondary.—*Original Conveyances* are, Feoffments, Gifts, Grants, Leases, Exchanges, Partitions. [vide *Feoffments*, &c.]—*Derivative Conveyances* are, Release, Confirmation, Surrender, Assignment, Defeazance.—*Release*, the discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands and tenements to another that hath some prior estate in possession therein.—*Confirmation*, the conveyance of an estate or right in *esse*, whereby a voidable estate is made sure, or a particular estate is increased, &c. [vide *Surrender*, *Assignment*, &c.]—*Conveyances by Statute* are such as have their force and operation by virtue of the statute of Uses. Uses and trusts are in their original very similar, or nearly the same, being a confidence reposed in another, who is *terre-tenant*, or tenant of the lands, that he should dispose of the land according to the intentions of *cestui que use*, or *cestui que trust*, i. e. of him to whose use or in whose trust it was granted. From the doctrine of uses have sprung other species of conveyances, as—*A Covenant to stand seized to uses*, by which a man seized of lands, covenants, in consideration of blood or marriage, that he will stand seized of the same.—*Bargain and Sale of Lands*, which is a kind of real contract, whereby the bargainor, for some pecuniary consideration, bargains and sells, that is, contracts to convey the land to the bargainee.—*A Lease*, or *Release*, a sort of conveyance which is held to supply the place of livery of seisin, and is said to amount to a feoffment.—*Deeds of Revocation of Uses*, &c. Among the deeds which serve to encumber lands, and discharge them again, are obligations, or bonds, recognizances, and defeazances upon them both. [vide *Recognizances*, &c.]—*How Deeds may be avoided.* Deeds may be avoided or rendered of no effect—1. By the want of any of the requisites before-mentioned. 2. By matter *ex post facto*, or by rasure, interlining, or other alteration whatever. 3. By breaking off the seal. 4. By delivering it up to be cancelled. 5. By the disagreement of such whose concurrence is necessary for the deed to stand. 6. By the judgment or decree of a court of judicature, &c.

Alienation by Record. Assurances by matter of record are where the sanction of some court of record is called in to substantiate and testify the transfer of property from one man to another; these may be private.—Acts of Parliament, the King's grants, which are matters of public record, fines, and common recoveries.

Fines. A Fine, so called because it puts an end to all suits, is said to be a feoffment in record; but it may more properly be called an acknowledgment of a feoffment, or an amicable composition of a suit, whereby the lands in question are acknowledged to be the right of one of the parties. The parts of a fine are, 1. The writ of covenant. 2. The *licentia concordandi*, or licence to agree, granted by the court. 3. The concord itself, the parties to which are, the *cognizor*, or the person levying the fine, and the *cognizee*, or the person on whom the fine is levied. 4. The *note*, or abstract of the writ of covenant, and the concord. 5. The *foot* of the fine, or conclusion, which includes the whole matter, reciting the parties, day, year, place, &c. Fines thus levied are of four kinds, namely—*A fine sur cognizance de droit, come ceo que il a de son don*, a fine upon acknowledgment of the right of the cognizee, as that which he hath of the gift of the cognizor.—*A fine, sur cognizance de droit tantum*, on the acknowledgement of the right merely.—*A fine sur concessit*, where cognizor grants the cognizee an estate *de novo*.—*A fine sur don, grante et render*, a double fine, comprehending the fine *sur cognizance de droit come*, &c. and that *sur concessit*. The force and effect of a fine is, by a solemn act of conveyance on record, to assure the lands in question to the cognizee, by barring the respective rights of the *parties* thereto, their *privies*, or such as are related to the parties, and *strangers*, or all other persons, except parties or privies.

Common Recoveries. A common recovery is a suit or action, either real or fictitious, wherein the lands are recovered against the tenant of the freehold; the parties to which are the *vouchee*, or the person who comes forward to warrant the title to the tenant; the *recoveror*, who recovers the land from the tenant; and the *recoveree*, i. e. the tenant from whom the land is recovered. The calling of the vouchee is called *vocatio*, the Voucher, which may be single, double, or treble, according to the exigency of the case. The force and effect of the recovery are to assure lands to the recoveror by barring estates tail, and all remainders and reversions expectant thereon. Deeds made in respect to the uses of fines and recoveries are called *deeds to lead the uses*, if made previous to the fine or recovery, and *deeds to declare the uses* if subsequent.

Alienation by special custom. Assurances by special custom are confined to the transfer of copyhold, comprehending, 1. *Surrender* by the tenant into the hands of the lord, to the use of another. 2. *Presentment* of such surrender. 3. *Admittance*, which is the last stage of copyhold assurances, is of three kinds, i. e. firstly, admittance upon a voluntary grant from the lord; secondly, admittance upon surrender by the former tenant; and thirdly, admittance upon a descent from the ancestor.

Alienation by Devise. The last method of conveying lands is by *devise*, or disposition contained in a man's last will and testament. The principal rule of construction of all common assurances, but particularly of the last, is that it should be agreeable to the intention of the parties.

Wrongs.

Wrongs may be divided generally into private and public; the former of which are called *civil injuries*, because they affect the civil rights of individuals; the latter, *crimes and misdemeanours*, because they are a breach of public rights and duties, which affect the whole community in its collective capacity.

Private Wrongs or Civil Injuries.

Private wrongs, being the privation of right, may be considered in the order of those rights which are the subject of privation; namely, the wrongs which respect *persons*, and those which respect *things;* to which may be added the particular remedies which the law has provided for different cases.

Wrongs in respect to Persons, with special Remedies. Wrongs are either absolute or relative. Absolute wrongs are such as affect all persons generally; relative wrongs such as affect them in their relative capacity.

Absolute Wrongs. Wrongs to persons generally comprehend, 1. Injuries against the body, as, *threats, assault and battery, wounding, Mayhem.—Remedies*, by action of trespass, *vi et armis;* assault and battery, and appeal of Mayhem; security to keep the peace, &c. 2. Against the reputation, as, *slander and defamation*, or *scandalous words spoken.* 3. *Libels, malicious prosecutions*, &c. against persons in general; *scandalum magnatum*, or words spoken in derogation of a peer, judge, or officer.—*Re-*

medies, action on the case; action of conspiracy; damages generally; or an action *per quod*, for particular damages, &c. 3. Against personal liberty, *false imprisonment.—Remedies*, by *Habeas Corpus*, writs of mainprize, *de odio et atia*, *de homine replegiando*, &c.

Relative Wrongs. Wrongs to persons in their relative capacity comprehend, 1. Injuries to the husband, by *abduction*, or taking away his wife; *criminal conversation*; and *beating.—Remedies*, by action of trespass, *de uxore rapta et abducta*; action on the case, and damages; action *per quod consortium amisit*, &c. 2. To parents and guardians, *abduction*, or carrying away a child under age, or a ward; *marrying an heir or heiress without consent*; *seduction of a daughter.—Remedies*, by action of trespass; writ of ravishment of ward; action *per quod servitium amisit*. 3. To masters, *retaining a servant, or beating him*, &c.—*Remedies*, by action on the case, damages; action *per quod servitium amisit*, &c.

Wrongs in respect to Things.

Wrongs in respect to things may be distinguished into what respects personal and what real property.

Injuries to Personal Property. Injuries to personal property are either in possession or in action.—*Injuries to personal property in possession* are, by dispossession, i. e. by unlawfully taking and detaining.—*Remedies*, by action of *replevin* and *detinue*; of trespass *vi et armis*, of *trover*, &c.; by restitution; satisfaction in damages, &c.—*Injuries to personal property in action* are, such as arise by breach of express contract, as, *non-payment of a debt*, and *damages for non-payment*; *breach of a covenant*; *non-performance of promises*, or *assumpsit*; *breach of implied contracts*, as in the case of common carriers, innkeepers, tradesmen, &c.—*Remedies*, by action of debt; action of covenant; action on *assumpsit*; action on the case for damages, &c.

Injuries in respect to Real Property. Injuries affecting real property are such as do not dispossess the owner, and such as cause amotion of possession.

Injuries not causing dispossession are, *trespasses*, by breaking of hedges, &c.—*Remedy*, by action of trespass, *quare clausum fregit.—Nuisances*, stopping lights, withdrawing water from a mill, obstructing chemins or highways.—*Remedies*, without suit, by abatement of nuisance; with suit, by action, *quod permittat*; assize of nuisance; action on the case, &c.—*Disturbances*, as 1. *Disturbance of the presentation to a church*, called *usurpation.—Remedies*, by writ of *quare impedit*; *assize de darrein presentment*; *ne admittas*; *breve episcopo ad admittendum clericum*. 2. *Disturbance of a person in enjoying his franchises*, as, in coming to a market, holding a court, and the like.—*Remedy*, action on the case.—3. *Disturbance of common*, as intercommoning without right, surcharging the common, enclosure, or obstruction.—*Remedies*, by writ of admeasurement, and *quod permittat*; assize of *novel disseisin*, &c. 4. *Disturbance of ways, subtraction of customs, duties, services*, &c.—*Remedies*, action of debt, action on the case, &c.—*Waste*, or *destruction*, as estovers, pawnage.—*Remedies*, by assize, action of waste, estrepement, action on the case, &c.

Wrongs causing amotion of possession. Dispossession, or ouster, is either of chattels real or of freeholds.

Ouster of chattels. Ousters of chattels is of estates by *statute* and *elegit*, and estates by years. *Remedy*, assize of *novel disseisin*, writ of *ejectione firmæ*, or *quare ejecit infra terminum*, which latter is brought not against the wrong doer himself, but such as are in possession under his title.

Ouster of freeholds. Ouster of freeholds are of five kinds, namely, Abatement, Intrusion, Disseisin, Discontinuance, Deforcement.—*Abatement* is the entry of a stranger after the death of the ancestor, before the heir. *Remedies*, by assize of *Mort d'ancestor*, writs of *aile*, *besaile*, *cosinage*, &c.—*Intrusion*, the entry of a stranger after a particular estate of freehold is determined before him in remainder or reversion. *Remedies*, writ of intrusion, or writ of entry.—*Disseisin*, the wrongful putting out of him that is seized of the freehold which respects things incorporeal, as common, profits, offices, tithes, rents, &c.; and things corporeal, by actual ouster, as between joint-tenants, parceners, &c.; without actual ouster, as in case of disseisee's waving of possession upon an entry made. The modes of working a disseisin are, by *inclosure*, where the tenant encloseth the house or land that the lord cannot come to distrain thereon; by *forestallers*, i. e. lying in wait, when the tenant besetteth the way with force and arms, &c. so as to affright the lessor from coming; *rescous*, i. e. violently retaking a distress; by *replevin*, when the tenant replevies the distress at such time when his rent is really due; by *denial*, which is when the rent being lawfully demanded is not paid. *Remedies*, by writ of disseisin, of entry, or of forcible entry.—*Discontinuance*, is where he who alienes has not the full right, yet it puts the party injured thereby to his real action, as by the tenant in tail; by the *husband* seized in right of his wife; by a bishop aliening without consent of the dean and chapter. *Remedies*, by writ of *formedon*, generally; writ of *sine assensu capituli*, in particular.—*Deforcement*, the act of a person who has not a just right, recovering or barring him that has the true right, either by default or in a real action of an inferior nature. *Remedy*, by writ of *formedon*, of *per quod ei deforceat*, and writ of right.

Besides the above, there are some other wrongs which have the countenance of legal proceedings, as from a court having no jurisdiction; *remedies*, not to submit to the sentence, and to bring his action against them that execute it; or by *prohibition* from a superior court, as when an ecclesiastical court proceeds in a cause of temporal cognizance, &c.; also by *writ of false judgment*, or *writ of error*, in appeal cases.

Public Wrongs.

The crimes and misdemeanors cognizable by the laws of England are offences against God and his Holy Religion; against the King and his Government; against the Law of Nations; and against the commonwealth.

Offences against God and Religion. Under this head are comprehended Apostacy, Heresy, Blasphemy, Profane Swearing, Religious Impostures, Simony, Sabbath-breaking, Drunkenness, Lewdness.

Offences against the King and his Government. Crimes more immediately affecting the King are, High Treason, Felonies injurious to the prerogative, Præmunire, Misprisions, and Contempts.—*High Treason* may be committed by compassing or imagining the King's death, or that of the Queen Consort, or their eldest son and heir; violating the King's companion, his eldest daughter, or the wife of his eldest son; some overt act of levying war; adherence to the King's enemies; counterfeiting the King's privy seal, counterfeiting the King's money, killing the chancellor, treasurer, or King's justice, &c.—*Felonies injurious to the King's prerogative* are uttering counterfeit coin; conspiring or attempting to kill a privy-councillor; serving a foreign state; embezzling the King's armour and stores; desertion from the King's service.—*Præmunire* signified, originally, an offence of adhering to the temporal power of the pope, in derogation of the regal authority: it now comprehends many offences of a similar tendency, as refusing the

oaths of allegiance and supremacy; preaching or uttering any thing in defence of the right of any pretender to the crown, or in derogation of the power of parliament to limit the succession, &c.

Misprisions and Contempts. Under the head of misprisions are reckoned concealment of treasure-trove, maladministration of public trusts, peculation, &c. The contempts are against the King's prerogative, his person and government; against his palaces and courts of justice, &c.

Offences against the Law of Nations. The principal offences of this kind are the violation of safe conducts, infringement of the rights of ambassadors, and piracy.

Offences against the Commonwealth. These comprehend offences against public justice; against public peace; and against the police, or public economy.—*Offences against public justice* comprehend, 1. Embezzling or vacating records, and personating others in courts of justice. 2. Compelling prisoners to become approvers. 3. Obstructing the execution of process. 4. Escapes, breach of prison, and rescues. 5. Returning from transportation. 6. Receiving stolen goods, &c. 7. Theftbote. 8. Common barretry and suing in a feigned name. 9. Maintenance. 10. Champerty. 11. Compounding prosecutions on penal statutes. 12. Conspiracy, and threats to extort money, &c. 13. Perjury, and subornation thereof. 14. Bribery. 15. Embracery. 16. False verdict. 17. Negligence of public officers. 18. Oppression by magistrates. 19. Extortion of officers. —*Offences against the public peace* comprehend, 1. Riotous assemblies above the number of twelve. 2. Threatening by letter. 3. Destroying of turnpikes. 4. Affrays, riots, and routs. 6. Tumultuous petitioning. 7. Forcible entry and detainer. 8. Going unusually armed. 9. Spreading false news. 10. Pretended prophecies. 11. Challenges to fight. 12. Libels, &c.—*Offences against public trade* comprehend, 1. Owling. 2. Smuggling. 3. Fraudulent bankruptcy. 4. Cheating. 5. Forestalling, regrating, and engrossing. 6. Monopolies, and combinations to raise the price of commodities. 7. Exercising a trade without having served an apprenticeship. 8. Enticing artificers out of the kingdom, or the act of their residing abroad.—*Offences against the police* comprehend those which affect individuals immediately in their persons, as homicide, manslaughter, murder, *felo de se*, or self-murder; petit treason, rape, forcible abduction and marriage; shooting, assaulting, maiming, wounding, kidnapping, unnatural crimes, &c.: in their habitations, as arson and burglary: in their property, as larceny, robbery, highway-robbery, &c. Those which affect the property and well-being of the public at large as well as that of individuals, are forgery, sacrilege, gaming, vagrancy, common nuisances, clandestine or illegal marriages, &c.

Pursuit of remedies.

The pursuit of remedies is for the recovery of a right or the redress of a wrong. Remedies are either without suit, or by suit.

Remedies without suit. Redress of private injuries may sometimes be obtained by the mere act of the parties, as in the taking away of a man's wife or child, he may lawfully retake them if he can do so without riot; so in removing obstructions, or distraining another man's cattle when found on his ground; or gaining possession of one's land by an entry. Sometimes redress is obtained by an act of law, as, if the debtor makes the debtee executor, he may pay himself; so also in things real, as where a man's entry is taken away, as by descent or discontinuance; yet if he come to the possession without folly or covin he shall be remitted.

Remedies by suit. Remedies by suit are either such as the parties provide for themselves, as accords, concords, arbitrations, awards, &c.; or they are provided for them by the law in courts of justice. A court is a place wherein justice is judicially administered by officers delegated by the crown. The incidents to all courts are a plaintiff, *actor;* a defendant, *reus;* and a judge, *judex*, who is the representative of the King in all English courts: to these may be added attorneys, and advocates or counsel, either barristers or serjeants at law. All suits in a court are called pleas, which are either *pleas of the Crown*, comprehending all crimes and misdemeanours, wherein the King is plaintiff; or they are *common pleas*, which include all civil actions depending between subject and subject. Under the head of courts are to be considered the different kinds of courts, and the several proceedings therein.

Different kinds of Courts.

Courts are either of record or not of record. A *court of record* is that where the judicial proceedings are enrolled in parchment, for a perpetual memorial and testimony; which rolls are called the *records* of the court. A *court not of record* is where the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded. All courts of record are the King's courts, in right of his crown and royal dignity, and therefore no other court has authority to fine and imprison. A court not of record is the court of a private man, as courts-baron, &c. which can hold no plea of matters cognizable by common law.

Courts in respect to their jurisdiction, are public or general, and private or special.

Public courts of justice. Public courts of justice are such as have a general jurisdiction throughout the realm. They are distinguished according to the matters of which they take cognizance, into the public courts of Common Law and Equity; Ecclesiastical courts; Military courts; Maritime courts; and courts of criminal jurisdictions.—The *public courts of Common Law and Equity*, are, 1. The Court of Piepoudre. 2. The Court-baron. 3. The Hundred-Court. 4. The County-Court. 5. The Court of Common Pleas. 6. The Court of King's Bench. 7. The Court of Exchequer. 8. The Court of Chancery. 9. The Courts of Exchequer-Chamber. 10. The High Court of Parliament; to which may be added, as auxiliaries, the Courts of Assize and *Nisi Prius*. The four first of these courts are not courts of record. The Court of Common Pleas, otherwise called the Court of Common Bench, has cognizance of all causes between subject and subject where real actions, i. e. actions concerning the right of freehold, or the realty must be originally brought; although the Court of King's Bench has in most cases a concurrent authority, to which a writ of error, in the nature of an appeal, lies from this court. The Court of King's Bench, so called because the King used to sit there in person, has a very high and transcendent jurisdiction, keeping all inferior courts within the bounds of their jurisdiction, by altogether removing their proceeding, or stopping their progress by a *writ of prohibition*. Also where justice is either refused or delayed, the injury is remedied here by a writ of *procedendo* or of *mandamus*. This court takes cognizance both of criminal and civil causes; the former in what is called the *Crown-side*, or *Crown-office*; the latter in the *plea side* of the court. The Court of Exchequer and the High Court of Chancery are Courts both of Common Law and of Equity. The former is inferior, in point of rank, both to the Court of Common Pleas and the Court of King's Bench; but it is a very ancient court of Record, and has its name from

the checquered cloth, resembling a chess-board, which covers the table there. It consists of two divisions, as respects the King's revenue and the administration of the law. The *receipt* of the Exchequer manages the Royal Revenue. The court, or judicial part of the Exchequer, is either a court of Law, which was principally intended for the recovery of the King's debts and dues, but is now open to all the nation equally; or, a court of Equity, which is held in the exchequer-chamber before the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chief Baron, and the three puisne Barons. The High Court of Chancery, which is superior to all the others, is an ordinary or an extraordinary court. The *ordinary court* is a court of Common Law, which holds plea upon a *scire facias*, to repeal and cancel the King's letters patent; also to hold plea of petitions, *monstrans de droit*, traverses of office, and the like. From this court issue all original writs that pass the great seal, all commissions of charitable uses, of sewers, of bankruptcy, of idiotcy, and the like. The *extraordinary court* is the court of Equity, which is one of the greatest judicial consequence in the kingdom. But from this as from the other superior courts, there is an appeal to the House of Lords. The Court of Exchequer-Chamber is not a court of original jurisdiction, but only a court of appeal to correct the errors of other jurisdictions. A writ of error however lies from this court to the House of Peers.

Ecclesiastical Courts. Ecclesiastical Courts, or Courts Christian, are in the order of rank, beginning with the lowest. 1. The Court of the Archdeacon. 2. The Court of the Archbishop's Consistory. 3. The Court of Arches. 4. The Court of Peculiars. 5. The Prerogative Court. 6. The Court of Delegates. 7. The Court of Review. [vide *Court*] Injuries cognizable in the Ecclesiastical Courts are either of a pecuniary, matrimonial, or testamentary nature.—*Pecuniary injuries* comprehend subtraction of tithes, non-payment of ecclesiastical dues, spoliation, dilapidations, non-repair of churches, non-payment of church-rates; *remedies*, by suit for payment, restitution, damages, &c.—*Matrimonial injuries* are jactitation of marriage; remedy, by suit for perpetual silence; subtraction of conjugal rights; *remedy*, by suit for restitution: inability for the marriage state; *remedy*, by suit for divorce: refusal of maintenance, &c.; *remedy*, by suit for alimony. *Testamentary injuries* are—disputing the validity of wills; *remedy*, by suit to establish them: obstructing of administrations; *remedy*, by suit for the granting them: subtraction of legacies; *remedy*, by suit for the payment.

Military Courts. The only permanent military court is that of Chivalry, which has cognizance of injuries in point of honour, encroachments in coat armour, &c. The proceedings in this court are summary. There are temporary courts, called *Courts-Martial*, which take cognizance, as occasion requires, of military offences, &c.

Maritime Courts. The Maritime Courts are, 1. The courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty; 2. The Court of Delegates; 3. The Lords of the Privy Council, and others authorized by the King's commission for appeals in prize causes.

Courts of criminal jurisdiction. The courts of criminal jurisdiction are, 1. The High Court of Parliament, for the trial of great offenders, whether lords or commoners, by the way of impeachment. 2. The Court of the Lord High Steward of Great Britain, instituted for the trial of peers indicted for treason, or felony, or misprision of either. 3. The Court of King's Bench, the double jurisdiction of which has been already mentioned. 4. The Court of Chivalry, which had formerly jurisdiction over pleas of life and member. 5. The High Court of Admiralty, held before the Lord High Admiral of England, which has cognizance of all offences committed upon the High Seas, or on the coasts out of the body or extent of any English county. 6, 7. The Courts of *Oyer and Terminer*, and General Gaol-Delivery, held before the King's commissioners, usually two judges of the court at Westminster. 8. The Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held in every county once in every quarter of a year. The jurisdiction of this court extends to the trying of any offence whatever; but as, in case any difficulty arises, they cannot proceed to judgment but in the presence of one of the judges, they mostly remit the trial of all capital offences to the assizes. 9. The Sheriff's Tourn, or rotation, a court of record, held twice a year before the Sheriff, in different parts of the county, for the preservation of the peace, and the cognizance of minute offences. This is a great Court-Leet, in distinction from, 10. The Court-Leet, as it is properly so called, or View of Frankpledge, a court of record, held once a year within a particular hundred, &c. for the same purpose as the former. 11. The Court of the Coroner; also a court of record to inquire into the cause of any one's death, which has happened in prison, or suddenly and violently. 12. Court of the Clerk of the Market, for the punishment of all misdemeanors done therein. 13. Ecclesiastical courts, which punish spiritual offences by penance, contrition, and excommunication.

Courts of Special Jurisdiction. These courts are distinguished, as far as they take cognizance of civil or criminal matters, into Courts of Common Law, and private criminal courts.—*Courts of Common Law* are, 1. The Forest Court, including the Courts of Attachments, Regard, Sweynmote, and Justice Seat. 2. The Court of Commissioners of Sewers. 3. The Court of Policy of Assurance. 4. The Court of the Marshalsea, and the Palace Court. 5. The Courts of the Principality of Wales. 6. The Court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster. 7. The Courts of the County Palatine, and other Royal franchises. 8. The Stannery Courts 9. The Courts of London, and other corporations, including courts of request, of conscience, &c. 10. The Courts of the two Universities.—*Private Criminal Courts* are, 1. The Court of the Lord Steward, &c. of the King's Household, to inquire of felony by any of the King's servants, in the cheque roll. 2. The Court of the Lord Steward, &c. of the Marshalsea, to inquire of, hear, and determine all treasons, misprisions of murders, &c. whereby blood shall be shed within the limits of the palace, &c. 3. The two University Courts, which have cognizance of all criminal offences, or misdemeanors, under the degree of treason, felony, or mayhem.

Proceedings in Courts.

These proceedings may be considered, as they respect the Courts of Common Law, the Courts of Equity, and the Criminal Courts.

Proceedings in Courts of Common Law.

The proceeding in a court to obtain redress of civil injuries is by prosecution of a suit. The parts of a suit are, 1. The original writ. 2. The Process. 3. The Pleadings. 4. The Issue, or Demurrer. 5. The Trial. 6. The Judgment, and its incidents. 7. The Execution.

Original Writ. The original writ is the beginning of the suit issued out of Chancery under the King's seal, according to the nature of the injury for which a remedy is sought; as for money due on bond, an action of debt, &c.; for goods detained, an action of detenue, &c. Original writs are either optional or peremptory; or, in the language of lawyers, a *Præcipe*, or a *Si te fecerit securum*.

The *Præcipe* commands the defendant to do the thing required, or to show cause why he hath not done it. The *Si te fecerit securum*, so called from the words of the writ, directs the sheriff, upon security given by the plaintiff, to cause the defendant to appear in court and to show wherefore he hath injured the plaintiff. Both species of writs are tested, i. e. witnessed in the King's own name; and, on the day that the defendant is ordered to appear in court, the sheriff is to bring in the writ which is called the *return of the writ*; and the days in term, when returns are made, are called *return days*. These are also called *dies in banco*, i. e. days in bank, or days of appearance in the court of Common Bench.

Process. Process, the next step in a suit, is the method taken to compel the defendant to appear in court. It is called an original process because it is founded on an original writ, in distinction from a *mesne* or *intermediate process*, which issues pending the suit. The original process consists of, 1. The *summons*, or warning to appear in court, answering to the *citation* in the Civil Law. It is delivered to the defendant by two of the sheriff's officers called *summoners*, and is followed, in case of disobedience, by, 2. The attachment, or *pone*, so called from the words of the writ, *pone per vadium et salvos plegios*, i. e. by gage and safe pledges. 3. The *distringas*, Distress Infinite. 4. The writs of *capias ad respondendum*, and *testatum capias*. This writ, and all others subsequent to the original writ are called *judicial* because they issue under the private seal of the court into which they are returnable, and are tested in the name of the justice. These writs may, in case of need, be succeeded by, 5. *Alias*, or pluries writs; and, if the sheriff returns *non est inventus*, then by, 6. The exigent, or writ of *exigi facias*, and proclamations; and if finally returned, *quinto exactus* then follows. 7. Outlawry; but, in case he afterwards appears, he may be taken by the writ of *capias ut lagatum*. Such is the process in the court of Common Pleas. In the King's Bench it is more usual to proceed by a peculiar process entitled a *bill of Middlesex*, because the court now sits in Middlesex; and, in case the defendant be not found in Middlesex, then follows a writ of *latitat*. In the Exchequer, the first process is by a *venire facias ad respondendum*, which is in nature of an original writ; then a *subpœna ad respondendum*, which was followed by *quo minus capias*, answering to the bill of Middlesex in the King's Bench, and *capias quare clausum fregit*; fourthly, by *venire facias*, or capias of privilege, at the suit of officers, &c. of the court; and lastly, by bill, as in the court of King's Bench. Every process gives the defendant his *jour*, or day, to which is incident, an *essoin*, or excuse; as *service le roy*, &c. and *adjournment*, or an appointment of a day for his appearance. The first day of each term, on which the essoin is made, is, on that account, called the *essoin-day*.

In mesne process it is necessary to serve the defendant with a copy of the writ or process previous to the arrest; and, if he think proper to appear upon this notice, he puts in *common bail*; but if he do not appear, and is arrested, he must put in what is called *special bail* to the sheriff, provided the cause of the action be ten pounds or upwards. This is done by entering into a bond, or obligation, with one or more sureties, for his appearance on the return of the writ. At that time, or *quarto die post*, i. e. within four days after, the defendant must make his appearance, which is effected by putting in, and justifying bail to the action, commonly called *bail above*, or *bail to the action*, in distinction from the *bail below*, or the *sheriff's bail*. The bail must then enter into a *recognizance* that, if the defendant be condemned in the action, he shall pay the costs and condemnation, or render himself a prisoner, or that they will pay it for him; which recognizance is transmitted to the court on a slip of paper termed a *bail-piece*. If this be excepted to, the bail must be *perfected*, that is, they must justify themselves.

As to the plaintiff, he either appears, or makes default; in which latter case, a *non-prosequitur* is entered, and he is said to be *non-prossed*.

Pleadings. Pleadings are the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant, which were formerly, by their counsel, *viva voce*, wherefore in French they are called *parol*; but now they are delivered in writing. Pleading consists of, 1. The *count*, or *declaration of the plaintiff*, anciently called the *tale*, wherein he sets forth the cause of complaint. If he neglect to deliver a declaration for two terms after the defendant appears, or is guilty of any other default, he is *non-prossed*, or *non-suited*. But sometimes he makes a *retraxit*, which differs from a nonsuit, in as much as the former is a voluntary renunciation of suit; the latter is only negative; a *discontinuance* is similar to a nonsuit: but the plaintiff may, on paying costs, begin the suit again by suing out a new original. In *local* actions, the declaration must be laid in the very place where it happened, called the *venue visne*, or *vicina*, i. e. the neighbourhood; but in *transitory* actions it is sometimes necessary to change the *venue*. 2. The *defence* answering to the *contestatio litis* of the civilians on the part of the defendant. To the defence is incident *imparlance*, *licentia loquendi*, or craving to be heard; *cognizance* of suit, or of pleas; *view* of the thing in question; *oyer*, that is, a petition to hear the bond, or other specialty read, on which the action is brought; *aid-prayer*, or a praying for the assistance of another; *voucher*, or the calling in of some person to answer the action, that hath warranted the title to the defendant; *age*, or a prayer, on the part of an infant, that the *parol may demur*, i. e. the proceedings may be staid till his full age. When these proceedings are terminated, the defendant puts in his *plea*, or excuse, which is either a dilatory plea, or a plea to the action. *Dilatory* pleas, so called because they serve to create delay, are, to the *jurisdiction* of the court, to the *disability* of the plaintiff, by reason of his being an alien, attainted of treason, &c. *in abatement* for some defect in the writ or count. *Pleas to the action* comprehend confession or denial, either wholly or in part. One sort of confession in an action of debt is a *tender*, or the *payment of money into court*, which is done upon what is called a *motion*, or an application to the court, by the parties, or their counsel, which is usually grounded on an *affidavit*, or oath. Sometimes the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demands; but, on the other hand, sets up a demand of his own, which is called a *set-off*, and the balance, when paid into court by the defendant, answers to what is called a *compensatio*, or *stoppage* in the Civil Law. Pleas that totally deny the complaint are general or special. A *general plea*, or *general issue*, traverses, or denies, at once the whole declaration; as in trespass, either *vi et armis*, or on the case *non culpabilis*, not guilty; in debt on contract, i. e. *nihil debet*, he owes nothing; in debt on bond, *non est factum*, i. e. it is not his deed; on an assumpsit, *non-assumpsit*, i. e. he made no such promise; or, in real actions, *nul tort*, no wrong done; *nul disseisein*, no disseisin. *Special pleas* in bar comprehend *justification*, as in an action of assault and battery; *son assault demesne*, that it was the plaintiff's own original assault. Sometimes the *statute of limitations* is pleaded in bar, i. e. the time limited by certain acts of Parliament, beyond which no plaintiff can lay his cause of action. An *estoppel* is

also a plea in bar when a man hath done some act which stops, or precludes him from averring any thing to the contrary. Among the necessary conditions of a plea, the most important is that it be single; for *duplicity*, which comprehends two or more distinct matters, must not be allowed.

When the plea of the defendant is put in, this may be followed by *replication* on the part of the plaintiff, *rejoinder* on the part of the defendant, *surrejoinder*, *rebutter*, and *surrebutter*; all which answer to the *exceptio*, or plea, *replicatio*, *duplicatio*, *triplicatio*, and *quadruplicatio* of the civilians.

To pleading belong also other incidents, as *Departure*, a departing or varying from the title or defence which the party has once insisted on, which is inadmissible on either side.—*Colour*, which is a probable or false plea on the part of the defendant, in order to draw the cause from the jury to the court.—*Novel* or *new assignment*, a form of pleading on the part of the plaintiff, wherein he assigns the injury, with all its circumstances, &c. afresh.—*Protestation*, a defence or safeguard to the party who makes it, from being concluded by the action he is about to do, that issue cannot be joined.—*Plea puis darrein continuance*, i. e. a plea since the last adjournment, which the defendant may put in after he has pleaded, or even after issue joined, in case any new matter has arisen.

The adjournment of the cause from day to day is called the *continuance*, because the parties are continued or detained in court during the whole of the proceedings, from the time of the defendant's appearance till the final determination of the suit, by giving them a certain day to appear upon from time to time, as the exigence of the case demands, whereby the proceedings are continued without interruption, from one adjournment to another. If these *continuances* are omitted, the cause is discontinued, and the defendant is discharged *sine die*. If the defendant be not ready to plead by the expiration of the time allowed him, it is usual for a judge to make an order for time to plead, which is either upon or without terms. The usual terms are pleading issuably, rejoining gratis, and taking short notice of trial.—An *issuable plea* is a plea in chief, to the merits upon which the plaintiff may take issue, and go to trial.—*Rejoining gratis* is rejoining without the common four-day rule to rejoin.—*Short notice of trial* must be given, at least four days before the commission day in country causes, and two in town causes.

Issue. When something is affirmed by one party, and denied by another, this is termed an issue, which is in matter of law, or in matter of fact.—*Issue in matter of law* is called a *demurrer*, because it is a point of difficulty, which stays the proceedings until it is determined by the court. After a demurrer is joined, a motion is made for a *consilium*, or day to argue it, and when it has been argued by counsel on both sides, the proceedings are entered on record into a book called the *demurrer book*, copies of which, called *paper-books*, are delivered to the judges. The whole of this proceeding is called *making up the paper book*, or *making up* and *entering the issue*. Demurrers are *general* when they show no particular causes, and special when the particular causes are set down.—*Issue of fact* is when a matter of fact only, and not the law, is disputed, which is commonly determined by a jury.

Trial. Trial is the examination of matter of fact in issue, of which there are different kinds; namely—*Trial by the record*, which is used only where the opposite party pleads *nul tiel record*. Upon this, issue is tendered and joined in the following form, "And this he prays may be inquired of by the record," and the other does *similiter*, the like, which is called a *similiter*.—*Trial by inspection* or *examination*, is when the judges of the court decide the point in dispute upon the testimony of their own senses without calling in a jury.—*Trial by certificate*, as by the certificate of the constable or marshal in civil matters, or by a bishop's certificate, &c. in ecclesiastical matters.—*Trial by witnesses*, without the intervention of a jury, which is the only method of trial known to the Civil Law.—*Trial by wager of battle*, *vadiatio duelli*, which, in civil causes, was only had on a writ of right. It is, however, now altogether abolished by law.—*Trial by wager of law*, *vadiatio legis*, is only had where matter in issue may be supposed to have been privily transacted between the parties themselves, without the intervention of other witnesses.—*Trial by Jury*, otherwise called *per pais*, in Latin *per patriam*, and in English by the country, is of two kinds, extraordinary and ordinary.—The *extraordinary trial by jury*, otherwise called the *grand assize*, is a jury, consisting of sixteen jurors, who are to try the matter of right. Another species of extraordinary jury consists of twenty-four of the best men in the county, who are to try an attaint: this is what is commonly called the *grand jury*.—The *ordinary jury* is the ordinary method of trial which is adopted on all ordinary occasions. The incidents to a jury are the writs of *venire facias* and *distringas*, by which they are compelled to attend; the sheriff's return, or the *panel* of the jury; *challenges* either to the *array*, or to the *poll*, *propter honoris respectum*, *propter defectum*, *propter affectum*, or *propter delictum*; the *tales de circumstantibus*, *evidence*, and the *verdict*. [vide *Jury*, *Challenges*, *Verdict*, *&c.*] Juries are of different kinds, as *grand jury*, *petit jury*, *special jury*, *&c.* [vide *Jury*]

Whatever is done subsequently to the joining of issue, and awarding the trial, is entered on record, and is called *postea*, i. e. afterwards, the proceedings being added to the roll, which is now returned to the court from which it was sent, so that the history of the cause from the time that it was carried out, is thus continued by the *postea*.

Judgment is the sentence of the law pronounced upon the matter contained in the record. Judgments may be *suspended*, or finally *arrested*, from causes, extrinsic or *dehors* the record, and intrinsic, or such as appear on the face of the record. The extrinsic causes are the want of notice of trial, flagrant misbehaviour of the party prevailing towards the jury, &c. &c. for which a verdict may be *set aside*, and a new trial *awarded*. Arrests of judgment from intrinsic causes are where the declaration varies totally from the original writ, &c. If, by the misconduct or inadvertence of the pleaders, the issue be joined on a fact totally immaterial or insufficient to determine the right, the court will grant a *repleader*. Judgments are given in four different cases; namely, *Judgments upon demurrer*, where the facts are confessed by the parties, and the law determined by the courts.—*Judgments on a verdict*, where the law is admitted by the parties, and the facts disputed.—*Judgments by confession* or *default*, are where both the fact and the law are admitted by the defendant.—*Judgments upon a nonsuit* or *retraxit*, where the plaintiff abandons or withdraws his prosecution.

Judgments are also distinguished into *interlocutory*, which are given in the middle of a cause upon some plea; and *final*, where they are complete and binding. In such cases they are entered into a book, which is called *docketting*. To final judgments belong also the assessment of damages by a writ of inquiry, and the costs of suit which are to be recovered by the plaintiff, and a *capiatur* against the defendant, till he pays a fine to the king for the public misdemeanor, which is coupled with most private injuries.

Appeals. Previously to execution, other proceedings may take place, in the nature of appeals, from the courts of Common Law, which, according to the subject matter, lay in four cases; namely, 1. By a writ *of attaint*, to inquire whether a jury of twelve men have given a false verdict, that so the judgment thereon may be reversed. This lay at Common Law only, on *writs of assize*, in which case the assize was said to be turned into an inquest or jury, which was tried by what is now called the grand jury. This has of late been superseded by new trials. 2. By a writ *of deceit*, in the Common Pleas, to reverse a judgment there had by fraud or collusion in a real action. 3. By a writ of *audita querela*, to discharge a judgment by matter that has since happened. 4. A writ *of error*, from one court of record to another, which lies for some supposed mistake in the proceedings. Writs of error lie, 1. To the Court of King's Bench from the Court of Common Pleas in Westminster, and the Court of King's Bench in Ireland; also from all inferior courts of record, in which latter case the writ is called a *writ of false judgment*. 2. To the Courts of Exchequer Chamber, from the law side of the Courts of Exchequer; and from proceedings in the Court of King's Bench by *bill*. 3. To the House of Peers, from proceedings in the Court of King's Bench by original, and on writs of error, and from the Courts of Exchequer Chamber.

Execution. Execution is the putting in force the sentence of the law, which is distinguished according to the manner in which it is effected. 1. By a writ of *habere facias seisinam*, or *possessionem*, where the possession of any hereditament, of freehold, or chattel interest is to be recovered. 2. Where any thing is awarded to be done or rendered as, by a writ of *quare impedit*, &c. to recover a presentation to a benefice; by a *quod permittat prosternere*, for the abatement of a nuisance; by a writ of *retorno habendo*, upon a replevin, &c.; a *distringas* and *scire facias*, in detinue. 3. Where money only is recovered, which is effected in five ways, first, by writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*, which is against the body of the defendant; or in case a *non est inventus* is returned thereon, by a *scire facias* against his bail. Secondly, by writ of *fieri facias*, which lies against his goods and chattles. Thirdly, by *levari facias*, against his goods and the profits of his lands. Fourthly, by *elegit*, against his goods and the possession of his lands. Fifthly, by *extendi facias*, as in the case of recognizances, or debts acknowledged in statutes merchant.

Proceedings in Courts of Equity.

Courts of Equity, as distinguished from Courts of Common Law, are so called because they are less bound by the letter of the law, and the forms of law; or that a greater latitude of interpretation, according to the equity of the case, is allowed to the judge in the former courts than in the latter. The principal points of difference are, 1. As to the mode of proof, by a discovery, on the oath of the party, which gives a jurisdiction in matters of account and fraud. 2. As to the mode of trial by interrogatories to the witnesses, whose depositions are taken in writing in any part of the world, wherever they may be residing. 3. As to the mode of relief, by giving a more specific and extensive remedy than can be had in the courts of law, as by carrying agreements into execution, staying waste, or redressing other injuries, by means of *injunctions*, &c. To these might be added the true construction of securities, for money lent, the execution of trusts, &c. &c.

The proceedings in the Court of Chancery to which the other courts are very conformable, are 1. By preferring a bill answering to the *declaration* in the courts of Common Law, or the *libel* and *allegation* in the spiritual courts. 2. The *subpœna*, to compel the defendant to answer upon oath upon the matter alledged. Sometimes this is in the form of an *injunction*, answering to the *interdictum* of the Civil Law, commanding the defendant to cease from the injury, as in stopping of waste, &c. 3. *Process of contempt*, comprehending attachment, attachment with proclamations, commission of rebellion, sending a sergeant at arms in quest of the defendant; and sequestrations of the personal estate, and profits of the real, &c. A process against a body corporate is by a *distringas*, against a peer by a *letter missive*, and then a *subpœna*, &c. 4. The *appearance*, demurrer, plea, answer, exceptions, amendments, revivor, interpleader, replication, and issue. 5. The *Interrogatories* and depositions of witnesses. 6. Hearing, interlocutory decree, feigned issue, trial, reference to the master, report, &c. 7. Final decree. 8. *Re-hearing*, or a *bill of review*, which may be had upon error appearing on the face of the decree. 9. Appeal to Parliament by petition. In cases where the subject seeks redress of injuries received from the crown, he prefers his *petition* in lieu of commencing his suit, upon which a commission issues to inquire into the truth of his suggestion, and the king's attorney being then at liberty to plead in bar, the merits of the case is determined upon issue or demurrer, as in ordinary suits between subject and subject.

Proceedings in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

Proceedings in criminal courts are summary or regular.

Summary proceedings. Summary proceedings are such whereby a man may be convicted at the discretion of the judge, without the formal process of trial by jury, as in offences against the laws of excise, attachments for contempts, and convictions before justices of the peace.

Regular proceedings. The regular proceedings comprehend in their order, 1. *Arrest*, which is either with warrant, without warrant, or by hue and cry. 2. *Commitments*, and also *bail*, in cases where the offence is not too heinous to be bailable, as treason, murder, and the like. 3. *Prosecution* by the presentment of a grand jury from their own observation; by the *indictment*, or written accusation, preferred to and presented on oath by a grand jury; by *information* at the suit of the king, or the king's attorney-general; by *appeal*, that is, by an accusation or suit brought by one private subject against another, in the case of atrocious crimes, larceny, rape, mayhem, &c. 4. *Process* to bring in an offender by *venire facias*, and distress infinite, in case of misdemeanors, and *capias* in capital crimes. In this stage of the proceedings the indictment may be removed by *certiorari facias* into the Court of King's Bench from any inferior court, and in places of exclusive jurisdiction, as the two Universities, indictments must be delivered upon challenge or claim of cognizance. 5. *Arraignment* is the calling the prisoner to the bar of the court to answer the matter charged upon him in the indictment; the incidents to which are —standing *mute*, which is equivalent to conviction, and *confession of the fact*, to which is frequently annexed the accusing others as accomplices, with the hopes of pardon; this is called *approvement*, and the person the *approver*; and if, as is commonly the case, such an one be admitted as a witness in a court, he is said to *turn king's evidence*. 6. The *Plea*, or defensive matter alleged by the prisoner, which may be a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, a demurrer, a plea in abatement, or a special plea in bar, as, *autrefois acquit, autrefois convict, autrefois attaint*, or a pardon. The most usual plea is the general issue not *guilty*; whereupon issue is joined by the clerk of the arraigns on the part of the crown. 7. The *Trial* was distinguished formerly, as to its

form, into trial by *ordeal*, by the *corsne*, by *wager of battle*. The only modes of trial now in use are, by the peers of the realm, or the lord high steward, or by jury. The trial is concluded either by *acquittal* or *conviction*; in the latter case felons frequently receive what is called *benefit of clergy*, or an exemption from the full measure of punishment due to their offence. [vide *Benefit*] 8. *Judgment* most commonly follows upon conviction, and consists in pronouncing the punishment which is ordained by law. The immediate consequence of a capital sentence is attainder, which involves in it forfeiture to the king, and corruption of blood. Judgments may be avoided by *falsifying* or *reversing* the attainder, and by reprieve or pardon.

Execution. Execution, which is the completion of human punishment, is effected sometimes by warrant under the hand and seal of the judge; sometimes by writ from the king; sometimes by rule of court; but commonly by the judge's signing the calendar of prisoners, with their separate judgments in the margin. Execution is sometimes suspended by *reprieve*, and sometimes altogether prevented by *pardon*; but there are some offences which do not admit of pardon, as in appeals or private suits.

Works on Law in Chronological Succession.

Capitula Placit. Coron. Reg.; Assis. Reg. For.; Magn. Cart.; Cart. de For.; Glanv. de Leg. et Consuet; Bracton de Leg.; Placit. Parliam.; Britton; Fleta; Mirror of Justice; Vetus Natura Brevium; Lyttleton; Fitzherb. Nat. Brev. &c.; Coke's Instit.; Crompt. Jurisdict. &c.; Theloal. Dig.; Kitch. on Courts.; Staundf. Plac. Coron.; Manw. on For. Law.; Hale's Analysis, &c. Statutes and Reports, &c. of which a farther account will be given in the Appendix.

LA'WLESS *Court* (*Law*) a court held at Rochford, in Essex; so called because it was held at an unlawful hour.

LAWN (*Hort.*) a plain, or level space covered with grass in a park or pleasure-ground.

LAWSO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-cleft.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* headed.—PER. *capsule* globose; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Lawsonia inermis, Legistrum alhenna*, seu *Alcanna*, Smooth Lawsonia.—*Lawsonia acronychia*, seu *Acronychia, Lawsonia spinosa*, seu *Rhamnus. Bauh. Pin.*

LA'XATIVES (*Med.*) χαλαστικὰ, medicines which tend to relax the body. *Gal. de Simpl. Med. Fac.* l. 5; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 13, c. 39.

LAXA'TOR *membrani tympani* (*Anat.*) a muscle of the ear which draws the member upward and outward.

LAXMA'NNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* thick; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* subglobose; *seeds* oblong.

LAY (*Ecc.*) from the Greek λαϊκὸς, and λαὸς, people; an epithet in ecclesiastical law for what belongs to the people, in distinction from those who are in orders, as—*Layman*, one who follows secular employments, or has not taken Holy Orders.—*Lay-corporation*, any corporation or body which consists of laymen, is erected for some temporal purpose, as corporations of an eleemosynary nature, who are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms of the founder.—*Lay-investiture of bishops*, that which is granted either by the people or the secular authorities, in distinction from that bestowed by the church or spiritual dignities.—*Lay-fee*, lands held in fee of a lay-lord.—*Lay-brother*, one in the Romish church who performs the secular and servile offices in a monastery, in distinction from the monks, or such as are in orders.

LAY (*Poet.*) a kind of ancient poetry, consisting of short verses

LAY (*Husband.*) from the Saxon leazan, to lie; ground that lies fallow, or untilled.—*Lay-soil*, a place to lay soil or rubbish in.—*Lay-stall*, a place to lay dung and other things in.

TO LAY (*Hor.*) to bend down the branches of a tree, and cover them, so that they may take root.

LAY-BROTHER (*Ecc.*) vide *Lay.*

LAY-CORPORA'TION (*Ecc.*) vide *Lay.*

LA'YER (*Hort.*) a young sprout bent down and covered with mould for raising fresh plants.

LAYER (*Com.*) a channel or bed in a creek where small oysters are thrown in in order to breed.

LAY-FE'E (*Ecc.*) vide *Lay.*

LAYING (*Mech.*) the art of closing the strands together in rope-making, so as to form a rope.

LAY-INVE'STITURE (*Ecc.*) vide *Lay.*

TO LA'YLAND (*Mar.*) to sail away from the coast, so as to make the land appear lower and smaller.—*To lay-in off yard*, to come from the yard-arms towards the mast, so as to quit it at the rigging.—*To lay out on a yard*, to go out towards the yard-arms.

LA'YMAN (*Ecc.*) vide *Lay.*

LAYMAN (*Paint.*) a statue of wood, whose joints are so made that it may be put into any posture.

LA'Y-SOIL (*Husband.*) vide *Lay.*

LA'Y-STALL (*Husband.*) vide *Lay.*

LA'ZAR (*Med.*) a leprous person.

LAZARE'TTO (*Med.*) Italian for a pest-house; an hospital for lazars, or lepers.

LA'ZULI (*Min.*) *lapis lazuli*, Azure-stone, a stone of a sky colour, of which ultra marine is made. It purges upwards and downwards, and is recommended by Dioscorides.

LA'ZULITE (*Min.*) a modern name for the *lapis lazuli.*

LA'ZULUS (*Min.*) a genus of earths in the Linnean system, of the siliceous order, the principal species of which is the *lapis lazuli*. It contains, silica, 46·0; alumina, 14·5; carbonate of lime, 28·0; sulphate of lime, 6·5; oxyde of iron, 3·0; water, 2·0. Specific gravity from 2·760 to 2·945.

LE'A (*Com.*) a certain quantity of yarn at Kidderminster, containing 200 threads, reeled on a reel, and equal to about four yards.

LEACH (*Min.*) a term among miners signifying hard work.

LE'ACH-TROUGHS (*Min.*) vessels in which salt is left to drain.

LEAD (*Min.*) *plumbum*, a metal of a blueish white colour, gradually blackening in the air, very malleable and tenacious, slightly ductile, having scarcely any taste, but emitting, on friction, a peculiar smell. It is one of the softest metals, and its specific gravity is 11·352. It fuses at 612° Fahrenheit, becomes vitrified in a strong and continued heat, and crystallizes, by cooling, in small octahedra. Lead unites with oxygen in three portions, forming the *protoxide* of lead, which is yellow, the *peroxide*, which is brown, and the *red oxide*, which is a compound of the yellow and the brown. The protoxide of lead combines with acids so as to form salts, as the carbonate, nitrate, muriate, &c. of lead. The carbonate of lead, which is a powder, is better known by the name of *white lead*, which is used as a paint. The red oxide of lead is otherwise called *red lead*. It is also a powder, and used in different ways as a paint.

LEAD, *Pig of* (*Com.*) vide *Pig.*

LEAD (*Mar.*) or *sounding lead*, in French *petit plombe de sonde*, an instrument for discovering the depth of water at sea. "To heave the *lead*," is to throw it into the sea, for the purpose of trying its depth.—*Dead-sea-lead* is lead of a larger size, which is attached to a much longer line.

TO LEAD *a rope* (*Mar.*) to guide or pass it.

LEA'DER (*Mil.*) the same as a commander.—*File-leader*, the front man of a battalion standing two deep.

LE'ADING *column* (*Mil.*) the first column that advances from the right, left, or centre of a battalion, &c.—*Leading file*, the first two men of a battalion or company marching by files.

LEADING (*Mar.*) a term used in some sea phrases, as—*Leading part*, that part of a tackle which is hauled upon.—*Leading ships* of a fleet, those that are the first in the order of battle or of sailing.—*Leading wind*, a free or fair wind, in distinction to a scant wind.

LEAD, *red* (*Chem.*) vide *Lead.*

LEA'DSMAN (*Mar.*) in French *homme de la sonde*, the man who heaves the lead.

LEAD, *white* (*Chem.*) vide *Lead.*

LEAF (*Vet.*) a distemper in young lambs caused by feeding on leaves.

LEAF (*Bot.*) *folium*, the production and prolongation of the ascending stem, which is a membranaceous and sometimes a succulent body. Leaves are distinguished generally into simple and compound.—*Simple leaves* are, according to their *apex*, acute, acuminate, mucronate, præmorse, truncated, cleft, &c.; in respect to the *base*, heart-shaped, kidney-shaped, spear-shaped, ear-shaped, &c.; in respect to their *circumference*, orbicular, ovate, oval, oblong, parabolic, spatulate, rhombic, sword shaped, lanceolate, linear, capillary, awl-shaped, triangular, palmated, &c.; in respect to their *margin*, quite entire, fringed, serrate, crenate, toothed; in respect to their *surface*, aculeate, bullate, veined, wrinkled, channelled, curled, ribbed, nerved, nerveless, &c.—*Compound leaves* are such as have several leaflets supported by one foot-stalk, of which there are different kinds, as binate, bigeminate, &c. [vide *Botany*]

LEAF (*Mech.*) a term applied to the notches in the pinions of watches and clocks.

LEAF *Gold* (*Mech.*) fine gold beaten into plates of exceeding thinness.

LEAF *Silver* (*Law*) a fine anciently paid by a tenant to his lord for leave to plough and sow.

LEAF *Silver* (*Mech.*) silver beat thin into leaves.

LEAGUE (*Geog.*) a measure three miles in length, commonly used in the measurement of sea-distances.

LEAGUE (*Polit.*) a treaty of alliance between different states or parties. *League* is also applied by way of distinction to the one set on foot in 1576, to prevent the succession of Henry IV. and oppose the Huguenots. The partizans of this league were called Leaguers.

LEA'GUER (*Polit.*) a name given to those who took part with the league or confederacy in France in the time of Henry III. and IV.

LEAK (*Mar.*) signifies generally any hole or chink which admits of the water, but is particularly applied to a ship which is in that condition; whence the phrase "To spring a *leak*," when any chink opens so as to admit more water than ordinary.

LEA'KAGE (*Com.*) an allowance made to merchants for the leaking or running of vessels, as to brewers, three in twenty-three barrels of beer, and two in twenty-two barrels of ale.

LEAM (*Sport.*) a line to hold a dog in.

LEAP (*Com.*) a measure equal to half a bushel; also a device or net made of twigs for catching fish.

LEA'P-YEAR (*Chron.*) any year so called in which a day is added more than ordinary: it is otherwise called Bissextile, and recurs every four years in the Julian and Gregorian calenders. [vide *Chronology*]

LEASE (*Law*) a conveyance of any lands or tenements, usually in consideration of rent or other annual recompence made for any term of years, at will, provided it be less than the time which the lessor hath in the premises, otherwise it is more properly called an assignment. He that letteth is called the *Lessor*, and he to whom the lands, &c. are let is the *Lessee*. Leases are made either in writing or by word of mouth, the latter of which are called *Parol-Leases.*

LEASH (*Falcon.*) a leather thong by which a falconer holds his hawk.

LEASH (*Sport.*) the number three, as *a Leash* of greyhounds, birds, &c.—*Leash Laws*, laws to be observed in hunting or coursing.

LEA'SING-MAKING (*Law*) slanderous and untrue speeches to the disdain, reproach, and contempt of the King, his council, and proceedings.

LEAT *of a Mill* (*Mech.*) a trench for carrying water to or from a mill.

LEA'THERING (*Mar.*) leather fitted close round the circular holes of caps, &c.

LEA'THERSELLERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) This company was incorporated in 1382, and consists of a master, 3 wardens, 26 assistants, and 167 liverymen. Their armorial ensigns are, "Field *argent*, three bucks regardant *gules*," as in the annexed figure.

LEA'THERWOOD (*Bot.*) the *Dircæa palustris* of Linnæus.

LEAVE *of Absence* (*Mil.*) a permission granted to the officers or privates to be absent from camp or quarters for a certain time.—*General Leave* is an indulgence granted annually to a certain portion of the army to be absent during the winter months.—A *Regimental Leave* is a leave granted by the commanding officer of the regiment, which is more limited than the general leave.

LEA'VEN (*Cook.*) a piece of dough salted, and soured to ferment the whole lump.

LE'AVER (*Mech.*) vide *Lever.*

LE'BBECK (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa lebbeck* of Linnæus.

LECA'NOMANCY (*Ant.*) λεκανομαντεία, a sort of divination by water, so called from λεκανη, the bason in which it was contained. Three stones being thrown into the bason of water, the diviner marked their situation, and having invoked the dæmon in a set form, he proposed the question, to which an answer was returned in a small voice, like a hiss.

LECHE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* none; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seed* ovate.

Species. The species are, the—*Lechea minor capraria*, seu *Scoparia*, a perennial, native of North America, and the—*Lechea chinensis*, an annual, native of China.

LECHE'E (*Bot.*) the *Salindus edulis* of Linnæus.

LECTICA'RII (*Ant.*) sedan-men, or those who carried lecticas, i. e. litters. *Senec. de Tranquil.* l. 2, c. 15; *Suet. in Oth.* c. 6. The Lecticarii were afterwards those who placed the dead bodies on the *lectica*, or bier. *Pancirol. Notit. Dignit. Imp. Orient.* c. 28; *Occid.* c. 6.

LECTISTE'RNIA (*Ant.*) a festival among the Romans, which was so called because the principal part of the ceremony consisted in laying the statues of the gods on costly beds or couches, and inviting them to a grand entertainment which was given upon this occasion. According to Livy, the gates of the city were opened, tables every where furnished with victuals, foreigners, whether known or unknown, were entertained gratis, and all breaches of friendship were healed, and private animosities laid aside. *Liv.* l. 5, c. 13; *Val. Max.* l. 2, c. 1; *Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.* l. 18, p. 504; *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thesaur. Antiq. Roman.* tom. ii. p. 695.

LECTISTE'RNIUM (*Med.*) the apparatus which is necessary for the cure of a sick person in bed.

LE'CTUAL (*Med.*) an epithet for a distemper which requires a person to be confined to his bed.

LE'CTURER (*Ecc.*) a minister who preaches in the afternoon, whose remuneration is usually the free gift of the people.

LECTU'RNIUM (*Archæol.*) the reading-desk in a church.

LE'CYTHIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* six-leaved.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* depressed; *style* short; *stigma* conic.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are trees or shrubs, as the—*Lecythis jacapuca*, seu *Jacapucaio*, &c. &c.

LEDGE (*Geog.*) a long ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea.

LE'DGER (*Com.*) from the Latin *legere*, to gather; the chief book used in merchants' accounts, wherein every man's particular account, and all the different sorts of goods bought and sold, are distinctly placed.

LE'DGER-LINES (*Mus.*) lines added to the stave of five lines.

LE'DGES (*Mar.*) small pieces of timber lying athwart from the west-trees to the roof-trees, which serve to bear up the nettings or gratings over the half-deck.

LE'DON (*Bot.*) a species of *Cistus*.

LE'DUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Ledum palustre*, *Cistus*, seu *Rosmarium*, Marsh Ledum.—*Ledum latifolium*, Broad-leaved Ledum.—*Ledum buxifolium*, Box-leaved Ledum. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.*

LEDUM is also a species of *Cistus*.

LEE (*Mar.*) a term used differently at sea, either for that part the wind blows upon, or more generally for that part which is opposite to the wind. *Under the lee* signifies farther from that part of the horizon from which the wind blows, as, "Under the *lee* of the land," a short distance from the shore which lies in the direction of the wind. "*A-lee* the helm!" an order to put the helm to the leeward side of the ship. "To lay a ship *by the lee*," to bring her so that all her sails may lie flat against the masts and shrouds, and the wind come right upon her broadside. "Take care of the *lee-hatch*," an order given to the helmsman to take care that the ship do not go to the leeward of her course.—*Lee-boards*, strong frames of plank affixed to the sides of flat-bottomed vessels, such as river barges, &c. which draw but little water.—*Lee-fang*, a rope reeved and let into the cringles of the courses, to hale in the bottom of a sail.—*Lee-gage*, in French *le dessous du vent*, farther from the point whence the wind blows than another vessel.—*Lee-lurches*, the sudden and violent rolls which a ship often takes to the leeward in a high sea.—*Lee-shore*, near the land when the wind blows on the ship.—*Lee-side*, all that part of a ship which lies between the mast and the side farthest from the direction of the wind, in distinction from the *weather-side*, which lies to windward of this line. Thus if a ship sail southward, with the wind at east, then is her starboard, or right side, the *lee-side*, and the larboard, or left, the *weather-side*.—*Lee-way*, or *leeward-way*, the lateral movement of a ship to leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with the keel when she is close-hauled.

LEE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* subglobose; *style* simple; *stigma* headed.—PER. *capsule* orbiculate; *seeds* five.

Species. The species are the—*Leea sambucina*, seu *Aquilicia*, Elder-leaved Leea.—*Leea aquata*, Shrubby Leea.—*Leea cuspa*, Fringe-stalked Leea.

LEECH (*Ent.*) the *Hirudo* of Linnæus, an insect which is well known for its use in bleeding. It is viviparous and produces but one young at a time. Its head is armed with a sharp spike that makes three wounds at once. The two species most used are the *Hirudo medicinalis*, or Medicinal Leech, which grows to the length of two or three inches; and the *Hirudo sanguisuga*, or Horse Leech, which is larger than the former. According to Pliny, if this leech leave its head in the wound it inevitably kills the person. *Plin.* l. 32, c. 10.

LEE'CHES *of a sail* (*Mar.*) the edges of a sail, which are either sloping or perpendicular.—*Leech-Lines*, in French *Cargue-boulines*, ropes fastened to the middle of the leeches of the main-sail and fore-sail.—*Harbour Leech-Lines* are ropes made fast at the middle of the top-sail yards, which serve to truss the sails up close to the yard.—*Leech-Rope*, a name given to that part of the bolt rope to which the border or edge is sewed.

LEE'F-SILVER (*Law*) or *Leaf-silver* a fine paid by a tenant to his lord for leave to plough and sow.

LEE'FANGE (*Mar.*) a bar of iron fastened at its extremities to the deck upon which the sheets of some fore and aft sails traverse when tacking. *Leefanges* are also ropes served into the cringles of the courses, to haul in the bottom of a yacht's or hoy's sails, that the bonnet may be laced on, or the sails taken in.

LEE'-GAGE (*Mar.*) vide *Lee*.

LEEK (*Bot.*) the *Allium porrum* of Linnæus.

LEE-LU'RCHES (*Mar.*) vide *Lee*.

LEER *of a Deer* (*Sport.*) from the Teutonic *Lager*, a camp or lodge, the place where he lies to dry himself after he has been wet by the dew.

LEE'RSIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *glume* bivalve.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* two; *stigmas* feathered.—PER. none; *seed* single.

Species. The species are the *Leersia oryzoides*, *Hormalocenchrus*, seu *Gramen*, &c. native of Virginia.

LEES (*Chem.*) the dregs of wine, &c.

LEE-SHO'RE (*Mar.*) vide *Lee*.

LEE-SI'DE (*Mar.*) vide *Lee*.

LEET (*Law*) or *Court-Leet*, from the Latin *lites*, suits; a court of record for the cognizance of criminal matters, or Pleas of the Crown, held before the steward of the Lord of the Manor.

LEETCH (*Mar.*) vide *Leech*.

LEE'WARD (*Mar.*) or *To Leeward*, in French *sous le vent*, i. e. towards that part of the horizon which is under the lee whither the wind blows. "To fall *to leeward*" is to lose the advantage of the wind. *A Leeward ship*, a vessel that does not sail so near the wind, or make so good a way as she should. *A Leeward Tide*, a tide running in the same direction as the wind blows, which is directly contrary to a tide under the lee, which implies a stream in an opposite direction to the wind. *Leeward Way*, vide *Lee*.

LEG (*Anat.*) in Greek κνημη, in Latin *crus* or *tibia*, consists of two bones; namely, the *tibia*, προκνήμιον, a triangular bone, situated at the anterior internal part of the leg,

and the *Fibula*, παραχνήμιον, a small long bone placed on the outside of the leg. To these may be added a third, namely, the *Rotula* or *Patella*, the Knee-Pan. *Jul. Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segm. 190; *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. Hum.* l. 1.

LEG (*Her.*) this member is borne variously in coat armour, as couped, erased; sometimes three legs conjoined, as in the annexed figure. "Three legs in armour conjoined, in the fess point spurred and garnished, *or*." This is the armorial ensign of the Isle of Man, which, according to Philipot, was the hieroglyphic of expedition. The introduction of this device is attributed to the Sicilians, the ancient possessors of the Isle of Man, by whom it was generally used, as symbolical of the triangular figure of the island.

LEG (*Trigon.*) the two sides of a triangle are called the legs, in distinction from the base.—*Hyperbolic Legs* are the parts of a curve line that partake of the nature of the hyperbola.

LEG (*Mar.*) vide *Legs*.

LE'GA (*Archæol.*) alloy of money.

LEGA'BILIS (*Law*) an epithet for what may be bequeathed by legacy, in distinction from what is hereditary.

LE'GACY (*Law*) *Legatum*, a bequest or gift of goods and chattels by will or testament. He who makes the bequest is called the *Testator*: he to whom the legacy is left is the *Legatee*. When the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is said to be *lapsed* or *lost*. If it be left upon any contingent condition, as if left to any one when he attains of age, and the like, it is a *contingent* legacy; but a legacy left to be paid to any one when he attains of age, is also called a *vested Legacy*.

LEGA'LIS *Homo* (*Law*) he who stands *rectus in Curia*, not out-lawed, excommunicated, or infamous. *Leg. Ed. Conf.* c. 18, *apud Brompton*.

LE'GATARY (*Law*) the same as *Legatee*.

LE'GATE (*Ecc.*) an ambassador sent by the Pope, of which there were two sorts; namely, the *Legatus a latere*, who was an extraordinary ambassador; and the *Legatus natus*, who had an inferior jurisdiction.

LEGATEE' (*Law*) vide *Legacy*.

LEGA'TIO (*Ant.*) an embassage, the office or condition of an ambassador or lieutenant. The *legatio* was either *libera* or *votiva*. — *Legatio libera* was an embassy obtained by favour, that one might with more authority manage his own private concerns in the country whither he was sent.—*Legatio votiva*, the title of an ambassador or lieutenant, which one purchased in order more honourably to perform a vow that he had made. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 10, ep. 1; *ad Attic.* l. 15, ep. 8; *Suet. in Tib.* c. 31.

LEGA'TUS (*Ant.*) a military officer among the Romans who acted as a deputy to the commander in chief, answering to the Lieutenant-General of the moderns. *Cic. ad Attic.* l 15, ep. 2; *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 3, c. 51; *Sallust. de Bell. Jugurth.*; *Liv.* l. 2, c. 59; *Aul. Gell.* l. 4, c. 18; *Sigon. de Jur. Prov.* l. 2, c. 2.

LEGEM *facere* (*Law*) to make law on oath.—*Legem habere*, to be capable of giving evidence on oath.

LE'GEND (*Numis.*) the words that are placed on the edge of a piece of coin, or of a medal.

LEGE'REMENT (*Mus.*) a French epithet for a light and airy performance.

LE'GION (*Ant.*) a body of soldiers in the Roman army, consisting of no determinate number, but never exceeding 6,000 foot, and 300 horse. The legions were distinguished according to the order in which they were raised into *prima*, *secunda*, &c.; and were likewise surnamed, from the emperors, *Augusta*, *Claudiana*, *Galbana*, &c.; or from the provinces which had been conquered by their means, *Parthica*, *Scythica*, &c.; or from the deities under whose special protection they had been placed by their commanders, as *Minervia*, *Apollinaris*, &c.; from the regions where they were quartered, as *Britannica*, *Cretensis*, &c.; or, lastly, from accidental circumstances, as *adjutrix*, *victrix*, &c. Each legion was divided into ten *Cohorts*, each cohort into ten *Companies*, and each company into two *Centuries*. The chief commander of the legion was called *legatus*. The standards borne were at first a wolf, a hog, a minotaur, a horse, a boar, &c.; but all these were finally superseded by the *aquila*, or Eagle. [vide *Aquila* and *Militia*]

LEGIO'SUS (*Archæol.*) litigious.

LEGITIMA'TION (*Law*) the act whereby children born bastards are rendered lawful children.

LE'GNA (*Ant.*) λέγνα, the borders of the *Toga* or *Pallium*, in distiction from the *ora*, or extremities. *Poll. Onom.* l. 7, segm. 14; *Hesychius*.

LEGNO'TIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* sixteen; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* cylindric; *stigma* headed.—PER. *capsule* large; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The two species are trees, as the *Legnotis elliptica*, and the *Legnotis cassipourea*.

LEGRUI'TA (*Archæol.*) a fine or punishment for unlawful familiarity with a woman. *Doomsday Book*.

LEGS (*Mar.*) small ropes which are put through the bolt-ropes of the main and foresail.

LEGU'MEN (*Bot.*) a species of plants, called in English Pulse. The name is derived from *lego*, to gather, because this sort of plants may be gathered with the hands without cutting.

LEIO'PODES (*Anat.*) λειόποδες, even-footed; an epithet for those whose feet have not the usual hollow.

LEI'PA (*Archæol.*) one who runs away from his service. *Leg. Hen.* 1, c. 43, *apud Lambard Archaion*.

LEIPY'RIA (*Med.*) a dangerous species of ardent fever, wherein the internal parts are scorched with heat whilst the external parts are cold.

LEI'RWIT (*Law*) a term which is used for the liberty, whereby a lord challenged the penalty of one that lay unlawfully with his bond-woman.

LE'ISHED (*Her.*) an epithet expressing the line which passes from the collar of a hound, or any other dog.

LE'MA (*Surg.*) a white humour collected in the eye.

LE'MMA (*Math.*) λῆμμα, a proposition previously assumed; an assumption or preparatory proposition laid down to clear the way for some following demonstration.

LE'MMING (*Zool.*) an animal of the mouse tribe, the *Mus lemmus* of Linnæus.

LE'MNA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 2 *Diandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. one-leaved. — COR. none. — STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* short; *stigma* obscure.—PER. *capsule* globose; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Lemna trisulca*, seu *Lenticula*, Ivy-leaved Duck Meat.—*Lemna minor*, seu *Lens*, Least Duck's-Meat, or Duck-Weer.—*Lemna polyrhiza*, seu *Hydrophace*, Greater Duck's-Meat or Duck-Weed. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

LEMNA is also the *Marsilea quadrifolia*.

LE'MNIA *Terra* (*Min.*) λημνία γῆ, Lemnian Earth, a fat viscid clay, which was so called from the island of Lemnos, where it was dug out. It was reckoned a great antidote against poisons. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 113; *Gal. de Meth. Med.* l. 5.

LEMNIA *Terra, in the Linnean system,* is a species of argillaceous earth.

LEMNI'SCATE (*Geom.*) the name of a curve in the form of the figure 8.

LEMNI'SCUS (*Ant.*) λημνίσκος, a label hanging down on garlands and crowns.
Auson. Ep. 20, v. 5.

Et quæ jam dudum tibi palma poetica pollet
Lemnisco ornata est; quo mea palma caret.

Cic. pro. Rosc. c. 35; *Liv.* l. 33, c. 19; *Suet. in Ner.* c. 25; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Veget.* l. 3, c. 18; *Hesychius.*

LE'MON-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Citrus Limon* of Linnæus.

LE'MUR (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Primates*, having four upper fore teeth, and six longer; the tusks solitary, and grinders numerous. Some species have a tail, and some have not.

LE'MURES (*Ant.*) the ghosts or spirits of departed persons who were supposed to walk by night, and to haunt houses.
Ovid. Fast. l. 5, v. 438.

Mox etiam Lemures animas dixere silentum.

Varr. de Vit. Pop. Rom. l. 1; *Hor.* l. 2, epist. 2, v. 209; *August. de Civ. Dei.* l. 9; *Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.* l. 6.

LEMU'RIA (*Ant.*) a Roman festival instituted by Romulus, and celebrated on the ninth day of May to pacify the *Lemures*, or Manes of the dead. It is otherwise called *Remuria*. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5; *Ursat. de Not. Roman apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom. tom.* xi.

LENÆ'A (*Ant.*) ληναια, a festival at Athens, in honour of Bacchus, surnamed Lenæus, celebrated in the month Lenæon, with poetical contentions, and other ceremonies. *Aristoph. Schol. Equit.*; *Diog. Laert. in Plat.*

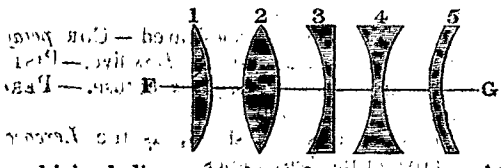
LENGTH (*Geom.*) the first dimension of bodies considered in their utmost extent.

LENGTH (*Man.*) or *to passage a horse upon his own length*, is to make him go round in two treads, so that the horse's length should be equal to the semi-diameter of the volt.

LENITIVES (*Med.*) softening and soothing medicines.

LE'NO (*Anat.*) the crystalline humour of the eye, so called from its office of drawing the rays of vision into one point.

LENS (*Opt.*) a piece of glass, or other transparent substance, having its two surfaces so formed that the rays of light, in passing through it, have their direction changed. Lenses made of glass are either blown or melted, and denominated according to their form.—*Convex*, which are thicker in the middle; these are either *plano-convex*, if plane on one side; or *double convex*, if convex on both sides.—*Concave*, which are thinner in the middle; these are *plano-concave*, if plane on one side; and *concavo-concave*, if concave on both sides.—*Meniscus*, those which are convex on one side, and concave on the other: as in the



subjoined diagram, where fig. 1 represents the *plano-convex*, fig. 2 the *double-convex*, fig. 3 the *plano-concave*, fig. 4 the *concavo-concave*, fig. 5 the *meniscus*. The right line FG, drawn perpendicular to the two surfaces, is called the *axis* of the Lenses.

LENT (*Ecc.*) a set time for fasting and abstinence during the forty days which immediately precede Easter.

LENT (*Mus.*) or *lentement*, in Italian *lento*, an epithet denoting a slow movement.

LENTA'GO (*Bot.*) the *Viburnum Prunifolium* of Linnæus.

LENTIBULA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Utricularia vulgaris* of Linnæus. *Raii Syn.*

LENTI'CULA (*Opt.*) a small concave or convex glass.

LENTICULA (*Med.*) a particular kind of eruption which throws out upon the skin little spots like flea bites.

LENTICULA (*Bot.*) the *Aldrovanda vesiculosa* of Linnæus.

LENTICULA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Lemna arhiza* of Linnæus.

LE'NTIFORM *prominences* (*Anat.*) protuberances on the *crura medullæ oblongatæ*, i. e. the two heads or the beginning of the marrowy substance of the brain, gathered as it were into two bundles.

LENTI'GO (*Med.*) a freckly or scurvy eruption upon the skin.

LENTILS (*Bot.*) a sort of pulse.

LENTI'SCUS (*Bot.*) the *Pistacia lentiscus* of Linnæus, a tree, the wood of which produces mastich.

LENTO (*Mus.*) the same as *Lent.*

LE'NTOR (*Med.*) the viscid coagulated part of the blood which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels.

LE'O (*Zool.*) the Lion, an animal so nearly allied to the cat tribe, that it is classed by Linnæus under the genus *Felis*.

LEO (*Med.*) another name for the *Elephantiasis*.

LEO (*Astron.*) one of the 48 old constellations, and the fifth sign in the zodiac, marked thus, ♌. Ptolemy reckons 35 stars in Leo, including the unformed stars, Tycho 30, Hevelius 49, Flamstead 95. One of them, called *Regulus* or *Cor Leonis*, is a star of the first magnitude.—*Leo Minor*, a new constellation in the northern hemisphere, which contains, in Flamstead's catalogue, 53 stars.

LEONINE *Verses* (*Poet.*) a sort of Latin verses which rhyme in the middle and the end.

LEO'NIS *Cor* (*Astron.*) the Lion's Heart, a star of the first magnitude in Leo.

LEONIS *Os* (*Bot.*) another name for the *Antirrhinum*.

LEONI'TIS (*Bot.*) the *Phlomis leonitis* of Linnæus.

LEO'NTICA (*Ant.*) feasts or sacrifices celebrated among the ancients in honour of the sun, which they represented under the form of a lion. The priests who performed the sacred rites were called *Leones*. This feast was sometimes called *Mithriaca*, because Mithra was the name of the sun among the Persians. *Tertull. adver. Marc.* c. 14; *Hesychius.*

LEO'NTICE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* six-leaved.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* short; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* hollow; *seeds* few.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Leontice chrysogonum*, Oak-leaved Leontice.—*Leontice leontopetalum*, seu *Leontopetalon*, Decompound-leaved Leontice, or Lion's-leaf, *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

LEONTICE (*Bot.*) or *Leontopetaloides*, the *Tacca pinnatifida* of Linnæus.

LEONTODON (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* naked.

Species. The species are perennials, as the *Leontodon Taxacum Dens leonis*, seu *Hedypnois*, Common Dandelion.—*Leontodon bulbosum*, seu *Chonchilla*, Bulbous Dandelion.—*Leontodon aureum*, seu *Hieracium*, Golden Dandelion. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

LEONTODONTOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Hyoseris fœtida* of Linnæus.

LEONTOPETALO *affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Leontice chrysogonum* of Linnæus. *Bauh. Pin.*

LEONTOPO'DIUM (*Bot.*) the *Filago Leontopodium* of Linnæus.

LEONU'RUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germs* four; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are biennials, as the—*Leonurus cardiaca*, seu *Marrubium*, Common Motherwort.—*Leonurus marrubiastrum*, seu *Sideritis*, Small-flowered Motherwort.—*Leonurus sibericus*, seu *Ballote*. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tournef. Inst.*

LEONURUS (*Bot.*) a sort of herb, the *Galeopsis galeobdolon* of Linnæus.

LE'OPARD (*Zool.*) vide *Leopardus*.

LEOPARD (*Her.*) there are but few examples of this animal borne entire in coat armour; but the Leopard's Head, or the Leopard's Face occurs frequently.—*Leopard's Face*, the head of the leopard, without any part of the neck, is so blazoned in distinction from the *Leopard's Head*, which is the head couped, or erased, at the neck.

LEOPARD'S *Bane* (*Bot.*) the *Doronicum* of Linnæus, a perennial, which derives its name from its supposed poisonous quality.

LEOPA'RDUS (*Zool.*) the Leopard, an animal of the feline kind, which is so called from *leo*, a lion, and *pardus*, in the Greek πάρδαλις, a panther, because it was supposed to be born of a lioness and a panther. The word *Leopardus* first occurs in the writings of those who lived in the age of Constantine; as Spartianus in Geta, Lampridius in Heliogabalus, Capitolinus in Gordian III, Vopiscus in Probus, Symmachus in his epistles, Ambrosius in his Hexa, Paulinus in his life of Ambrosius. *Boch. Hieroz. Part. prior.* l. 3, c. 9.

LEOPARDUS, *in the Linnean system*, the *Felis leopardus*, is about four feet in length, of a yellow colour, with annular black spots.

LEP *and lace* (*Law*) a custom in the manor of Whittle, in Essex, that every cart, passing over a certain part called Greenbury, paid four-pence to the lord of the manor, except it were a nobleman's cart.

LE'PA (*Archæol.*) a measure which contained the third part of two bushels.

LE'PAS (*Con.*) the Acorn-Shell, a genus of testaceous animals; the shell of which is affixed at the base, and consists of many unequal valves. The animal is a Triton and inhabits the European seas.

LEPI'DIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 1 *Siliculosa*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* heart-shaped; *style* simple; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. *silicle* heart-sharped; *seed* ovate.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Lepidium perfoliatum*, seu *Nasturtium*, Various-leaved Pepperwort.—*Lepidium procumbens*, Prostrate Pepper-wort, &c. But *Lepidium alpinum*, seu *Draba*, Alpine Pepperwort; and *Lepidium latifolium*, *Dittanda*, seu *Raphanus*, Broad-leaved Pepper-wort, are perennials. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LEPIDIUM is also the *Cochlearia draba* of Linnæus.

LEPIDOCARPODE'NDRON (*Bot.*) the *Protea bracteata* of Linnæus.

LEPIDOI'DES (*Anat.*) λεπιδοειδὴς, from λεπὶς, a scale, and εἶδος, likeness; the squamose suture of the skull. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 18; *Gal. de Oss.* c. 1; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 25, c. 1.

LEPI'DOLITE (*Min.*) a sort of stone of the Mica family.

LEPIDO'PTERA (*Ent.*) the Third Order of Insects in the Linnean system, so called from their having wings imbricate with scales. It consists of the three genera, *Papilio*, *Sphinx*, and *Phalæna*.

LEPIDOSA'RCOMA (*Med.*) from λεπὶς, a scale, and σάρξ, flesh; an irregular scaly tumour.

LEPIDO'TES (*Min.*) from λεπὶς, a scale; a precious stone resembling the scales of a fish. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

LEPI'SMA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Insecta*, Order *Aptera*, having a membranaceous *lip*, a *body* imbricate with scales, a *tail* ending in setaceous bristles, and six *legs* formed for running. Animals of this tribe live on sugar, decayed wood, &c.

LEPORI'NA *labia* (*Anat.*) a name given to the upper lip when it has a defect in the middle; it is better known by the name of a Hare-Lip.

LEPO'RIUM (*Archæol.*) a place where hares are kept.

LE'PRA (*Med.*) λέπρα, from λεπὶς, a scale; a scurvy eruption on the skin, consisting of a dry white scab or scarf. *Gal. Def. Med.; Paul. Æginet.* l. 4, c. 2; *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 11.

LEPRA, Leprosy, is arranged, in Cullen's Nosology, under the Class *Cachexiæ*, Order *Impetigines*.

LEPROSO *amovendo* (*Law*) a writ which lies for a parish to remove a leper. *New. Nat. Brev.* 421.

LE'PROSY (*Med.*) vide *Lepra*.

LEPTAU'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Zoegia leptaurea* of Linnæus.

LEPTOCE'PHALUS (*Ich.*) a genus of apodal fishes, having a small head, and an extremely thin and compressed body.

LEPTO'LOGY (*Rhet.*) λεπτολογία, from λεπτὸς, small, and λόγος, discourse; a discourse on small matters.

LEPTOSPE'RMUM (*Bot.*) a species of *Melaleuca*.

LEPTOSTA'CHYA (*Bot.*) the *Phryma leptostachya* of Linnæus.

LEPTUNTICS (*Med.*) attenuating cutting medicines.

LEPTURA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Insecta*, Order *Coleoptera*, having setaceous *antennæ*, four filiform *feelers*, *shells* tapering towards the tip, and a slender *thorax*.

LEPUS (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Glires*, comprehending both the Hare and the Rabbit.

LEPUS (*Astron.*) λαγωὸς, one of the forty-eight old constellations in the Southern hemisphere, which was placed near Orion, according to the fables of the Greeks, because it was one of the animals which he hunted. Ptolemy reckons 12, Tycho 13, Hevelius 16, and Flamstead 29 stars in this constellation. *Arat. Phænon.; Eratosthen. Charcteris.; Ptol.* l. 7, c. 5.

LE'RCHEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 2 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* scarce any; *anthers* five.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* sub-globose; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Lerchea longicauda*, native of the East Indies.

LERCHEA is also the *Salsola altissima* of Linnæus.

LERNÆ'A (*Ant.*) λέρναια, a festival at Lerna in honour of Bacchus, Proserpine, and Ceres.

LERNÆA (*Com.*) a genus of animals, in the Linnean System, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*, having an oblong *body*, two or three *tentacula*, or arms, on each side, by which it affixes itself to bodies, and two *ovaries* projecting like tails from the lower extremity.

LE ROY *le veut* (*Law*) that is, the King wills it; the form of words by which the Royal Assent is given to bills that have passed the two houses, and by which they acquire the force of laws.—*Le Roy s'avisera*, i. e. the King will consider it; the form of words by which the King refuses his as-

sent to bills that are presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament.

LE'SCHEWES (*Archæol.*) trees fallen by chance.

LE'SKIA (*Bot.*) a genus of mosses.

LE'SPEGEND (*Law*) an inferior officer in the forests to take care of the vert and venison therein. *Constitut. Canut. de Forest. Art.* 2.

LE'SSA (*Archæol.*) a legacy.

LESSEE, *Lessor* (*Law*) parties to a lease. [vide *Lease*]

LE'SSER *Circles* (*Astron.*) those which divide the globes into unequal parts. [vide *Astronomy*]

LE'SSES (*Sport.*) the dung of a wolf, bear, or wild boar.

LE'SSONS (*Ecc.*) the several portions of Scripture allotted to be read in churches every day.

LE'SSOR (*Law*) he who grants a Lease.

LE'STAGE (*Archæol.*) the same as *Lastage*, or *Ballast*.

LE'SWES (*Archæol.*) a term used in Domesday book for pastures.

LET (*Mar.*) a word in several phrases, as "*Let* fall," an order for putting out a sail when the yards are aloft, and the sail is to come down from the yard.—*To let in a-reef*, to fix a diminished part of one plank into a cavity formed in another to receive it.—*To let out a-reef*, to increase the dimensions of a sail by untying the points of a reef in it.

LETCH (*Mech.*) a vessel to put ashes in for making lye.

LE'TECH (*Ant.*) a Hebrew measure of capacity for dry things, containing 16 pecks, 26 solid inches, and 500 decimal parts.

LE'THARGY (*Med.*) λήθαργία, from λήθη, forgetfulness; a disease caused by cold phlegmatic humours oppressing the brain, so that the patient is perpetually oppressed with sleepiness. *Gal. Def. Med. Cels.* l. 3, c. 20; *Trallian.* l. 1; *Act. Tetrab.* 2, serm. 2, c. 3; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 3, c. 9.

LE'TTER (*Gram.*) in the Latin *litera*, probably changed from *legitura*, to be read, i. e. something legible, or to be deciphered; one of the primary constituent parts of all languages, which, when disposed in a certain order constitute what is called an *alphabet*. [vide *Alphabets*]

LETTER *of advice* (*Com.*) a letter from one correspondent to another, giving him advice, or notice of what bills he has drawn upon him.—*Letters of credit*, letters given by merchants, or bankers, to a person in whom they confide, to take up money of their correspondents in foreign parts.

LETTER *of attorney* (*Law*) a writing whereby a person constitutes another to do a lawful act in his stead, as to receive debts, give possession of lands, &c.—*Letters clause*, *literæ clausæ*, i. e. close letters, as distinguished from *letters patent*, or open letters; the former of which are commonly sealed up with the King's Signet, or Privy Seal; the latter being left open, and Sealed with the Broad Seal. They are both granted to enable a person to do or enjoy that which he could not otherwise do.—*Letter of licence*, an instrument, or writing, made by creditors to a man that has failed in trade, allowing him longer time for the payment of his debts, and protecting him from arrests in the collection of his debts.—*Letters of Marque*, commissions, or letters, under the privy seal, granted to the King's subjects for extraordinary reprisals on an enemy, particularly to merchants who have been despoiled of their property.—*Letter of respite*, a letter issued out by the King in favour of honest but unfortunate debtors.—*Letter missive*, a letter sent out of Chancery in a process of law against a Peer. [vide *Law*] This name is also applied to the letter sent by the King for the election of a bishop.—*Letters of safe conduct*. [vide *Safe Conduct*]

LETTER (*Print.*) the type, or character, which is cast for printing. [vide *Printing*]

LETTERS *of absolution* (*Ecc.*) *literæ absolutoriæ*, absolvatory letters, formerly given by abbots to any of their brethren whom they released from their subjection, and suffered to enter into some other order of religion.

LETTERS, *dominical* (*Chron.*) the first seven letters of the alphabet, which are used to denote the days of the week in the solar cycle, particularly those which mark the Sunday throughout the year. [vide *Chronology*]

LETTERS (*Her.*) the nine first letters in the alphabet, which are used to mark the points in the escutcheon. [vide *Heraldry*]

LETTERS (*Mus.*) the seven first letters in the alphabet, which serve to distinguish the notes. [vide *Music*]

LE'TTUCE (*Bot.*) a well-known garden herb, the *Lactuca* of Linnæus.

LEVA'NT *and couchant* (*Law*) an epithet applied to cattle which have been so long in another man's ground that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed.

LEVAN'TER (*Mar.*) the name of an easterly wind up the Mediterranean.

LEVA'RE *Fœnum* (*Archæol.*) to make hay.

LEVA'RI *Facias* (*Law*) a writ directed to the sheriff for levying a sum of money upon lands on him who has forfeited his recognisance.—*Levari Facias damna disseisitoribus*, a writ directed to the sheriff for levying damages, wherein the disseisor hath formerly been condemned to the disseisee. *Reg. Orig.* 214.—*Levari Facias residuum debiti*, a writ directed to the sheriff for levying the remnant of a debt upon lands and tenements, or chattels of the debtor, who hath in part satisfied before. *Reg. Orig.* 299.—*Levari Facias quando vice comes retornavit quod non habuit emptores*, a writ commanding the sheriff to sell the debtor's goods, which he has already taken, but has not been able to sell. *Reg.* 298. 214. 299, 300.

LEVA'TOR (*Anat.*) a term applied to several muscles which serve the office of lifting up the part in which they are inserted; as *Levator Ani*, *Levator Labii*, *Levator Oculi*, *Levator Palati*, &c.

LEVATOR (*Surg.*) a surgical instrument, whereby the depressed parts of the skull are lifted up in cases of fracture.

LEU'CA (*Archæol.*) a league.

LEUCADE'NDRON (*Bot.*) several species of the *Protea*.

LEUCA'NTHEMUM (*Bot.*) a name for several species of the *Chrysanthemum*.

LEU'CAS (*Bot.*) a kind of herb, a species of the *Dryas*.

LEUCA'TA (*Archæol.*) a space of ground, as much as a mile contains.

LEU'CE (*Med.*) λεύκη, a cutaneous disease when the hair, skin, and sometimes the flesh underneath, turns white. *Gal. de Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 2; *Cel.* l. 5, c. 28; *Act. de Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 11.

LEU'CITE (*Min.*) a sort of stone of the garnet kind.

LEUCOCHRY'SOS (*Min.*) a kind of Hyacinth stone of a gold colour, with white streaks.

LEUCO'IUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathe* oblong.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* obtuse; *stigmas* sharp.—PER. *capsule* top-shaped.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Leucoium vernum*, *Galanthus*, seu *Narcissus*, Great Spring Snow-drop.—*Leucoium æstivum*, seu, *Polyanthemum*, Summer Snow-Drop.—*Leucoium autumnale*, seu *Iriohophyllum*, Autumnal Snow-Drop. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*

LEUCOIUM (*Bot.*) a sort of herb, the *Alyssum æltridium* of Linnæus. *Bauhin. Pin.*

LEUCO'MA (*Ant.*) λεύκωμα, the public register at Athens, in which were inserted the names of all the citizens, as soon as they were of age to enter upon their paternal inheritance, which they called λῆξις. *Pollux.* l. 8, segm. 104; *Ulp. in Demosthen. Timocrat.*

LEUCO'MA (*Med.*) the same as *Albugo*.

LEUCONY'MPHÆA (*Bot.*) the Water-Lily.

LEUCOPHLE'GMATIAS (*Med.*) λευκοφλεγματίας, from λευκὸς, white, and φλέγμα, phlegm; a dropsy from the abundance of white and slimy phlegm. *Gal. Com.* 3, *in Hippocrat. Epid.* l. 3; *Aret. de Sign. et caus. diut.* l. 2, c. 1; *Cel.* l. 3, c. 21; *Paul. Ægin.* l. 3, c. 48.

LEU'COPHRA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, in the Linnean system, Class *Vermes*, Order *Infusoria*, which is a sort of worm invisible to the naked eye.

LEUCOPHTHA'LMOS (*Min.*) a precious stone like a white eye. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

LEUCO'PSIS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, Order *Hymenoptera*, having a horny *mouth*; a *thorax* with a long lanceolate scale; *wings* folded; and *sting* reflected and concealed.

LEUCORRHŒ'A (*Med.*) λευκορροία, the whites in women.

LEUCOSTI'CTOS (*Min.*) a kind of marble with white streaks in it.

LEUCO'XYLON (*Bot.*) the *Bignonia Leucoxylon* of Linnæus.

LE'VEE (*Polit.*) a company of the nobility, gentry, &c. who are convened to pay respects to the King. It consists of gentlemen only, in distinction from the *drawing-room*, where both ladies and gentlemen are admitted.

LE'VEL (*Mech.*) an instrument used to make a line parallel to the horizon, and to continue it out at pleasure. Levels are of different kinds, according to their materials and constructions; namely, the—*Air-Level*, which shows the line of level by means of a bubble of air enclosed with some fluid in a glass tube of an indeterminate length and thickness.—*Artillery-Foot Level*, in the form of a square, having its two legs or branches of an equal length.—*Carpenter's Level*, consisting of a long ruler, in the middle of which is fitted at right angles another broader piece, at the top of which is fastened a plummet.—*Mason's Level* is composed of three rules forming an isosceles triangle, from the vertex of which is suspended the plummet.—*Plum*, or *Pendulum Level*, that which shows the horizontal line by means of another line perpendicular to that described by a plummet, or pendulum.—*Water Level*, that which shows the horizontal line by means of a surface of water, or other fluid, founded on the principle, that water always places itself level, or horizontal. This answers to the *Chorobates* described by Vitruvius. One sort of water-level is called the *Reflecting-Level*, which is made by means of a pretty long surface of water, representing the object inverted. This level may likewise be formed by means of a mirror.

LEVEL-COI'L (*Sport.*) is when he, who has lost the game, sits out, and gives another his place.

LEVEL-RA'NGE (*Gun.*) the distance that a piece of ordnance carries a ball in a direct line.

LE'VELLED *out* (*Math.*) an epithet signifying any line continued out from a given spot in a level, or horizontal direction.

LE'VELLERS (*Polit.*) a sort of people who aim at levelling all property and distinctions.

LE'VELLING (*Math.*) the art of finding a line parallel to the horizon at one or more stations, in order to determine the height or depth of one place with respect to another.

LEVELLING (*Fort.*) the reducing an uneven surface to that of a plane, so that the works may be of a correspondent height and figure throughout.

LEVELLING *Staves* (*Mech.*) instruments used in levelling, for carrying the marks to be observed, and at the same time to measure the height of those marks from the ground.

LE'VER (*Mech.*) *à levando*, i. e. from raising or lifting up; any instrument, as a straight bar of iron, or wood, which is used for raising ponderous weights. It is supported on a *fulcrum*, or prop, by a single point, and is the simplest of the six mechanical powers. The lever is of three kinds, according to the position of the Fulcrum, Weight, and Power.—*A lever of the first kind* has the *fulcrum*, or prop, between the weight and the power, as in *fig.* 1; suppose A B to be a rod, or bar; W, a weight attached to the end A; P, a power at the other end B; and C, the *fulcrum*, or prop: then C is the centre of motion. Of this kind are balances, scales, pincers, scissars, &c.—*A Lever of the second kind*, as in *fig.* 2, has the weight, W, between the power, P, and the fulcrum, C; as oars, rudders, bellows, cutting knives fixed at one end.—*A Lever of the third kind*, as in *fig.* 3, has the power, P, between the weight, W, and the fulcrum, C; such as tongs, shears, a man raising a ladder, the bones and muscles of animals, &c.

Fig. 1.

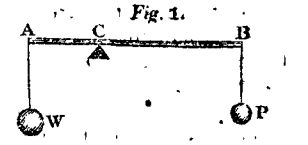


Fig. 2.

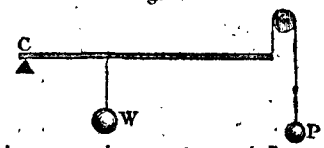
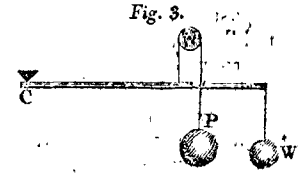


Fig. 3.



LE'VERET (*Sport.*) a young hare in the first year of her age.

LEVIGA'TION (*Chem.*) grinding any hard matter upon a marble to a very fine and impalpable powder.

LE'VINER (*Sport.*) a kind of hound of a very singular scent, and incomparable swiftness.

LEVISA'NUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* common.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *berry* corticated; *seeds* five or six.

Species. The species are shrubs, and natives of the Cape of Good Hope, as the—*Levisanus nodiflorus, Brunia*, seu *Erica*.—*Levisanus abrotanoides*, seu *Lewisanus*.—*Levisanus radiatus, Phylia stavia*.

LEVISANUS is also the *Ligusticum levisticum* of Linnæus. *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Mor. Hist.*

LE'VITE (*Theol.*) one of the tribe of Levi, or belonging to the priestly office.

LEURE (*Falcon.*) or *Lure*, a piece of red leather made up in the form of a bird, and hung out on a crook by the falconer to reclaim his birds.

LE'VY (*Law*) signifies commonly to collect or exact, as to levy taxes, &c.; sometimes to erect, or cast up, as to levy a ditch, &c. "To levy a fine of land" signifies to complete that conveyance.

LEX (*Ant.*) the Athenians are said to have first made use of laws, having Theseus, Draco, and Solon for their principal law-givers; but in addition to the laws which were framed by them, and others who took a lead in the government, there were many other laws which were enacted upon particular emergencies, by the suffrages of the people, in the following manner. The proposer of the law communicated it to the Prytanes, who calling a meeting of the senate, the matter was, after mature deliberation, either rejected altogether, or it was admitted for the purpose of being proposed to the assembly of the people. In this stage it was called προβούλευμα. It was then written upon a white tablet for some days previous to the meeting, when it was called πρόγραμμα, which, after it had been approved by the people, passed into a ψήφισμα, or νόμος.

The Roman laws consisted of three kinds, namely,—First, those which were made by their kings. Secondly, the laws of the twelve tables, brought from Athens by the Decemviri, &c.; and, thirdly, such as were proposed by the superior magistrates in the times of the republic.

The magistrates to whom belonged the right of proposing laws were, the Prætor, the Consuls, the Dictator, the Interrex, the Decemviri, the Military Tribunes, Triumviri, and Tribunes of the people. When a law was proposed, it was hung up publicly for three market-days, for the inspection of the people, which was called *legis promulgatio*. The proposing and recommending this to the *Comitia*, which followed the promulgation, was called *rogatio*, for the address was always prefaced with this petitionary form of words, *velitis jubeatisne Quirites*, i. e. will you, Romans, consent, and order this law to pass. The assent of the people was signified by throwing into an urn a tablet inscribed with the letters U. R. signifying *uti rogas*, i. e. be it as you desire; and their dissent by throwing in a tablet inscribed with the letter A. signifying *antiquo*, i. e. I prefer the old. An entire stop might be put to the proceedings at any time by the *veto*, or negative voice of the Tribunes, which was called *intercessio*; or their progress might be interrupted by the Consul commanding any of the holidays called *feriæ imperitivæ* to be observed, or by any one being seized with the *morbus comitialis*, the falling sickness, or by any other bad omen. When the law was passed it was entered on record in the treasury, which was called *legem ferre*; and afterwards being engraved on brass, it was hung up in the most public places, which was termed *legem figere*, whence to repeal a law was *legem refigere*. If a law passed in the *comitia curiata* it was called *lex curiata*; if in the *comitia centuriata*, it had the name of the *lex centuriata*; but if it passed in the *comitia tributa*, it was denominated a *plebiscitum*. The decrees of the Senate were entitled *senatus-consulta*; those of the Prætors, *edicta*; and those of other magistrates were in one word entitled *jus honorarium*. The following are the principal laws, distinguished mostly by the names of their proposers, which occur in Latin authors.—*Lex Acilia*, two laws of the Acilii, *de pecuniis repetundis*, i. e. against oppression or extortion in the provinces, and *de ambitu*, i. e. against bribery and corruption. The authors of this last law were Acilius Glabrio and C. Calpurnius Piso, Consuls A. U. 686. *Cic. Proem. in Verr.* c. 17; *Ascon. in Cic.*; *Liv.* l. 33, c. 29.—*Lex Æbutia*, by the Tribune Æbutius, which prohibited the proposer of any law concerning any charge or power, from conferring such office on himself or his colleagues, &c. *Cic. in Rull.* 2, c. 8.—*Lex Œlia de Comitiis*, U. C. 586, which ordained that the augurs, in all assemblies of the people, should make observations on the heavens, and that the magistrates should have the power of stopping the proceedings. *Cic. pro Sext.* c. 15, &c.—*Lex Ælia Sentia*, by the Consuls Ælius and Sentius, U. C. 756, about the manumission of slaves. *Sueton. in Aug.* c. 40.—*Lex Æmilia*, by the Dictator Mamercus Æmilius, U. C. 319, to make the censorship annual. Another law, so named from M. Æmilius Lepidus, the Consul, or, according to Pliny, M. Æmil. Scaurus, U. C. 675, was a sumptuary law for the regulation of dress and diet, particularly at public entertainments. *Plin.* l. 8, c. 57; *Aurel. Vict. de vir Illust.* c. 72; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 20, c. 13.—*Lex Agraria*. [vide *Agraria*]—*Lex Annalis*. [vide *Annalis*]—*Lex Antia*, a sumptuary law by Antius Restio. *Macrob. Sat.* l. 2, c. 13.—*Lex Antonia*, two laws so named from M. Antony, one for restoring the privileges of the priests to the college of priests, and the other for abolishing the dictatorship; both of which passed after the death of Julius Cæsar.—*Cic. Phil.* 1, &c.; *Appian. de Bell. civ.* l. 3; *Dio.* l. 44, &c.—*Lex Apuleia*, by L. Apuleius Saturninus, a Tribune of the people, about dividing the public lands among the veteran soldiers. *Cic. pro Ball.* c. 21; *Plut. in Marcell.*; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1.—*Lex Atia*, by Atius, a Tribune, for transferring the right of electing priests from the colleges of priests to the people.—*Lex Atilia* gave to the Prætor and the Tribunes the right of appointing guardians. Another law, by L. Atilius and C. Marcius, for the creation of military tribunes. *Liv.* l. 26, c. 33.—*Lex Atinia*. [vide *Atinia*]—*Lex Aufidia de ambitu* ordained that if a candidate promised money to a tribe, and did not pay it, he should be excused; but if he did pay it he should be obliged to pay every tribe a yearly fine of 3,000 sestertii as long as he lived. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 16.—*Lex Aurelia*, by L. Aurelius Cotta, Prætor, U. C. 683, that the *judices*, or jurymen, should be chosen from among the senators. *Ascon. in Cic.*—*Lex Bœbia*, for the election of four prætors every other year, U. C. 574.—*Lex Cæcilia Didia*, that the laws should be promulgated on three market days, U. C. 655. Another against bribery, and a third about exempting the city, &c. from taxes. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 2, ep. 9, &c.; *Dio.* l. 37.—*Lex Calpurnia de ambitu*, by L. Calpurnius Piso with M. Acilius. [vide *Lex Acilia*] Another, by the same, concerning the reward of the soldiers, and also *de repetundis*, or bribery.—*Lex Canuleia*, about the intermarriage of the patricians with the plebeians. *Liv.* l. 4, c. 6.—*Lex Cassia*, for excluding condemned persons from the senate. *Ascon. in Cic. pro Corn.* Another about supplying the senate, and a third about voting by ballot, &c. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 11, c. 25.—*Lex Cincia de donis et muneribus*, by Cincius, a Tribune, against taking money for pleading a cause. *Cic. de Senect.* c. 4, &c.; *Liv.* l. 34, c. 4; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 11, &c.—*Lex Claudia*, U. C. 535, against senators having vessels above a certain burden. *Suet. in Dom.* c. 9. Another law by the Consul Claudius, U. C. 573, in favour of the allies who wished to return to their own cities. A third by the Consul Marcellus, U. C. 703, that no one should be allowed to stand candidate for an office while he was absent. *Cic. Fam.* l. 13, epist. 35; *Suet. Jul.* c. 28. A fourth, by the Emperor Claudius, against usurers who lent money to minors. *Suet. in Claud.* c. 11.—*Leges Clodiæ*, several laws by the Tribune Clodius, which were of a revolutionary tendency, and for the repeal of old laws, as that corn should be distributed to the people gratis; that the censors should not expel any one from the senate without the concurrence of the whole senate, &c. *Cic. in Pis.* &c.—*Leges Corneliæ*, by L. Cornelius Sylla, the Dictator, U. C. 672, for the purpose of forwarding his own views, as *de proscriptione et proscriptis*, &c. *Cic. in Pis.*; *Sall. Cat.* c. 51; *Vell. Pat.* l. 2, c. 28; *Appian. de Bell. Cic.* &c.—*Lex Curia*, by Curius Dentatus, the Tribune, for the election of plebeian magistrates.—*Lex Decia*, U. C. 443, for the appointment of *duumviri navales* to equip or fit out a fleet.—*Lex Didia*, a sumptuary law, U. C. 610. *Macrob. Sat.* l. 2, c. 13.—*Lex Domitia de Sacerdotiis*, by the Tribune Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, for the election of priests by the people. *Cic. in Rull.* 2, c. 7; *Liv.* l. 25; *Suet. in Ner.* c. 2.—*Lex Duilia*, by Duilius, a Tribune, in favour of the tribunes. *Liv.* l. 3, c. 35.—*Lex Fabia de Plagis*, &c. against kidnapping. *Cic. pro Rabir.* &c.—*Lex Fannia*, a sumptuary law, U. C. 588; *Plin.* l. 10, c. 50; *Aul. Gell.* l. 2, c. 24; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 2, c. 13.—*Lex Flaminia*, U. C. 521, for dividing the land of Picenum among the soldiers. *Polyb.* l. 2, c. 21; *Cic. de Sen.* c. 4.—*Lex Flavia*, an agrarian law in favour of Pompey's soldiers by L. Flavius, a Tribune.—*Lex Frumentaria*, any law for the distribution of corn.—*Lex Furia*, by Camillus, the Dictator, for the creation of the *curule ædiles*, U. C. 385. *Liv.* l. 6, c. 42. Another law of this name limited inheritances to 1,000 asses. *Liv.* l. 3, c. 4.—*Lex Fusia de comitiis*, U. C. 691, by a prætor, for regulating the mode of voting.—*Lex Gabinia*, by A. Gabinius, a Tribune, U. C. 685, that the people should give their votes by ballots, and not

viva voce, &c.—*Lex Genucia*, U. C. 411, for the election of both the consuls from the plebeians. *Liv.* l. 7, c. 42. Another, against usury.—*Lex Hieronica*, the law of Hiero in regard to the manner of holding lands by the Sicilian tenants, which was adopted by the Prætor Rupilius when Sicily was reduced to a province. *Cic. in Verr.* 3, c. 8, &c.—*Lex Hortensia*, for changing the *nundinæ*, or market-days, which used to be *feriæ*, or holidays, into *fasti*. *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 16. Another, *de plebiscitis*. *Liv. Epit.* l. 11; *Gell.* l. 15, c. 27.—*Lex Icilia de tribunis*, U. C. 261, that no one should interrupt a tribune while speaking. *Dionys.* l. 7, c. 17. Another, *de Aventino publicando*, &c. *Liv.* l. 3, c. 32.—*Leges Juliæ*, laws made by Jul. Cæsar, as *de civitate sociis et Latinis dandâ*, *Agraria*, &c. *Cic. pro Balb.* c. 8; *Aul. Gell.* l. 4, c. 4, &c.; *Vell. Pat.* l. 2, c. 44; *Dio.* c. 38, &c.; *Sueton. in Jul.*; *Tacit. Annal.* &c.—*Lex Labiena*, U. C. 691, for abrogating the law of Sylla.—*Lex Licinia*, a name for several laws, namely, by C. Licinius Stolo, U. C. 377, to limit the possessions of any one to 500 acres of land, &c.; by P. Licinius Varus, U. C. 545, for fixing the time of celebrating the *ludi Apollinares*; by P. Licinius Crassus, a sumptuary law, U. C. 656, &c. *Cic. de Amic.* c. 25; *Liv.* l. 6, c. 35, &c.—*Leges Liviæ*, the laws of M. Livius Drusus, a Tribune, the principal of which was that for granting the freedom of the city to the allied states of Italy, U. C. 602. *Cic. pro Rabir.* c. 7, &c.; *Liv. Epit.* l. 71; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1, c. 373; *Plin.* l. 32, c. 33, &c.—*Lex Lutatia de vi*, by Q. Lutatius Catulus, U. C. 675. *Cic. pro Cæl.* 1, c. 29.—*Lex Mœnia*, by a tribune, U. C. 467, that the senate should ratify whatever was done by the people. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 14.—*Lex Majestatis*, for punishing any crime against the people, and afterwards against the emperors. *Cic. in Pis.* c. 21; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4, c. 84.—*Lex Mamilia*, for regulating the bounds of farms, by C. Mamilius, a Tribune, U. C. 642. *Cic. de Leg.* l, 1, c. 21.—*Lex Manilia*, by C. Manilius, a Tribune, that freedmen might vote in all the tribes, &c. *Cic. pro Mun.* c. 23.—*Lex Manlia*, for creating *Triumviri Epulones*. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 3, c. 19.—*Lex Marcia*, by Marcius Censorinus, that no one should be made a censor a second time. *Plut. in Coriol.*—*Lex Maria Porcia*, by two tribunes, U. C. 691, for the punishment of commanders who gave a false account of their victory in order to obtain a triumph. *Val. Max.* l. 9, c. 8.—*Lex Memmia*, in favour of absent persons who were accused, and also against calumniators. *Val. Max.* l. 3, c. 7, &c.; *Suet. in Jul.* c. 23.—*Lex Menenia*, U. C. 302, that, in imposing fines, a sheep should be estimated at ten *asses*. *Fest. in peculatus.*—*Lex Mensia*, that a child should be held as a foreigner if either of the parents were so.—*Leges militares*, regulations for the army. *Cic. pro Flacc.* c. 32.—*Lex Minucia*, U. C. 537, about appointing bankers to receive the public money. *Liv.* l. 33, c. 31.—*Lex Octaviæ*, a corn law, by a tribune, U. C. 633. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 62.—*Lex Ogulnia*, by two tribunes, U. C. 453, for increasing the number of the pontifices to eight. *Liv.* l. 10, c. 6.—*Lex Oppia*, a sumptuary law to restrain the dress, &c. of women, by a tribune, U. C. 540; *Liv.* l. 34, c. 1; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 3, c. 33.—*Lex Papia*, a name for several laws, but particularly one proposed by the Consuls Papius and Poppæus for enforcing and enlarging the Julian law respecting marriage. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 3, c. 25.—*Lex Papiria*, the name of several laws, particularly one by a prætor, for granting the freedom of the people of Acerna, and one by a tribune, U. C. 563, for diminishing the weight of the *as* one half. *Liv.* l. 8, c. 17; *Plin.* l. 33, c. 3.—*Lex Pedia*, by Pedius, the Consul, decreeing banishment against the murderers of Cæsar. *Vell. Pat.* l. 2, c. 69.—*Lex Pætelia de ambitu*, U. C. 397; *Liv.* l. 7, c. 15. *De nexis*, by the consuls, U. C. 429. *Liv.* l. 8, c. 28. *De peculatu*, by a tribune, U. C. 566. *Liv.* l. 38, c. 54.—*Lex Plautia*, or *Plotia*, by a tribune, U. C. 664, that the *judices* should be chosen from the equites, the senators, and the plebeians. *Ascon. in Cic. pro Cornel.*—*Lex Pompeia*, by Pompey, the Consul, to inquire into the death of Clodius. *Ascon. in Cic. pro Mil.* There were other laws proposed by Pompey, namely, against bribery and corruption, for regulating the election of the *judices*, &c. *Cic. in Pis.* &c.; *Dio.* l. 39, &c.; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.*—*Lex Porcia*, that no one should scourge or put to death a Roman citizen. *Cic. in Verr.* 5, c. 63; *Sall. Cat.* c. 51; *Liv.* l. 10, c. 9.—*Lex Pupia*, by a tribune, that the senate should not be held on comitial days. *Cic. ad Frat.* l. 2, ep. 2.—*Lex Quinctia*, U. C. 745, for the punishment of those who hurt the aqueducts. *Frontin. de Aqueduct.*—*Lex Regia*, the decrees of the senate which conferred the supreme power on Augustus and his successors.—*Leges Sacratæ*, laws which chiefly concerned the tribunes, and were so called because those who violated them were consecrated to some god. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 3, c. 31; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*—*Lex Satura*, a law consisting of several distinct particulars, which ought to have been enacted separately. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*—*Lex Scatinea*, by a tribune, against illicit amours. *Cic. Fam.* l, 8, ep. 14, &c.—*Lex Scribonia*, by a tribune, U. C. 601, about restoring the Lusitani their freedom.—*Leges Semproniæ*, laws proposed by Sempronius Gracchus, of which the principal was the *Lex Agraria* and the *Lex Frumentaria*. *Cic. Phil.* 1, c. 7, &c.; *Liv. Epit.* l. 58, &c.—*Lex Servilia*, an agrarian law by P. Servilius Rullus, U. C. 690. Another, *De Civitate*, by C. Servilius Glaucia, a prætor, U. C. 653. *Cic. pro Balb.* c. 24. *De Repetundis*, by the same person. *Cic. in Verr.* 1, c. 9.—*Lex Sicinia*, by Sicinius, a Tribune, U. C. 662, to prohibit any one from interrupting a tribune. *Dionys.* l. 7, c. 17.—*Lex Sulpicia Sempronia*, by the consuls, U. C. 449, that no one should dedicate a temple, &c. without the order of the senate. Several laws were also proposed by the Tribune Serv. Sulpicius, U. C. 665, which were afterwards abrogated by Sylla.—*Leges Sumptuariæ*, sumptuary laws to restrain expense in dress, equipages, entertainments, and the like.—*Lex Titia*, by a tribune, as is supposed, for doubling the number of quæstors. *Cic. pro Murer.* c. 8.—*Lex Trebonia*, by a tribune, U. C. 698, assigning provinces to the consuls for five years.—*Lex Tribunitia*, either a law proposed by a tribune, or a law restoring their power. *Cic. in Rull.* 2, c. 8; *Cic. in Verr.* 1, c. 16; *Liv.* l. 3, c. 56.—*Lex Tullia de ambitu*, by Cicero, when consul. *Cic. in Vat.* c. 15; *Pro Sext.* c. 64, &c.; *Dio.* l. 37.—*Lex Valeria*, by L. Valerius Flaccus, interrex, U. C. 671, creating Sylla Dictator, and ratifying all his acts. *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* c. 43, &c.—*Lex Vatinia*, by the tribune, *de alternis consiliis rejiciendis*, that is, that both the defendant and accuser might at once reject all the *judices*, or jury.—*Lex voconia de hereditatibus mulierum*, by a tribune, U. C. 384, that no one should make a woman his heir, &c. *Cic. in Verr.* 1, c. 42; *Ascon. in Cic.*; *Aul. Gell.* l. 20; *Sigon. de Antiq. Jur. Ital.*; *Manut. de Leg.* apud *Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. 2, &c.

Lex *amissa* (*Law*) or *legem amittere*, to be an outlawed infamous person.—*Lex apostatæ* or *legem apostatare*, to do a thing contrary to law.—*Lex Brehonia*, the Brehon, or Irish Law, which was abolished by King John.—*Lex Bretoni*, the law of the ancient Britons.—*Lex denegatæ*, the proof of a thing which one denies to be done by him, where another affirms it, defeating the assertion of his adversary, and showing it to be against reason and probability.—*Lex judicialis*, the ordeal.—*Lex sacramentalis*, purgation by oath.

—*Lex talionis*, the law of retaliation.—*Lex terræ*, the law and custom of the land, so called in distinction from the Civil Law.—*Lex Wallensica*, the British Law, or Law of Wales.

LE'XIARCHS (*Ant.*) λεξίαρχοι. Athenian officers, whose business it was to fine such as did not attend public assemblies, and to take a scrutiny of those that were present. They also kept a register of all who had attained their full age, &c. They were six in number, and were assisted by thirty inferior officers. [vide *Leucoma*]

LEXICOGRAPHY (*Lit.*) from λεξικὸν, a dictionary, and γράφω, to write; the art of writing dictionaries.

LE'YDEN *Phial* (*Elect.*) vide *Electricity*.

LEYSE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia Superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* small; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Leysera gnaphaloides*, *Asteropeterus*, seu *Aster*.—*Leysera callicornia*, *Callicornia*, &c. natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

LIA'RD (*Com.*) a small French coin, four of which are equal to a sou.

LIA'TRIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. common, oblong.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* sharp.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Liatris præalta*, seu *Eupatoria*, Tall Liatris.—*Liatris glauca*, *Suprago*, seu *Centaureum*, &c.

LIBA'MINA (*Ant.*) a part of the offering in the Roman sacrifices which immediately followed the libation; it consisted of the roughest hairs betwixt the horns of the victim, which the priest plucked off and threw into the fire. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 3, v. 732; *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

LIBANOMA'NCY (*Ant.*) λιβανομαντεια; a sort of divination by means of λιβάνος, frankincense, which was reckoned to afford a good or bad omen, according to the smell which it yielded when it was burnt.

LIBANO'CHRUS (*Min.*) a precious stone, of the colour of frankincense. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

LIBANO'TIS (*Bot.*) λιβανωτὶς, Rosemary; a herb that smells like frankincense, the root of which acted as a purgative and an emetic. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 9, c. 13; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 87; *Plin.* l. 24, c. 12.

LIBANOTIS, *in the Linnean system*, is the name of several species of the Athamanta.

LI'BANUS (*Nat.*) λιβάνος, frankincense.

LIBA'TION (*Ant.*) σπονδὴ, one of the essential parts of the sacrifices among the Greeks and Romans, which consisted in offering up any liquid to the gods, in order to conciliate their favour and protection. At first libations were made of water, honey, milk, oil, &c. but afterwards mostly of wine. *Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.* l. 17, &c.

LI'BEL (*Law*) from *libellus*, a little book; a contumely or reproach published to the defamation of the government, a magistrate, or a private person.

LIBEL is also the original declaration of any action in the civil law; and in the Scotch law it is the subject of complaint, or the ground of the charge on which any action, civil or criminal, takes place.

LIBE'LLA (*Ant.*) a small Roman coin, the tenth part of a sesterce or denier, about three farthings of our money. *Cic. in Verr.* 2, c. 10; *Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 4, c. 36; *Bud. de Ass.* p. 104; *Gronov. de Pecun. Vet.* l. 3, c. 12.

LIBELLA'TICI (*Ecc.*) christians in the primitive times, who, through fear of punishment, made a libel, or declaration, before the magistrate that they were not christians, or, on confession of their faith, consented to pay a fine, that they might not be compelled to sacrifice to idols. *St. Cyprian. de Laps.* p. 244, epist. 31; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 250.

LIBE'LLULA (*Ent.*) Dragon-Fly, a genus of Insects, Order *Neuroptera*.

Generic Character. *Mouth* armed with jaws; *antennæ* very thin; *wings* expanded; *tail* of the male furnished with a forked process.

Species. This tribe of insects is extremely ravenous, and generally seek their food near stagnant lakes; the *larvæ* are six-footed, active inhabitants of the water, and prey with the most rapacious ferocity upon aquatic insects: the *pupa* resembles the larva, except that it has the rudiments of wings.

LIBE'LLUS (*Ant.*) 1. *Libellus delatorius*, an information laid against any one to a magistrate. *Plin.* l. 8, ep. 27; *Tac. Annal.* l. 3, c. 44; *Suet. in Jul.* c. 81; *Pollet. For. Rom.* l. 4, c. 7. 2. *Libellus supplex*, a petition. *Mart.* l. 8, epig. 31. 3. *Libellus famosus*, a defamatory libel, called by Seneca *Libellus contumeliosus*, infamous verses, which by a Roman law were punishable with death. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1, c. 72; *Dio.* l. 56; *August. de Civ. Dei*, l. 2, c. 9; *Arnob.* l. 4. 4. A libel, or declaration, in the sense as it is now used in the civil law. *Ulpian. de Leg. Jul. de Adult.* 5. A bill giving notice when a show of gladiators would be exhibited. *Pollio in Claud.*

LI'BER *Niger* (*Law*) vide *Black Book*.

LIBER (*Bot.*) the inner bark of a plant, the third integument, which is membranaceous, juicy, and flexible; from this is gradually formed the wood, and, according to Linnæus, the corolla is a continuation of it.

LI'BERA *Legatus* (*Ant.*) vide *Legatio*.

LIBERA (*Law*) a livery or delivery of a certain quantity of grass, by way of gratuity, to him who cut it down.—*Libera batella*, a free-boat, or right of fishing.—*Libera chacea habenda*, a judicial writ granted to a man for a chase belonging to his manor. *Reg. Orig.* 36.

LIBERAL *Arts* (*Lit.*) such as are fit for gentlemen and scholars, in distinction from mechanic trades, which are followed by mechanics and workmen.

LIBERA'LIA (*Ant.*) feasts celebrated by the Romans in honour of Bacchus, on the 16th of the Calends of April, otherwise called Bacchanalia. According to Varro they were so called because the priests were *liberi*, i. e. exempt from their functions on that day, which were performed by old women. *Varr. de Lat. Lin.* l. 5, c. 3; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Tertull. Apolog.* c. 42.

LIBERAM *legem amittere* (*Law*) is to be accounted infamous, in opposition to the *liber et legalis homo*.

LIBERA'TA *terra* (*Law*) a certain portion of land. [vide *Librata*]

LI'BERATE (*Law*) a warrant issued out of chancery for payment of a yearly pension granted under the great seal; also to a gaoler for delivery of lands or goods taken upon forfeit of recognisance.

LIBERA'TIO (*Archæol.*) money, meat, drink, clothes, &c. given yearly by the lord to his tenant.

LIBE'RTAS *ecclesiastica* (*Law*) church liberty, or ecclesiastical immunities.

LIBERTA'TE *probanda* (*Law*) a writ for such as were challenged for villeins, and offered to prove themselves free. *F. N. B.* 77.

LIBERTA'TIBUS *allocandis* (*Law*) a writ for a citizen impleaded contrary to his liberty to have his privilege allowed.—*Libertatibus exigendis in itinere*, a writ whereby the King willed the Justices in Eyre to admit of an attorney for the defence of another man's liberty. *Reg. Orig.* c. 19, l. 262; *New Nat. Brev.* 509, &c.

LI'BERTIES (*Law*) or *franchis*, royal privileges, or branches of the king's prerogative subsisting in the hands of a subject.

LI'BERTINES (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics which sprung up in Holland, who maintained that whatever was done by men was done by God; and that to live without any doubt or scruple was to return to a state of innocence.

LIBERTI'NUS (*Ant.*) the son of one who was once a bondsman, but afterwards set free, in distinction from the *Libertus*, who was the freedman himself.

LI'BERTY (*Law*) a privilege by which men enjoy some favour or benefit beyond the ordinary subject.

LIBERTY *to hold pleas*, is to have a court of one's own, and to hold it before a mayor, bailiff, &c.

LIBERTY (*Man.*) a void space left in the middle of a bitt, to give place to the tongue of a horse. The bit was denominated variously, according to the form of this liberty, as, *Scatch-mouth, Cannon-mouth*, &c. [vide *Bitt*]

LIBI'DO (*Med.*) any violent inclination, as to forward the excretions, &c.

LIBITINA'RII (*Ant.*) officers among the Romans who undertook the charge of the funerals. They were so called from Libitina, the goddess of funerals. *Senec. de Benefic.* l. 6, c. 38; *Ulpian quicunque ff. de Instit. Act.; Gyrald. de Var. Sepult.* c. 1; *Meurs. de Fun.* c. 16.

LI'BITUM (*Mus.*) or *ad libitum*, i. e. at your pleasure; a term sometimes used in music-books to direct the performer.

LI'BRA (*Ant.*) 1. A Roman coin, consisting of 12 ounces of silver, worth 3*l.* sterling. 2. A measure of 12 ounces, or a Roman pound.

LIBRA *pensa* (*Archæol.*) a pound of money by the weight, in distinction from a pound *ad numerum*, by tale.

LIBRA (*Com.*) a money of account in Alicant, and other parts of Spain, equal to about 3*s.* 3½*d.* sterling.

LIBRA (*Astron.*) one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, directly opposite to Aries, from which it is five signs distant. It is marked thus ♎, after the manner of a pair of scales, to denote, probably, that when the sun arrives at this part of the Ecliptic the days and nights are equal, as if weighed in a balance; whence the period when the sun enters Libra, which is about the 22d of September, is called the *autumnal Equinox*. Ptolemy reckons 17 stars in this constellation; Tycho 10; Hevelius 20; and Flamstead 21. *Ptolem. Almag.* l. 7, c. 5; *Ricciol. Almag. nov.* l. 6, c. 3.

LIBRA'RIUM (*Ant.*) a chest or place to keep books in a library. *Cic. pro Mil.* c. 12.

LIBRA'RIUS (*Ant.*) a transcriber, registrar, or scrivener. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 16, ep. 21. This office is also mentioned in an inscription, JUCUNDUS DOMITIAE BIBULI LIBRAR. AD MANUM. *Pignor. de Serv.* p. 228; *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thesaur. Antiq. Rom.* tom. 11, p. 828; *Reines. Inscript.* Class 8, 44.

LIBRA'TA *terræ* (*Archæol.*) four oxgangs of land, every oxgang containing thirteen acres; so much as was worth 20*s.* a year.

LIBRA'TION (*Mech.*) a term which signifies generally a balancing, but particularly the swinging motion of a pendulum.

LIBRATION *of the moon* (*Astron.*) an apparent irregularity in her motion, by which she seems to librate or waver about her own axis. This libration is threefold. 1. Her libration in longitude, which is a motion arising from the plane of that meridian of the moon, which is always nearly turned towards us, being directed not to the earth, but towards the other focus of the moon's elliptical orbit, so that to a spectator on the earth she seems to librate to and fro in longitude, or according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. 2. Her libration in latitude, which arises from her axis not being perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but inclined to it: sometimes one of her poles, and sometimes the other, will nod or dip a little towards the earth. 3. The third kind of libration is that by which it happens, that though one part of her is not really obverted to the earth, as in the former libration, yet another is illuminated by the sun. —*Libration of the earth*, that motion whereby the earth is so retained in its orbit that its axis continues constantly parallel to the axis of the world.

LIBRI'LIA (*Ant.*) slings which were used in war for the hurling of stones; so called because *librabantur*, they were swung or poised. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7, c. 81; *Fest. de Verb. Significat.*

LIBU'RNÆ (*Ant.*) or *liburnicæ naves*, light ships with two banks of oars, so called from the Liburni, a piratical people of Dalmatia, who invented them for the purpose of swift sailing.

Hor. Epod. 1, v. 1.

Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium
Amice, propugnacula.

Sil. Ital. l. 13, v. 240.

Quanta est vis agili per cærula summa Liburnæ,
Quæ, pariter quoties revocata ad pectora tonsæ
Percussere fretum, ventis fugit ocyor, et se,
Quam longa est, uno remorum præteriit ictu.

Lucan. l. 3, v. 534.

Ordine contentæ gemino crevisse Liburnæ.

Appian. Illyr. p. 758; *de Bell. Civ.* l. 2, p. 452; *Lucian. Dialog. in* Ἔρωτες; *Veget.* l. 4, c. 37; *Suidas*; *Scheffer. de Mil. Nav.* l. 2, c. 3; *Voss. de Trirem. &c. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. 12, p. 726.

LIBURNUS (*Ant.*) a carriage made after the fashion of a Libyrnian ship, commodious, and fit to be borne on the shoulders of men. *Juv. Sat.* 3, v. 240.

LI'CENCE (*Law*) a power or authority given to a man to do some lawful act, as a licence to carry on any particular trade, to found a church, &c.—*Licence to arise*, is a liberty or space given by the court to a tenant in a real action who is essoined, or excused his absence on account of sickness, to arise, or appear abroad. *Bract.* l. 5; *Flet.* l. 6, c. 10.

LICENCE (*Poet.*) or *poetical licence*, that liberty which poets take of dispensing with the ordinary rules of grammar, which was more frequently exercised among the Greeks than at present.

LICENCE (*Paint.*) the liberty which the artist takes in dispensing with the ordinary rules of perspective.

LICE'NTIA *concordandi* (*Law*) the licence for which the King's silver is paid for passing a fine.—*Licentia surgendi*, licence to arise. [vide *Licence*]—*Licentia transfretandi*, a warrant directed to the keepers of the ports, willing them to let pass quietly beyond the sea such as have obtained the King's licence so to do. *Reg. Orig.* 193.

LICE'NTIATE (*Law*) one who has full licence to practise any art or faculty; a term particularly applied to medicine.

LI'CHANOS (*Anat.*) λιχανὸς, the fore finger. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 10.

LI'CHAS (*Ant.*) λιχὰς, a measure of length equal to the breadth of fourteen fingers.

LI'CHEN (*Med.*) λειχὴν, a sort of leprosy, a tetter, or ringworm. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 16; *Mart.* l. 11, epig. 99; *Plin.* l. 20, c. 1.

LICHEN (*Bot.*) λειχὴν, Liver-Wort; a plant so called because it was reckoned most efficacious in curing the lichen or ringworm. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 53; *Plin.* l. 26, c. 4.

LICHEN, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 5 *Algæ*, Natural Order of *Algæ*.

LICHENA'STRUM (*Bot.*) a species of *Jungermannia*.

LICHENOI'DES (*Bot.*) a species of *Lichen*.

LI'CH-FOWL (*Archæol.*) from the Saxon lice, a dead body; a bird of ill omen, as night ravens, screech owls, &c.

LI'CH-GATE (*Archæol.*) from the Saxon lice, a dead body, a gate belonging to church yards through which the bodies of the dead were carried.

LI'CH-WAKE (*Archæol.*) a custom of watching the dead every night till they are buried.

LI'CNON (*Ant.*) λίκνον, the mystical van of Bacchus, which was carried about at the Bacchanalian festival, whence those who carried it were called λικνοφόροι. *Poll. Onom.* l. 6; segm. 86; *Harpocration; Hesychius.*

LI'CTORS (*Ant.*) officers among the Romans who always attended the chief magistrates when they appeared in public. They were appointed by Romulus, in imitation of the Etruscans, and bore as the ensigns of their office the *Fasces* and *Securis*. Their office consisted of three particulars; namely, 1. *Submotio*, clearing the way for the magistrates. 2. *Animadversio*, or public notice of any offence committed by the people against the dignity of the magistrate, as by omitting to alight from the horse or chariot, to rise up, uncover, and the like. 3. *Præitio*, or walking before the magistrates, which they did singly in a straight line. A dictator was preceded by twenty-four lictors, a consul by twelve, a master of the horse and a prætor by six, and each vestal virgin when she appeared abroad by one. The name of *Lictor* is derived *à ligando*, i. e. from binding, because in the execution of their office they bound the hands and feet of those who were condemned to die or be scourged. *Liv.* l. 1, c. 8. l. 8, c. 33; *Plin. Paneg.* c. 61; *Suet. in Jul.* c. 78; *Varr. apud Aul. Gell.* l. 13, c. 12; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Plut. in Fab.; Dio.* l. 54, &c.

LICUA'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants of the Natural Order of Palms.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-parted. — COR. three-parted.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* simple; *stigmas* two.—PER. *drupe* globose; *seed* a hard nut.

Species. The species is a tree, as the *Licuala spinosa*, seu *Corypha*, native of Macassar.

TO LIE (*Mil.*) is used in some military phrases, as "To *lie*," for to be in quarters, which is said of particular regiments that are in particular places. "To *lie* in ambush," to be posted in such manner as to be able to surprize the enemy. "To *lie* in wait," to take a position unobserved by the enemy, that is favourable for a sudden attack. "To *lie* on their arms," to remain in a state of preparation for immediate action. "To *lie* under cover," to be under the protection of a battery, &c.

TO LIE *along* (*Mar.*) or *lie over*, vide *Along.—To lie to*, or *lie by*, in French *être en panne*, to stop a ship in her course.

LIE (*Her.*) French for stringed.

LIE'GANCY (*Law*) such a duty or fealty as a man could not bear or owe to more than one lord.

LIEGE (*Law*) from the Latin *ligo*, to bind, is sometimes used for a Liege Lord, and sometimes for a Liege Man, &c. —*Liege Lord* is he that acknowledges no superior; who is the chief lord of the fee.—*Liege Man*, he who owes allegiance and homage to the Liege Lord.—*Liege Homage*, the duty and obedience which is paid by the liege man to his Lord.—*Liege People* are the King's subjects, because they owe and are bound to pay allegiance to him. *Stat.* 3 *H.* 6, c. 10; 14 *H.* 3, c. 2.

LI'EN (*Law*) signifies two things; namely,—*Personal Lien*, such as bonds or contracts; or—*Real Lien*, such as a judgment, statute, recognizance, &c. which oblige and affect the land.

LIEN (*Anat.*) the Spleen.

LIE'NTERY (*Med.*) λιεντερία, a kind of diarrhœa, wherein the food passes immediately through the intestines with little or no alteration.

LIE'RWITE (*Law*) a liberty whereby a lord challenged the penalty of one who lay unlawfully with his bondwoman.

LIEU (*Law*) French for an attachment on any property which a person has in his possession, for debt due to him from the owner of the property.—*Lieu conus*, a castle, manor, or other place well known, and generally taken notice of by those who dwell about it.

LIEUTE'NANCY (*Mil.*) a select company of officers of the trainbands of the city and artillery company.

LIEUTE'NANT (*Law*) in French *Lieutenant*, from the Latin *locum tenens*, i. e. one holding or taking the place of another; the King's deputy, or he that exercises the King's authority and represents his person, as the Lieutenant of Ireland. So likewise the—Lieutenant of the Tower, who is under the Constable; Lord Lieutenant of a county, &c.

LIEUTENANT (*Mil.*) the next in command in every rank or degree, as the—*Lieutenant-General*, the commander next to the general.—*Lieutenant-Colonel*, the next in post to the colonel, who commands.—*Lieutenant of Horse* or *Foot* is next to the captain, and commands in his absence.—*Lieutenant of the Ordnance*, an officer whose duty it is to receive orders from the master, and to see them duly executed.

LIEUTENANT (*Mar.*) the officer next in rank to the captain, of which there are several in a large vessel, who take precedence according to the date of their commission, and are named first, second, third lieutenants, &c.

LIFE-ANNU'ITIES (*Com.*) such periodical payments as depend on the life of another.

LIFE-BOAT (*Mar.*) a boat of modern invention, so constructed as to withstand the fury of a tempestuous sea off the coast. It is so called because its use is to preserve the lives of those who are shipwrecked near land.

LIFE-ESTA'TES (*Law*) are freehold estates not of inheritance.

LI'FE-GUARDS (*Mil.*) the body-guard of a king or prince.

LI'FE-RENT (*Law*) a rent which a man receives for the term of his life, or for the sustentation of life.

LIFT (*Mech.*) a sort of stile which may be opened like a gate.

LI'FTING *a ship* (*Mar.*) the setting her up in dock for repair, or resting her keel on wooden blocks.

LI'FTING-PIECES (*Mech.*) parts of a clock which lift up and unlock the stops called *detents*.

LIFTS (*Mar.*) ropes belonging to the yard-arms of all the yards, the use of which is to make the yard-arms hang higher or lower.

LI'GAMENTS (*Anat.*) *ligamenta*, elastic and strong membranes, connecting the extremities of the moveable bones. As to their substance they are between a cartilage and a membrane, being harder than a membrane, and softer than a cartilage. They are divided generally into *capsular* ligaments, which surround joints like a bag, and *connecting* ligaments. The use of the capsular ligaments is to connect the extremities of the moveable bones, and prevent the efflux of synovia. The external and internal connecting ligaments strengthen the union of the extremities of the moveable bones. Some of the ligaments are distinguished by particular names, as—*Ligamentum annulare*, a strong ligament on each ankle and each wrist.—*Ligamentum arteriosum*, the *ductus arteriosus* of the fœtus, which becomes a ligament after the birth.—*Ligamentum ciliare*, the ligament of the eye-lid.—*Ligamentum coli dextrum*, and *ligamentum coli sinistrum*, a name for two small transverse folds of the mesentery and the mesocolon.—*Ligamentum denticulatum*, a small ligament supporting the spinal marrow.—*Ligamentum interosseum*, the ligament uniting the radius and ulna of the arm.—*Ligamentum latum*, the broad ligament of the liver, and that of the uterus.—*Ligamentum colli vel nuchæ*, a strong ligament of the neck.—*Ligamentum ovarii*, the thick round portion of the broad ligament of the uterus by which the ovarium is connected with the uterus.—*Ligamentum Poupartii*, a ligament extending from the anterior

and superior spinous process of the *Ilium* to the crista of the *Os Galli*.—*Ligamentum rotundum*, the round ligament of the uterus.

LIGAME'NTUM (*Anat.*) vide *Ligaments*.

LIGA'TION (*Gram.*) a grammatical figure, the same as the *Zeugma* in Greek.

LI'GATURE (*Surg.*) the binding of any part of the body with a ribband, fillet, &c.

LI'GATURES (*Math.*) compendious notes, or characters by which are represented the sums, differences, or rectangles of several quantities.

LIGATURES (*Gram.*) characters in the Greek, which are made to express two or more letters together, and are more commonly called abbreviations. [vide *Abbreviation*]

LIGATURES (*Print.*) two or more letters cast in one piece, as *ff*, *ffi*, &c.

LI'GEANCE (*Law*) vide *Liege*.

LIGHT (*Nat.*) that principle by which objects are made perceptible to our sense of seeing, or the sensation occasioned in the mind by the view of luminous objects.—*Homogeneal Light* is that whose rays are equally refrangible, called similar or uniform light.—*Heterogeneal Light* is that whose rays are unequally refrangible.—*Secondary Light*, a certain action of the luminous body on the medium between that and the eye, by means whereof one is supposed to act on the other.

LIGHT (*Archit.*) vide *Lights*.

LIGHT (*Paint.*) that part of a piece which is illumined, or lies open to the luminary, by which the piece is supposed to be enlightened.

LIGHT *of Time* (*Astrol.*) the sun in the day, and the moon in the night. Light, as an epithet, is also applied to a planet which moves nimbly in comparison with one that moves more slowly.

LIGHT (*Man.*) an epithet for a horse that is swift in his paces, or that is well made.—*Light bellied*, an epithet for a horse that has flat, narrow, and contracted sides.—*Light upon the hand*, is said of a horse that has a good mouth, and does not rest too heavily on the bit.

LIGHT (*Mil.*) an epithet for soldiers that are lightly armed.—*Light Horse*, mounted soldiers that are lightly armed and accoutred for active service.—*Light Infantry*, a body of active men selected from a battalion for particular service.—*Light Troops*, a term which includes both infantry and cavalry.

LI'GHTER (*Mar.*) a large vessel to carry goods in by water.

LI'GHTERAGE (*Com.*) money paid for carrying goods in a lighter to and from a ship.

LI'GHTERMAN (*Mar.*) the man who conducts a lighter.

LIGHTFOO'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from John Lightfoot, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 2 *Dioecia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* none; *stigmas* sessile.—PER. *berry* ovate; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Lightfootia serrata, theæformis et integrifolia*.

LI'GHTHOUSE (*Mar.*) a tower or lofty building erected on a headland, and provided with a light which may be seen at a great distance out at sea.

LI'GHTNING (*Nat.*) an electrical explosion, accompanied with a bright flame.

LIGHTNING, *Artificial* (*Mech.*) an imitation of lightning by gunpowder, *aurum fulminans*, phosphorus, &c.

LIGHTROO'M (*Mar.*) a small apartment in a vessel, having double glass windows near the magazine.

LIGHT *Infantry* (*Mil.*) vide *Light*.

LIGHTS (*Archit.*) the apertures in a house, as doors, windows, &c. which serve as passages for the light.

LIGNA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) the right of cutting wood for fuel; also a tribute due for the same.

LIGNA'TION (*Archæol.*) a hewing or purveying of wood.

LI'GNO *Brasiliano simile* (*Bot.*) the *Cæsalpinia sappan* of Linnæus.

LI'GNUM (*Bot.*) the wood or woody part of a tree, which is the inner bark of the preceding year, deprived of its juice, and hardened into a compact mass.

LIGNUM is also the name of different sorts of wood, as—*Lignum campechianum*, the *Hamatoxylum campechianum* of Linnæus.—*Lignum colubrinum*, the *Strychnos colubrina*.—*Lignum corneum*, the *Garcinia cornea*.—*Lignum læve*, the *Glabraria tersa*.—*Lignum moluccense*, a species of Croton.—*Lignum sappan*, the *Cæsalpinia sappan*.—*Lignum scholare*, the *Echites scholaris*.—*Lignum vitæ*, the *Guaiacum sanctum* of Linnæus.

LIGS (*Vet.*) vide *Giggs*.

LI'GTA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Alstroemeria*.

LI'GULA (*Archæol.*) an exemplification or copy of a court roll.

LIGULA (*Bot.*) the Strap, an appendage to the leaf in some grasses.

LIGULA (*Ent.*) a genus of worms, Order *Intestina*, which infest the intestines of fish.

LIGULA'TUS (*Bot.*) *ligulate*, or strap-shaped; an epithet for a flower; *flos ligulatus*, or *corolla ligulata*, a species of compound flower, in which the florets have their corollets flat.

LIGU'STICUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. universal.—COR. universal.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two; *stigmas* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* two, oblong.

Species. The species are perennials and biennials. The following are perennials, namely, the—*Ligusticum levisticum*, *Angelica*, seu *Levisticum*, Common Lovage.—*Ligusticum cornubiense*, seu *Saxifraga*, Cornish Lovage. The following are biennials; namely, the—*Ligusticum peregrinum*, Parsley-leaved Lovage.—*Ligusticum balearicum*.

LIGUSTICUM is also a species of *Ægopodium*.

LIGUSTROI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Volkameria aculeata* of Linnæus.

LIGU'STRUM (*Bot.*) a shrub, which is commonly supposed to answer to the κύπρον of the Greeks. It is celebrated by the poets for its whiteness.

Virg. Ecl. 2, v. 18.

Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.

Mart. ad Procellum.

Quædam me cupit, invide Procelle,
Tota candidior puella cygno
Argento, nive, libo, ligustro.

Plin. l. 25, c. 10.

LIGUSTRUM *Privet, in the Linnean system*, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* short; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *berry* globose; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Ligustrum vulgare*, seu *Phillyrea*, Common Privet.—*Ligustrum japonicum*, Broad-leaved Privet. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LIKE (*Geom.*) vide *Similar*.

LIKE (*Algeb.*) an epithet for quantities and signs.—*Like Quantities*, are such as are expressed by the same powers of the same letters, as $4a$, $5a$, $3a^2$, and $12a^2$, &c.—*Like*

Signs are the same signs, either positive or negative, as $+2a+3b+4c$, &c.; or $-2a^2c-3ax^2$, &c.

LI'LAC (*Bot.*) a beautiful sweet flowering shrub, the *Syringa* of Linnæus.

LI'LIA (*Bot.*) the third nation or tribe of vegetables into which Linnæus had divided the vegetable kingdom.

LILIA'CEÆ (*Bot.*) Liliaceous, or Lily-like plants; the name of one of Tournefort's classes.

LILIA'CEOUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for plants that are like lilies.

LILIA'GO (*Bot.*) a kind of plant, the *Anthericum liliago* of Linnæus.

LILIA'STRUM (*Bot.*) a kind of plant, the *Anthericum liliastrum* of Linnæus.

LI'LIO *asphodelus* (*Bot.*) the *Crinum americanum* of Linnæus.—*Lilio hyacinthus*, the *Scilla lilio hyacinthus*.—*Lilio narcissus*, the *Amaryllis lutea*.

LI'LITH (*Myth.*) an imaginary dæmon among the Jews.

LI'LIUM (*Bot.*) Lily, in the Greek λείριον and κρίνον, is reckoned by Pliny the noblest flower next to the rose; and according to Dioscorides was a royal flower, and used in garlands. It is celebrated by the poets for its short lived beauty.

Theocrit. Idyl. 23.

Λευκὸν τὸ κρίνον ἐσσί, μαφαίνεται ἀνίκα πίπτει.

Horat. Carm. l. 1, od. 36.

Neu desint epulis rosæ
Neu vivax apium, neu breve lilium.

Virg. Eclog. 10, v. 25.

Florentes ferulas, et grandia lilia quassans.

Nicander apud Athenæum, l. 15.

Ἄ κρίνα, λείρια δ' ἄλλοι ἐπιφθέγγονται ἀοιδῶν
Οἱ δὲ ἀμβροσίην, πολέες δέ γε χαρμὸν Ἀφροδίτης.

Propert. l. 3.

Lilia non dominâ sunt magis alba meâ.

Varro derives the name *Lilium* from the Greek λείριον. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 6, c. 6; *Varro. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 126; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 5; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 17, c. 19; *Hesychius*, &c.

LILIUM, *in the Linnean System*, a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* cylindric; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Lilium candidum*, seu *Sultan*, Common White Lily.—*Lilium bulbiferum*, Bulb-bearing, or Orange Lily.—*Lilium pomponium*, seu *Martagon*, Pompian Lily.—*Lilium chalcedonicum*, seu *Hemerocallis*, Scarlet Martagon Lily.—*Lilium superbum*, Great Yellow Martagon Lily. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*: *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

LILIUM is also the name of several species, as the—*Amaryllis equestris* of Linnæus.—*Lilium convallium*, the *Convallaria*.—*Lilium persicum*, the *Fritillaria persica*.—*Lilium superbum*, the *Gloriosa superba*.

LI'LY (*Bot.*) the *Lilium*, and also a species of *Agapanthus* of Linnæus.—Day-Lily, a species of the *Hemerocallis*.—Guernsey-Lily, the *Amaryllis farniensis* of Linnæus.—May-Lily, a species of the *Convallaria*.—Lily of the Valley a species of the *Convallaria*.—Persian Lily, the *Fritillaria persica*.—Water-Lily, a species of *Nymphæa*.—Thorn-Lily, the *Catesbæa spinosa*.

LI'MA (*Bot.*) a plant, the *Cynosurus lima* of Linnæus.

LI'MAIL (*Metal.*) filings of any metal.

LIMA'TUM *Martis* (*Chem.*) the filings of steel.

LI'MATURE (*Met.*) the powder or dust which comes from filing.

LI'MAX (*Ent.*) the Slug or Snail, a genus of worms, Order *Mollusca*, having an oblong body and four feelers, with an eye at the tip of each.

LIMB (*Astron.*) the utmost edge or border of the body, or disk of the sun or moon, when either is in an eclipse.

LIMB (*Math.*) the utmost edge or border of a mathematical instrument, as of an astrolabe, &c.; also the circumference of the original circle in any projection of a sphere on a plane.

LIMB (*Bot.*) vide *Limbus*.

LI'MBECK (*Chem.*) or alembic, a distilling vessel.

LI'MBER *Holes* (*Mar*) or *Limbers*, square holes cut through the lower part of the floor timbers, as a channel for the waters.—*Limber Boards*, pieces of plank which form a part of the lining of the ship's floor immediately above the limbers, which are occasionally removed to clear the limbers of any filth.—*Limber-Kentledge*, pigs of iron or lead, cast so as to fit in the limbers.—*Limber-Rope*, a rope which is kept to draw through the limbers in order to clear them.

LI'MBERS (*Gunn.*) a kind of two wheeled carriage, to which the carriage of a cannon is joined on the march.

LIMBUS (*Bot.*) the limb, border, or upper dilated part of a monopetalous corolla.

LIMBUS *patrum* (*Theol.*) Limbo, a place where, according to the Roman Catholics, the deceased patriarchs resided till the coming of our Saviour; also a place for such as die without baptism.

LIME (*Bot.*) a kind of tree bearing sweet flowers, the *Citrus acris* of Linnæus.

LIME (*Min.*) *Calx*, a sort of earth which exists in almost every substance, but is found purest in limestone, marbles, and chalk. It is procured by a well known process with heat, called the *burning of lime*. [vide *Calx*]

LIME (*Chem.*) is in solid white masses, easily reducible to powder, of a hot burning taste, that tinges vegetables, first blue, and afterwards yellow. Its specific gravity is 2·3. By combining with chlorine gas it forms the *Chloride of Lime*; and by its combination with acids, it forms different salts, as the *Sulphate of Lime*, which is better known by the name of gypsum, or plaster of Paris; and the *Fluate of Lime*, which is otherwise called *Derbyshire Spar*.

LI'MENARCH (*Ant.*) λιμενάρχης, from λιμὴν, a port or harbour; and ἀρχὴ, government; a warden of a sea-port.

LI'MER (*Sport.*) the name of a large dog used in hunting wild boars.

LIMES (*Bot.*) a fruit like a small lemon, the juice of which is a very strong acid.

LI'MESTONE (*Min.*) the *Marmor vulgatum*, or Common Marble, from which lime is prepared.

LI'MEUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 7 *Heptandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* seven; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* globose; *styles* two; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. none; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are the—*Limeum africanum*, African Limeum.—*Limeum incanum*, Hoary Limeum, &c.

LI'MIT (*Math.*) a determinate quantity to which a variable one continually approaches, and may come nearer to it than by any given difference, but cannot go beyond it.—*Limits of the Roots of Equation*, that part of the science of Algebra, by means of which the solution of Equations is much facilitated, particularly in cases where one can proceed by equations only.

LIMIT *of a Planet* (*Astron.*) its greatest heliocentric latitude.

LIMITA'TION *of Actions* (*Law*) a certain time assigned by

statute within which an action must be brought, called in Scotland *Prescription.—Limitation of estate*, the modification or settlement of an estate, determining how long it shall continue. It is called by Littleton a *condition in law;* and is generally made by such words as *durante vita, quamdiu, dum*, &c.—*Limitation* is also taken for the compass and time of an estate. *Lit.* § 380; *Co. Lit.* 3. 13.

LIMITED *problem* (*Geom.*) a problem which has but one solution, or which can be solved but one way.

LI'MITOUS (*Ecc.*) a friar who had a licence to beg, &c.

LI'MMER (*Vet.*) a mongrel dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff.

LIMNANTHE'MIUM (*Bot.*) the *Menyanthes nymphoides* of Linnæus.

LI'MNER (*Paint.*) one who paints in water colours and takes profiles.

LI'MNIA (*Bot.*) the *Claytonia sibirica* of Linnæus.

LI'MNOPEUCE (*Bot.*) the *Hippuris vulgaris* of Linnæus.

LI'MO (*Bot.*) a species of the *Citrus*.

LIMOCI'NCTI (*Ant.*) Roman priests who officiated at the public sacrifices, and were dressed in a long garment called the Limus, which went down to the feet. *Hygin. de Limit. Constit.; Aul. Gell.* l. 12, c. 2; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

LIMODO'RUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 20 *Gynandria*, Order 2 *Diandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathes* vague.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* oblong.—PIST. *germ* columnar; *style* filiform; *stigma* funnel-form.—PER. *capsule* columnar; *seeds* numerous, like saw dust.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Limodorum altum, Satyricum*, seu *Helleborine*, Tall Limodorum.—*Limodorum striatum*, seu *Epidendrum.—Limodorum falcatum*, seu *Orchis*.

LIMODORUM is also the *Orchis abortiva* of Linnæus.

LI'MON (*Bot.*) a tree, the *Citrus limon* of Linnæus.

LIMO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* six to ten; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* cylindric; *stigma* flat.—PER. *berry* ovate; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Limonia monophylla*, seu *Limonia*, Simple-leaved Limonia.—*Limonia trifoliata*, Three-leaved Limonia.—*Limonia acidissima*, seu *Schinus*.

LIMONIA'STRUM (*Bot.*) a species of *Statice*.

LIMO'NIUM (*Bot.*) the *Sarracenia purpurea* of Linnæus.

LIMOSE'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* simple; *stigmas* globose.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* oval.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Limosella aquatica, Plantago spergula*, seu *Alsine*, Common Mudwort, or Bastard Plantain, &c.

LI'MPET (*Ent.*) a testaceous animal, the *Patella* of Linnæus, the shell of which is subconic, and the animal a slug. It is commonly found adhering to oysters.

LIMO'SUM *Saxum* (*Min.*) the mudstone, so called because it is soon dissolved in dirt.

LINAGRO'STIS (*Bot.*) several species of the *Eriophorum* of Linnæus.

LI'NAMENT (*Surg.*) a tent made of lint, or linen, which is used for wounds.

LINA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Antirrhinum cirrhosum* of Linnæus.

LINA'RIÆ AFFINIS (*Bot.*) the *Senecio linifolius* of Linnæus.

LINA'RIUM (*Archæol.*) a flax-plat where flax is sown.

LI'NCH-PIN (*Mech.*) an iron pin which keeps on the wheel to the axle-tree of any sort of carriage.

LINCO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* inferior.—COR. *petals* five; *anthers* obtuse.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two; *stigmas* simple.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the—*Linconia alopecuroidia*, seu *Coridis*, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

LI'NCTUS (*Med.*) a soft kind of medicine which is taken by sucking or licking it in gradually.

LI'NDEN-TREE (*Bot.*) the lime-tree; a tree bearing sweet flowers.

LINDE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* minute.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* upright; *stigmas* two.—PER. *capsules* two; *seeds* none.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Lindera umbella*, seu *Kuro nosji*, a native of Japan.

LINDE'RNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* emarginated.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Lindernia pyxidaria, Capraria, Gratiola*, seu *Ruellia.—Lindernia dianthera*, seu *Erinus*, &c.

LINE (*Geom.*) a quantity extended in length only. It is sometimes considered as generated by the flux, or motion of a point; and sometimes as the limit and termination of a superficies, without, however, forming any part of the superficies itself. Lines are generally distinguished into right and curve lines.—*Right lines*, considered with regard to their position, are *perpendicular, oblique*, or *parallel*. [vide *Geometry*]—*Curve lines*, or *curves*, are distinguished into geometrical and mechanical. [vide *Curve*]—*Line of measures*, that line in which falls the diameter of any circle that is to be projected.—*Line of numbers*, a line usually placed on carpenters' and other rules, which, running parallel with them, shows the logarithms; it is also called *Gunter's line*, because he was the inventor of it.—*Line*, also a French measure of length, being the 12th part of an inch, or the 144th part of a foot.

LINE *of the Apsides* (*Astron.*) or *of the Apses*, the line joining the two apses, or the longer axis of a planet.—*Fiducial line*, the index line, or edge of the ruler, which passes through the middle of an astrolabe, or other instrument, on which the sights are fitted, and the divisions marked.—*Horizontal line*, a line parallel to the horizon.—*Line of the nodes*, that which joins the nodes of the orbit of a planet, being the common section of the plane of the orbit with the plane of the ecliptic.

LINE, *horizontal* (*Dial.*) the common section of the horizon and the dial plate.—*Horary*, or *hour lines*, the common intersections of the hour circles of the sphere with the plane of the dial.—*Equinoctial line*, the common intersection of the equinoctial and the plane of the dial.—*Substilar line*, that line on which the style of the dial is erected.

LINE *of direction* (*Mech.*) vide *Direction*.

LINE (*Fort.*) that which is drawn on the ground of the field from one point to another. This may be either a trench with a parapet, or a row of gabions, &c. to cover the men from the fire, &c. *Lines* are most commonly made to shut up an avenue, or entrance, to some place, and are distinguished into *lines of approach, of defence, of communication, contravallation*, &c. [vide *Fortification*]

LINE, *lateral* (*Ich.*) the line which, from the head to the tail,

is in the middle of the sides of most fishes. [vide *Ichthyology*]

LINE *of distance* (*Per.*) vide *Distance.*—*Geometrical line*, a right line drawn in any manner on the geometrical plane. —*Ground*, or *fundamental line*, is the common intersection of the geometrical plane, and the plane of the picture. —*Line of the front*, any line parallel to the ground line.—*Horizontal line*, the common section of the horizontal plane, and that of the representation, or draught. —*Vertical line*, the section of the vertical and draft planes. —*Visual line*, the line, or ray, conceived to pass from the object to the eye.—*Objective line*, any line drawn on the geometrical plane, whose representation is sought for in the draught, or picture.

LINE (*Mil.*) is used, in different senses, in application to the army; as, 1. The regular troops, in distinction from other establishments of a military nature. All numbered and marching regiments are called the *line*, in distinction from the militia, volunteers, fencibles, yeomanry, marines, &c. The Guards, however, form an exception to this rule, not being reckoned of the line. 2. *Line*, or *line of battle*, the disposition of an army. European armies are commonly drawn up in three lines, which were formerly distinguished by the names of the *van*, or *advance guards*, the *main body*, and the *rear guard*. The term is applied, in this sense, in many phrases; as "The *line* is well-dressed," when no part is out of the straight alignement. "To form the *line*," to arrange the men in the order of battle. "To break the *line*," to change the direction from that of a straight line, in order to obtain a cross fire; also to destroy the enemy's order of battle, and to put them into confusion. "The line turns out," when the men are drawn out in a line.—*Lines of support*, the lines of attack which are formed to support one another.—*Lines of march*, signify either the tactical succession of the component parts of an army that is put in motion, or the bodies of armed men. *Line of march* signifies also any distance of ground over which armed bodies move in regular succession.—*Line of operation*, that line which corresponds with the line of communication, and proceeds from the base point.—*Retiring line*, a body of armed men that has advanced against an opposing enemy in order of battle, withdrawing itself with regularity from the immediate scene of action. —*Line-firings* are executed separately and independently by each battalion.—*Line of demarcation*, a line which is drawn by the consent of the parties to ascertain the limits of certain lands and territories belonging to different powers.

LINE (*Mar.*) is used in different senses and applications at sea, denoting, 1. The arrangement, or order, in which a fleet of ships of war are disposed to engage an enemy; whence the phrase, "A ship of the *line*," signifying a ship that is large enough to be drawn up in the line, and to have place in the engagement. 2. A general name for the small ropes used in a ship formed of two or more strands of fine thread; as the *deep-sea line*, a long line marked at every five fathoms with small strands of line, knotted; it is used with the deep-sea lead; *white line*, that which has not been tarred, in distinction from the tarred line, &c.

LINE (*Geog.*) another name for the Equator, or Equinoctial Line.

LINE (*Fen.*) that direction opposite to the adversary, wherein the shoulder, right-arm, and sword, should always be found.

TO LINE (*Fort.*) to surround and strengthen a work with a good wall, or turf, &c.

TO LINE (*Mil.*) to form in a line, or place along any line; thus, "To *line* men," to dress any given body of men, so that they shall all collectively form an even line. "To *line* hedges, a coast," &c. to plant troops along hedges, coasts, &c.

TO LINE (*Mason.*) to case a wall with stone, &c.

LINE *of Incidence* (*Opt.*) vide *Incidence.*

LINE *of gravitation of a heavy body* (*Phy.*) a line supposed to be drawn through its centre of gravity, and by which it tends downwards.

LINEA *alba* (*Anat.*) a concourse of the tendons of the oblique muscles of the abdomen.

LI'NEAL *Consanguinity* (*Law*) that which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other.—*Lineal descent*, the descent of estates from ancestor to heir, i. e. from one to another in a direct line. —*Linneal warranty* is where the heir derives, or may by possibility derive, his title to land warranted, either from or through the ancestor who makes the warranty.

LI'NEAR *Numbers* (*Math.*) such as have relation to length only.—*Linear Problem*, such a one as can be solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines.

LINEA'RIS (*Bot.*) linear, an epithet for a leaf; *folium lineare*, a leaf of the same breadth throughout, as in Grasses, Rosemary, &c. It is applied, in the same sense, to the petiole, involucre, perianth, petals, spike, &c.

LINEA'TUS (*Bot.*) lineate, an epithet for a leaf; *folium lineatum*, a leaf, the surface of which is slightly marked longitudinally with depressed parellel lines.

LING (*Ich.*) a sort of cod-fish, the *Gadus molva* of Linnæus, which inhabits the northern seas, and takes its name from its great length. The ling deposits its spawn in June, and is in perfection from February to May. While it is in season, its liver is white; but, as soon as it goes out of season, the liver becomes as red as that of a bullock. This fish is salted in great quantities, both for exportation and home consumption.

LI'NGEL (*Mech.*) a little tongue, or thong of leather.

LI'NGOT (*Chem.*) or *linget*, an iron mould of several shapes, in which melted metals are usually poured; also a small mass of metal.

LI'NGOUM (*Bot.*) the *Pterocarpus draco* of Linnæus.

LI'NGUA (*Anat.*) the Tongue. [vide *Tongue*]

LINGUA (*Bot.*) several species of the *Ranunculus.*—*Lingua cervina*, the *Acrostichum latifolium* of Linnæus.—*Lingua passerina*, the *Stellera passerina.*

LINGUA'LIS (*Anat.*) the name of a muscle which is said to pass from the root of the *os Hyoides*, to the top of the tongue.

LINGUA'TULA (*Ent.*) a sort of worms, Class *Vermes*, and Order *Intestina*, in the Linnean system, which have a depressed body, and a mouth placed before.

LINGUIFO'RMIS (*Bot.*) tongue-shaped; an epithet for a leaf; *folium linguiforme*, seu *lingulatum*, a leaf that is linear, fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border, as in *Mesembryanthemum*, *Aloe*, &c.

LI'NIMENT (*Med.*) an external medicine of a middle consistence, between an oil and an ointment.

LI'NING (*Mech.*) the act of marking the length, breadth, or depth of any piece of timber, according to instruction and design, by a cord rubbed with red or white chalk.

LINK (*Mech.*) a torch made of pitch.

LINK (*Mil.*) the rein, or thong, with which the cavalry link their horses together, that they may not disperse.

LI'NKIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Tremella.*

LINNÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, called after Linnæus, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* compressed.—PIST. *germ* roundish, inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* globose.—PER. *berry* juiceless; *seeds* two.

Species. The single species, the *Linnæa borealis*, seu *Valerianella*, *Campanula*, seu *Nummularia*, &c. the Two-Flowered Linnæa, is a perennial.

LINNÆ'AN *System* (*Nat.*) the mode of classification which Linnæus has framed for distinguishing plants, animals, and minerals, from each other by their external characters.

LI'NNET (*Orn.*) a bird of the finch kind, the *Fringilla linota*, which is mostly of a brown colour 5½ inches long, feeds principally on hemp seeds, sings well, and lays five eggs, rather white with chesnut spots.

LINOCA'RPUM (*Bot.*) another name for the *Linum*.

LINOCIE'RA (*Bot.*) a name given by Home to a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

LINOPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) a species of *Thesium*.

LINO'SYRIS (*Bot.*) the *Chrysocoma linosyris* of Linnæus.

LI'NSEED (*Bot.*) the seed of the flax plant, which is much used in medicine, being mucilaginous and oily, lubricating and emollient.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY (*Com.*) cloth made of linen and woollen mixed together.

LI'NSTOCK (*Gunn.*) a short staff of wood, with a match at the end of it, used in firing off of cannons.

LINT (*Surg.*) the soft substance of linen scraped very fine for the purpose of application to wounds.

LI'NTEL (*Archit.*) the upper part of a door, or window frame.

LI'NUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 5 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved. — COR. funnel-form.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* five; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsules* globose; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Linum perenne*, Perennial Flax. — *Linum viscosum*, Clammy Flax.—*Linum angustifolium*, Narrow-leaved Flax, &c. But the *Linum usitatissimum*, Common Flax.—*Linum gallicum*, Yellow Flax, &c. are annuals. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LINUM is also the name for a species of the *Gypsophila*.

LI'ON (*Ant.*) vide *Leo*.

LION (*Zool.*) the *Felis Leo* of Linnæus, so classed from its resemblance to the cat tribe; it is an inhabitant of Africa and India, preys on all sorts of large quadrupeds, and, when pressed by hunger, on man. Its strength is so great that a single stroke of his paw is sufficient to break the back of a horse, and one sweep of his tail will throw a strong man to the ground. When the lion comes up to his prey, he always knocks it down dead, and seldom bites it until it is killed.

LION (*Her.*) this animal, being accounted the king of beasts, has been chosen more frequently as a bearing in coat armour than any other common charge, and admits, therefore, of almost all the forms of blazon by which animals are described. [vide *Heraldry*]—*Lion King at Arms.* [vide *Lyon.*]

LI'ONCEL (*Her.*) a small lion, the name by which lions are said to be blazoned when there are more than one in an escutcheon.

LIP (*Anat.*) vide *Anatomy*.

LIP (*Bot.*) vide *Labium*.

LIPA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* simple; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* sessile; *stigma* simple.—PER. *legume* ovate; *seeds* few.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Liparia sphœrica*, seu *Genista*, Globe-flowered Liparia.—*Liparia umbellata*, seu *Borbonia*, Umbelled Liparia, &c.

LI'PARIS (*Ich.*) λιπαρίς, a kind of fish, so called from its consisting principally of λιπὸς, fat.

LIPA'ROCELE (*Med.*) from λιπὸς, fat, and κήλη, a rupture; a sort of sarcocele which arises from excess of λιπὸς, fat.

LIPODE'RMUS (*Med.*) λιποδέρμως, a disease in the prepuce, which prevents it from being drawn back; also a name for one who has lost the prepuce.

LIPO'MA (*Med.*) from λιπὸς, fat; a solitary soft indolent tumour which arises from excess of the adeps in the cellular membrane.

LI'PPIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one. — STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* oblique.—PER. none; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Lippia ovata*, *Dalea*, seu *Selago*.—*Lippia cymosa*, seu *Spiræa*, &c.

LI'PPIE (*Com.*) a corn measure in Scotland, equal to the fourth of a peck.

LIPPITUDE (*Med.*) bleareyedness, or the watery state of the eye, when, from its margin, a clear humour continually exudes.

LI'PTOTES (*Rhet.*) λιπτότης, from λείπω, to be deficient; a fault of speech wherein the force of the words is not answerable to the magnitude of the subject.

LIPY'RIA (*Med.*) λιπυρία; a continual fever, wherein the outward parts are cool, while the inward parts burn.

LIQUA'MEN (*Chem.*) any thing capable of being melted, particularly unctous substances.

LIQUE'SCENCE (*Chem.*) the aptness in certain things to melt, or grow liquid.

LIQUID (*Chem. &c.*) vide *Liquids*.

LIQUIDA'MBAR (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 7 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* two; *stigmas* recurved.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are trees, as the — *Liquidambar styraciflua*, seu *Styrax*, Maple-leaved Liquidambar, or Sweet Gum.—*Liquidambar imberbe*, Oriental Liquidambar, &c. *Bauh. Pin.; Raii Hist.*

TO LIQUIDATE (*Com.*) to adjust, or balance, an account in the public funds.

LIQUIDA'TION (*Com.*) the adjustment and balancing of accounts.

LI'QUIDS (*Chem.*) a class of fluids which are not sensibly elastic, nor diminish in bulk, when pressed upon, in distinction from airs, or gases, which are elastic fluids.

LIQUIDS (*Gram.*) the five letters, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, so called from their soft and melting sound.

LI'QUOR (*Med.*) a name for different solutions medicinally employed; as *liquor Ammoniæ*, a solution of Ammonia; *Liquor Calcis*, lime-water, or a solution of lime in water, &c.

LI'QUORICE (*Bot.*) the *Glycyrrhiza glabra* of Linnæus.—Liquorice Vetch, the *Astragalus glycyphyllus* of Linnæus. *Bauh. Hist.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.*—Wild Liquorice, the *Abrus precatorius* of Linnæus.

LI'RA (*Com.*) a small money of account in Italy, reckoned at something more than eight-pence sterling.

LI'RICONFANCY (*Bot.*) a species of the *Convallaria*.

LIRIODE'NDRON (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 7 *Polygynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved. — COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germs* numerous; *style* none; *stigma* globose.—PER. none; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Liriodendron tulipifera*, Common Tulip-Tree. — *Liriodendron letifera*, seu *Sampaca*, &c.

LI'RIUM (*Bot.*) a species of the *Lilium*.

LIS (*Com.*) a long measure in China equal to about 180 fathoms.

LISIA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* headed.—PER. oblong; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Lisianthus longifolius*, seu *Rapunculus*.—*Lisianthus sempervirens, Bignonia, Gelseminum*, seu *Syringa*, &c. *Raii Hist.*

LI'SPOUND (*Com.*) a weight at Hamburgh equal to fifteen pounds avoirdupois.

LIST (*Law*) or *Civil List*, the whole of the king's revenue in his own distinct capacity.

LIST (*Mil.*) a roll or catalogue, as the annual and monthly *army list*, &c.

LIST (*Mar.*) an inclination to one side, as, "The ship has a *list* to starboard," i. e. is depressed lower in the water on that side.

LIST (*Archit.*) vide *Listel*.

LIST (*Mech.*) a border or edge of cloth.

LI'STEL (*Archit.*) a small band, or square moulding, serving to crown or accompany larger mouldings, or sometimes to separate the flutings of columns.

LISTS (*Archæol.*) a place inclosed in with rails for tournaments, races, wrestlings, and other exercises.

LI'TA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* five.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* headed.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are, the—*Lita rosea, cœrulea*, seu *Voyria*, natives of Guiana.

LI'TANY (*Ecc.*) from the Greek λιτανεία, a supplication; a name for supplications and public prayers used by the Romish church in processions, and on feast days, for the invocation of God and the saints. It is also applied to the general supplication or prayer which is said or sung in churches, and forms one of the principal parts of the service in the Book of Common Prayer.

LI'TERA *salutaris* (*Ant.*) a name given to the letter A, because it denoted the acquittal of any one who had been accused. [vide *A*]

LITERA (*Archæol.*) a litter, or straw for a bed, even for the king's bed; so called from *lectum*, a bed. *Mon. Angl.* tom. 2, p. 33.

LI'TERÆ *laureatæ* (*Ant.*) letters wreathed with laurel, which were sent by the Roman generals to announce any victory that they had obtained.

LITERÆ *solutoria* (*Archæol.*) magical characters, supposed to be of such power that it was impossible for any one to bind such persons as carried them about with them. *Bede*, l. 4, c. 22.

LITERÆ (*Law*) letters. [vide *Letters*]

LI'TERAL *fault* (*Print.*) an error in printing, either by the omission, the redundancy, or misplacing of letters.

LI'TERARY *property* (*Law*) the property that an author or his assignee has in the copy of any literary work, which is called his *copy-right*.

LI'TERATES (*Cus.*) a name given to those who are admitted to ordination by the bishop without having taken a university degree.

LITERA'TI (*Ant.*) those branded with any letters by way of ignominy. [vide *Inscripti*]

LITERATU'RA (*Archæol.*) education, and *ad literaturam ponere*, to put to school, which liberty was anciently denied to servile tenants.

LITHAGO'GA (*Med.*) from λίθος, a stone, and ἄγω, to drive; medicines which expel the stone.

LI'THARGE (*Min.*) from λίθος, a stone, and ἄργυρος, silver; the scum of lead that arises in purifying silver with lead. Litharge is more or less white or red, according to the metals with which the silver is alloyed. The white is called *litharge of silver*, the red *litharge of gold*. *Plin.* l. 26, c. 11.

LITHI'ASIS (*Med.*) λιθίασις, from λίθος, a stone; the disease called the stone; also a disease in the eye. [vide *Chalaza*]

LI'THIATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the combination of lithic acid with different bases, as the *lithiate of ammonia*, &c.

LI'THIC *acid* (*Chem.*) an acid extracted from the urinary calculus.

LITHIZO'NTES (*Min.*) a kind of ordinary carbuncle. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 7.

LITHOBO'LIA (*Ant.*) λιθοβολία, i. e. lapidation; a festival celebrated by the Troezenians in memory of Lamia and Auxesia, two virgins, who coming from Crete to Troezen in a time of tumult and sedition, were stoned to death. *Paus. Corinth.* &c.

LITHOCO'LLA (*Chem.*) λιθόκολλα, from λίθος, a stone, and κόλλα, glue; a cement with which stones are joined and fastened together.

LITHODE'NDRON (*Min.*) Coral.

LITHOEI'DES (*Anat.*) λιθοειδές, an epithet for the bone of the scull called the *os petrosum*.

LITHOGLY'PHUS (*Ant.*) λιθογλύφος, a lapidary, or stone-cutter.

LITHO'GRAPHY, (*Nat.*) from λίθος, a stone, and γράφω, to write; a scientific description of stones.

LITHO'LABON (*Surg.*) from λίθος, a stone, and λαμβάνω, to lay hold of; a sort of forceps for extracting the stone.

LI'THOMANCY (*Ant.*) λιθομαντεία, a sort of divination by means of a precious stone, called *siderites*. The person who consulted it washed it in spring water by candle-light, purified himself from all pollution, repeated certain prayers with his face covered, and placed certain characters in an appointed order; after which the stone was said to move, and to return an answer in a soft murmur, or, as some say, in the voice of a child.

LI'THOMARGE (*Min.*) an argillaceous earth, otherwise called Fuller's Earth, or Potter's Clay.

LITHONTRI'PTICS (*Med.*) from λίθος, a stone, and τρίψις, a breaking; medicines which break the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHO'PHILA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* upright; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. two-celled; *seeds* none.

Species. The single species is the *Lithophila muscoides*.

LITHOSPE'RMUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germs* four; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Lithospermum officinale*, Common Gromwell.—*Lithospermum orientale, Anchusa*, seu *Asperugo*, Yellow Gromwell, or Bugloss.—*Lithospermum fruticosum*, seu *Buglossum*, Shrubby Gromwell, &c. The following are annuals, namely; the—*Lithospermum arvense*, seu *Echioides*, Bastard Gromwell.—*Lithospermum tinctorium*, seu *Arnobia*, Dyer's Gromwell, &c.

LITHO'STROTA (*Ant.*) pavements of Mosaic work, consisting of small pieces of cut marble, of different kinds and colours. The first lithostroton used was that made by Sylla, at Prænestе, in the temple of Fortune. *Varro de Re Rust.* l. 3, c. 1; *Plin.* l. 36, c. 25; *Suet. in Jul.* c. 46; *Capitolin. in Gord.* c. 32; *Philand. in Vitruv.* l. 4, c. 6; *Salmas. Ex-*

ercit.; Plin. p. 854; *Spon. Misc. Erud. Antiq.* sect. 11, art. 8.

LITHO'TOMIST (*Surg.*) an operator for the stone.

LITHO'TOMY (*Surg.*) λιθοτομία, from λίθος, a stone, and τέμνω, to cut; the operation of cutting the stone out of the bladder, of which there are two sorts, the high and the lateral.—The *high operation* is performed immediately above the pubes, in that part of the bladder that is not covered with the peritonæum.—The *lateral operation* is performed in the perinæum by laying open the neck and lateral part of the bladder; it is so called from the lateral incision made in the prostrate gland of the neck of the bladder.

LITI'GIOUS (*Law*) this term is applied to a church where several persons lay claim to the patronage, and present several clerks to the ordinary, which excuses him from admitting any until by a trial *jure patronatus*, or otherwise, the right is decided.

LI'TRE (*Com.*) the unit for measures of capacity in the new system of French measures, equal to 61¼ English cubic inches, and containing the 35th part of an English bushel.

LI'TRON (*Com.*) a measure for corn and dry commodities in the old system of French measures, five of which are equal to four modern litres.

LI'TTER (*Husband.*) the straw that is spread under cattle to lie down upon.

LITTER (*Mech.*) a sort of carriage, like a sedan, borne upon horses or mules.

LI'TTERINGS (*Mech.*) sticks which keep the web stretched upon a weaver's loom.

LITTORE'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 4 *Tetrandria*.

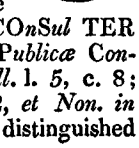
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* heart-shaped.—PIST. germ oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* acute.—PER. the *investing corolla; seed* nut one-celled.

Species. The species is the *Littorella lacustris*, seu *Plantago*, Plantain Shoreweed.

LITURGI (*Ant.*) λειτουργοί, from λειτουργεῖν, to do a public work; those among the Athenians who were called upon to perform public duties, or execute public works, at their own expense. These were generally chosen from the richest of the citizens. *Ulpian. in Demosth. Olinth.* 2.

LI'TURGY (*Ecc.*) λειτουργία, from λειτουργεῖν, to do a public work; the public service of the church, or a form of public prayers, such as the Book of Common Prayer in the English church, which was approved and confirmed by Parliament in 1548.

LI'TUUS (*Ant.*) 1. The crosier or staff made use of by the Roman augurs in quartering the heavens. It was crooked at one end, and thickest in the curved part, according to Aulus Gellius and the representations on medals, as in the annexed figure, which represents the *lituus* behind the head of Mark Antony, bearing the inscription IMP*erator* ANTON*ius* AUG*ur* CO*n*SU*l* TER DES*ignatus* TE*r*TI*um* III. *Vir* ITE*r*UM RE*i*PU*blicæ Constituendæ. Cic. de Div.* l. 1, c. 17; *A. Gell.* l. 5, c. 8; *Plut. in Camill.; Goltz. Num. Cæs.* tab. 32, *et Non. in Goltz.* 2. An instrument for martial music, distinguished both from the *cornu* and the *tuba*.



Hor. l. 2, od. 1, v. 17.

Jam jam minaci murmure cornuum
Perstringis aures, jam litui strepunt.

Senec. Oedip. act. 3, v. 733.

Sonuit reflexo classicum cornu;
Lituus adunco stridulos cantus
Elisit ære.

It is noted by the poets for the shrillness of its sounds.

Stat. Theb. l. 6, v. 228.

Et lituis aures circumpulsantur acutis.

Senec. Thyest. act. 3, v. 575.

Jam tacet stridor litui strepentis.

The figure of the lituus, as it is represented on medals, is very similar to that used by the augur, from which it derives its name.

LIVE-IN-I'DLENESS (*Bot.*) the *Viola tricolor* of Linnæus.

LIVE-LONG (*Bot.*) a species of the *Telephium* of Linnæus.

LI'VER (*Anat.*) ἧπαρ, *hepar*, or *jecur*, a large viscus, of a deep red colour, divided into two lobes, besides a smaller one, called the *lobulus spigelii*. It is situated under the diaphragm, in the right hypochondrium, and has five ligaments, two surfaces, two margins, two tubercles, a fissure, a sinus, and the *pori biliari*, besides the blood-vessels, absorbents, nerves, glands, &c. The use of this viscus, which is itself a large gland, is to supply the intestines with the fluid called the *bile*.

LIVER *of antimony* (*Chem.*) antimony opened by saltpetre and fire, so as to make it half glass, and give it a liver colour.

LI'VER-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Lichen*, one of the *Algæ*.

LI'VERY (*Law*) has different significations. 1. A suit of clothes, of different colours and trimmings, which a gentleman gives to his servants and followers. *Stat.* 1 *R.* 2, c. 7; 1 *H.* 4, c. 7; 8 *H.* 6, c. 4; 8 *Ed.* 4, c. 2; in all which statutes it was ordained that no man, of any condition, should give any livery but to his domestics, officers, or counsel learned in the law. 2. A delivery of possession to those tenants who held of the king *in capite*, or knights' service. *Staundf. Prærog.* 12. 3. The writ which lay for the heir of age to obtain the possession or seisin of his lands at the king's hands. *F. N. B.* 155; 12 *Car.* 2, c. 24; by which last statute liveries, &c. were abolished. 4. *Livery of seisin*, i. e. delivery of possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments unto one that hath a right to the same; a ceremony in the Common Law used in the conveyance of lands, &c. *Livery of seisin* is either in deed or in law.—*Livery in deed* is the actual tradition of the land.—*Livery in law*, otherwise called *Livery within view*, is when the feoffer or granter is not actually on the land at the time he makes the transfer, but only within view of it, and says to the feoffee, "I give you yonder house and land, to you and your heirs, and therefore enter into the same, and take possession accordingly." *Bract.* l. 2, c. 18; 1 *Inst.* 48, &c. 5. *Livery of hay and oats*, the giving out a certain quantity for feeding horses. 6. *Livery et ouster le main.* [vide *Ouster le main*]

LI'VERY-MEN (*Law*) such men as in a company or corporation are advanced to a degree above the yeomanry, and have a right to wear a livery gown upon solemn occasions.

LI'VERY-OFFICER (*Law*) an officer appointed for delivery of lands and tenements, annexed to the court of wards.

LIVERY-STABLES (*Man.*) public stables, where horses are let out to hire, or kept and maintained.

LI'VID *muscle* (*Anat.*) the name of one of the muscles which move the thigh.

LI'VRE (*Com.*) a money of account in the old system of France, reckoned at 20 sous, equal to about 10*d.* sterling.

LIVRE is also the French name for a pound weight.

LIXI'VIUM (*Chem.*) a fixed alkali, or the salts of tartar, wormwood, &c.

LI'ZARD (*Zool.*) a reptile which is classed under the genus *Lacerta* in the Linnean system. Its body is covered with scales, and the feet are palmate.

LIZARD'S *Tail* (*Bot.*) the *Sauros cernuus* of Linnæus.

LOAD (*Husband.*) a trench to drain fenny places.

LOAD (*Com.*) a certain quantity of hay, about 2,000 *lb*; of timber fifty feet.

LOAD (*Min.*) a vein of ore.

LOAD'ING *of a gun* (*Gunn.*) the act of charging it, or the charge itself.

LOADMA'NAGE (*Mar.*) the hire which the pilot of a ship receives of the master or captain for conducting the ship up the river, or into port.

LOA'DSMAN (*Mar.*) a kind of pilot established for the safe conduct of ships in and out of harbours.

LOA'DSTONE (*Mar.*) i. e. leading-stone, the stone on which the mariner's compass-needle is touched, to give it a direction north and south. [vide *Magnet*]

LOAM (*Husband.*) a particular kind of fat clay, which is much used for manure.

LOAM (*Chem.*) a sort of plaster used by chemists to stop up their vessels.

LOAN (*Com.*) any thing lent, particularly money, which is lent by individuals for the use of government, called a government loan.

LOA'SA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* top-shaped; *seeds* a great many.

Species. The single species is an annual, as the—*Loasa hispida*, seu *Ortiga*, native of South America.

LO'BWORM (*Ent.*) a worm used in angling.

LOBA'RIA (*Ent.*) a genus of worms of the Order *Mollusca*, having a body convex above and flat beneath.

LOBA'TUS (*Bot.*) lobate, or divided into lobes or distinct divisions; an epithet for a leaf. The leaves are denominated bilobate, trilobate, &c. according to the number of lobes into which they are divided.

LO'BBY (*Mar.*) a small apartment adjoining the forepart of the bread-room, and appropriated to the use of the surgeon.

LOBE (*Anat.*) any body of a roundish shape, particularly the two divisions of the lungs or liver.

LOBE (*Bot.*) *lobus*, the parts into which some leaves are divided; also the *placenta*, or main body of the seed, destined to nourish the heart, splitting usually into two parts, called the *lobes*.

LOBE'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* connate.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* cylindric; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Lobelia pinifolia*, seu *Rapuntium*, Pine-leaved Lobelia.—*Lobelia dortmanna*, seu *Gladiolus*, Water Lobelia, or Gladiole.—*Lobelia Cardinalis*, seu *Trachelium*, Scarlet Lobelia, or Cardinal's Flower.—*Lobelia siphiatica*, Blue Lobelia, or Cardinal's Flower, &c. The following are annuals; namely, the—*Lobelia simplex*, Slender Lobelia.—*Lobelia longiflora*, Long-flowered Lobelia.—*Lobelia chinensis*, Chinese Lobelia.—*Lobelia triquetra*, Tooth-leaved Lobelia, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

LOBLO'LLY (*Mar.*) a seafaring mess.

LOB-LOLLY BA'Y (*Bot.*) the *Gordonia lasianthus*, a shrub.

LO'BSTER (*Ent.*) the *Cancer astacus* of Linnæus, a sort of shell-fish, which has the body cylindric, the antennæ long, and the tail long. Lobsters are found on most of the rocky coasts of Great Britain, where they breed during the spring and summer. They change their crust annually, and during the time that they are getting their new coat they hide themselves, that they may not fall a prey to other animals that are not so defenceless. Lobsters are in their best season from October until May; those which are four inches and a half long are called *sizeable* lobsters; those under that length are called *pawks*. When the female, or hen lobster, deposits her ova she is said to be *in berry*. The *ova* are formed from the black substance in their body, which when boiled turns of a beautiful red, and is called *coral*.

LOBSTER (*Her.*) this insect is borne entire, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth *gules* on a bend *or*, a lobster *sable*;" sometimes only the claws are borne.

LO'BUS (*Bot.*) the *Epidendrum vanilla* and the *Guilanda bonducella* of Linnæus.

LO'CAL (*Law*) tied or annexed to a certain place, as real actions, which must be brought in the county where the lands lie, in distinction from personal actions, which are not local. *Kitch.* 160, 230.—*Local customs* are those peculiar to some lordship or district.

LOCAL *colours* (*Paint.*) such as are natural, and proper for each particular object in a picture.

LOCAL *medicaments* (*Med.*) those medicines which are applied outwardly to any particular part.

LOCAL *militia* (*Mil.*) a temporary armed force which is embodied for the defence of the country, and exercised within certain limits.

LOCAL *problem* (*Math.*) such an one as is capable of an infinite number of solutions.

LOCA'LES (*Med.*) the fourth class of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, which comprehends morbid affections that are partial, and includes eight orders; namely, *Dysæsthiæ*, *Dysorexiæ*, *Dyscinesiæ*, *Apocenoses*, *Epischeses*, *Tumores*, *Ectopia*, and *Dialyses*.

LOCA'TION (*Law*) the letting to hire.

LOCH (*Med.*) or *lochoch*, a medicinal composition for diseases of the breast.

LOCHA'BER-AXE (*Mil.*) a tremendous weapon formerly used by the Highlanders, but now only by the Edinburgh guard.

LOCHE (*Ich.*) the *Cobitis* of Linnæus, a sort of fish which inhabits the fresh waters of Europe and Asia. It is three or four inches long, has a variegated body, and lives at the bottom of the water, on the gravel.

LOCHI'A (*Surg.*) λοχεία, probably from λέχομαι, to lie down; the natural evacuations of women in child-bed, after the birth of the fœtus and the exclusion of the secundines.

LOCK (*Mech.*) or *weir*, a construction by which the current or stream of a river is stopped; also any small portion either of hair or wool.

LOCK *of a gun* (*Mil.*) that part of a musket by which fire is produced for the discharge of the piece.

LO'CK-SPIT (*Fort.*) a small trench opened with a spade to mark out the lines of any work.

LOCKED JA'W (*Med.*) a spasmodic affection which prevents the motion of the jaws. [vide *Tetanus*]

LO'CKER (*Mar.*) a kind of box or chest made along the side of a ship to put or stow things in.

LO'CKET (*Mech.*) a little lock of a gold chain or necklace; also that part of a sword scabbard where the hook is fastened.

LOCKING-WHEE'L (*Mech.*) the same as the count or cantred wheel in a clock or watch.

LOCKING-PLA'TES (*Gunn.*) thin flat pieces of iron nailed on the sides of a field-carriage to prevent the wood from wearing away.

LOC'KMAN (*Polit.*) an officer in the Isle of Man who executes the orders of the governor.

LOCO-CE'SSION (*Law*) a yielding, or giving place.

LOCO-MO'TIVE *Faculty* (*Phy.*) that faculty which produces motion from one place to another.

LOC'RAM (*Com.*) a coarse sort of linen cloth.

LOCULAME'NTUM (*Bot.*) the cell or partition which holds the seed in the capsule. [vide *Botany*]

LO'CUS (*Astron.*) vide *Place*.

Locus (*Math.*) or *Locus geometricus*, the name of a line by which a local or indeterminate problem is solved. *Loci* are expressed by algebraic equations of different orders, according to the nature of the locus. If it be constructed by a right line, it is called a *Locus ad rectum*; by a circle, *Locus ad circulum*; and so on for the ellipsis and parabola. The ancients, as Apollonius and others, called the first of these *plani loci*, and the two latter *solidi loci*; but such as are curves of a higher order, *sursolidi loci*. The moderns distinguish the loci by the dimensions of the equations.

Locus (*Law*) a term employed in some phrases, as—*Locus in quo*, the place where any thing is alledged to be done in pleadings, &c.—*Locus partitus*, a division made between two towns or counties, to make trial where the land or place in question lies. *Flet.* l. 4, c. 15.—*Locus penitentiæ*, a power of drawing back from a bargain before any act has been done to confirm it in law.

LO'CUST *tree* (*Bot.*) the *Hymænia courbaril* of Linnæus.

LOCU'STA (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Gryllus*, comprehending those insects well known by the name of the Locust, which have the *antennæ* setaceous; *feelers* unequal; *male* with an ocellate spot at the base of each wing-case; *tail* of the female armed with a sword-like projection.

Locusta (*Bot.*) the *Valeriana clitoria* of Linnæus.

LOCUTO'RIUM (*Archæol.*) a parlour in a monastery, where the friars meet for discourse or conversation.

LODE-MA'NAGE (*Mar.*) vide *Load-Manage*.

LODE-SHIP (*Mar.*) a small fishing-vessel.

LO'DESMAN (*Mar.*) vide *Loadsman*.

LO'DE-WORKS (*Min.*) one of the works belonging to the tin mines in Cornwall.

LODGE (*Archit.*) a cottage for the porter of a park-gate, &c.

To Lodge (*Sport.*) is said of a buck when she goes to rest.

LO'DGED (*Her.*) a term for a buck, hart, &c. when lying on the ground, answering to *couchant*, which is applied to beasts of prey, as "A hart lodged or cumbant upon a hill in a park, paled, all proper," which are the arms of the town of Derby.

LO'DGMENT (*Fort.*) a retrenchment dug for shelter when the counterscarp or some other post is gained.—*Lodgment of an attack*, a place of defence raised by the besiegers in a dangerous post after they have gained possession.

LOEFLI'NGIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. Cal. *perianth* five-leaved.—Cor. *petals* five.—Stam. *filaments* three; *anthers* twin.—Pist. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—Per. ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Loeflingia hispida*, an annual, and native of Spain.

LOESE'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. Cal. *perianth* one-leaved.—Cor. *petal* one.—Stam. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—Pist. *germ* ovate; *style* simple; *stigma* thickish.—Per. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* two.

Species. The single species is the *Loeselia ciliata*, seu *Royena*.

LŒSTI'NGIA (*Bot.*) the *Pharnacium depressum* of Linnæus.

LOG (*Ant.*) in Hebrew לג, a Hebrew measure, containing about five-sixths of a pint.

Log (*Mech.*) any round piece of wood, but particularly that which is attached to a chain or string for the confinement of cattle.

Log (*Mar.*) a piece of wood about seven or eight inches long, of a triangular form, with lead at one end, sufficient for it to swim upright in the water, and a line fastened to the other end, called the *Log-line*.—*Log-board*, a table divided into five columns, containing an account of the ship's way, measured by the log, &c.—*Log-book*, the book in which an account of the log is transcribed every day.

LO'GARITHM (*Math.*) *logarithmus*, from the Greek λόγος, a ratio, and ἀριθμὸς, a number; a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, which answer to so many numbers in geometrical progression: thus,

	0	1	2	3	4, &c.	indices or logarithms.	
or	1	2	4	8	16, &c.		the geometrical progressions, or common numbers,
	2^0	2^1	2^2	2^3	2^4, &c.		
or	1	3	9	27	81, &c.		
	3^0	3^1	3^2	3^3	3^4, &c.		
or	1	10	100	1,000	10,000, &c.		
	10^0	10^1	10^2	10^3	10^4, &c.		

Where 0 being invariably the logarithm of 1, the same indices or logarithms serve for any geometric series, so that 1 is the logarithm of 2, 3, 10, &c.; 2 of 4, 9, 100, &c. The logarithm, therefore, of any given number is the index of such a power of some other number as is equal to the given one: thus, if $r^x = a$, $r^y = b$, and $r^z = c$, then is x the logarithm of a, y the logarithm of b, z the the logarithm of c, &c. where r is called the radix of the system, which, in common logarithms, is assumed = 10, therefore the common logarithm of $N\,10^n$ is n, the index of the power of 10, and 1000 being $= 10^3$, or the third power of 10, has 3 for its logarithm: so 50 being $= 10^{1{\cdot}69897}$, then is 1·69897 the common logarithm of 50; and hence follows the decimal series;

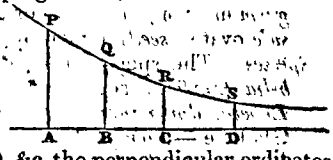
1000 100 10 1 ·1 ·01 ·001

or,

$\cdot 10^3$ 10^2 10^1 10^0 10^{-1} 10^{-2} 10^{-3}

which have respectively for the logarithms of those terms, 3, 2, 1, 0, −1, −2, −3.—*Hyperbolic logarithm*, vide *Hyperbolic*.—*Defective*, or *impure logarithm*, the logarithm of a fraction.—*Imaginary logarithm*, the logarithm of an imaginary, or negative quantity.—*Logistic logarithm*, a logarithm of sexagesimal numbers.

LOGARITHMETICAL (*Arith.*) *logarithmic*, or *logistic*, an epithet for a curve, so called from its properties and uses in explaining and constructing logarithms, because its ordinates are in geometical progression, while the abscisses are in arithmetical progression: thus, suppose in a right line any equal parts be taken, as A B, B C, C D, &c. in the arithmetical progression of A B, A C, A D, &c.; also at the points A, B, C, D, &c. the perpendicular ordinates A P, B Q, C R, D S, &c. be erected in a geometrical progression, then the curve drawn through all those points is called the logarithmic or logistic curve, because any abscis A B, is as the logarithm of its ordinate, B Q.—A *logarithmic spiral* is similar in principle, but different in construction from the former. For suppose the arc of a circle to be divided into any number of equal parts, as A B, B D, D E; then, if upon the radii drawn by the points of division, there be taken other parts, C *b*, C *d*, C *e*, &c. in geometrical progression, the curve A *b d e*, &c. is the logarithmic spiral.



LO'GATING (*Archæol.*) one of the unlawful games mentioned in the statute 23 *Hen.* 8, which is supposed to have resembled our *skittle-pins*.

LO'G-BOARD (*Mar.*) vide *Log.*

LO'G-BOOK (*Mar.*) vide *Log.*

LO'GIC, λογικη, from λογος, which signifies either reason or speech, is the art which teaches the right use of reason. This art has been divided according to the operations of the mind, into Apprehension, Judgment, and Discourse.—*Apprehension* is the simple contemplation of things that present themselves to the mind, as when we consider the sun, earth, &c. without pronouncing any thing concerning them. Apprehension is said to be *simple*, when it embraces any object or objects without distinction, as a reed or reeds, &c.; *complex*, when it apprehends objects in any order or connection, as a pen in the hand.—*Judgment* is that act of the mind by which objects are not only perceived, but something is also determined upon them, as to their agreement or disagreement. When the judgment affirms any thing, this is called *composition*; and when it denies any thing, *division*.—*Discourse* is that act of the mind by which, out of two or more judgments, we frame a third.

Apprehension.

Under the head of apprehension are to be considered Simple Terms, Predicables, Predicaments, Division, and Definition.

Simple Terms. Terms are called simple, because they serve to express the ideas which the mind forms of things by simple apprehension. Simple terms are defined to be the single terms in a proposition, which may be either the subject or predicate, as a man, a stone, which are on that account called *categorematic*, in distinction from the *syncategorematic*, which are appendages of the subject or predicate, as all, none, &c. Terms are distinguished into singular, common, univocal, equivocal, analogous, abstract, and concrete.—*Singular terms* are those which denote one particular or single thing, as Plato, Socrates, a man, a house. This sort of terms is also called *individual*, because it denotes one thing in number.—*Common terms*, those which may be applied to a number distinctly in the same sense, as a man, a horse.—*Univocal terms*, i. e. such as apply equally to a number, in the same sense, as man, horse.—*Equivocal terms*, such as apply to several things in a different sense, as in the Latin *gallus*, which signifies a cock and a Frenchman.—*Analogous terms*, such as apply to a number, from a similitude though not a sameness of signification, as the foot of a man, and the foot of a tree.—*Abstract terms*, or such as designate a quality, as something distinct from the thing to which it belongs, as whiteness, justice, &c.—*Concrete terms* designate the quality in connection with the thing, as white, just, &c.—*A term of the first intention* is that which is in ordinary use.—*A term of the second intention* is a term of art which is applied in a particular sense.

Predicables. Predicables are the universal ideas which are formed of things by abstracting from them that which they possess in common. The common terms which express these general or universal ideas are called by grammarians *appellatives*, and in logic *universals* or *predicables*, because they may be predicated or affirmed. The predicables are of five sorts; namely, genus, species, difference, proper, and accident.—*Genus* is that which is predicated of many, as the material part of their essence, as animal.—*Species* comprehends the whole essence, as man.—*Difference* is the formal or discretive part of the essence, as rational.—*Proper* is that which is necessarily joined to the essence, as risibility.—*Accident* is that which is contingently joined to the essence, as white, black, &c. A genus is distinguished into the *highest* and *subaltern*: a species into the *lowest* and *subaltern*. [vide *Genus* and *Species*]—*Difference* is either *generic*, which forms the subaltern species; or *specific*, which forms the lowest species, as rational.—*Proper* is either *generic* or *specific*, &c. [vide *Proper*]—*Accident* is either *separable* or *inseparable*, &c. [vide *Accident*]

Predicament. The Predicament is the class into which things are logically arranged, which is called by Aristotle a category. He distributes all things into ten categories or predicaments, the first of which is the substance, and the nine others are accidents. [vide *Category*]

Division. Division is properly the enumeration of many things, which are signified by a common name, and is analogous to a distribution of a whole into its parts, as if we should say of an animal, that it is a man and a brute. Here the common name, *animal*, is considered as the whole, which is divided into the different parts, *man* and *brute*.

Definition. Definition is the defining or determining, by any formula of speech, the limits which are to be assigned to the signification of terms. Definitions are either *nominal*, *real*, *accidental*, *essential*, *logical*, or *physical*. [vide *Definition*]

Judgment.

Judgment, the second part of logic, treats of propositions.

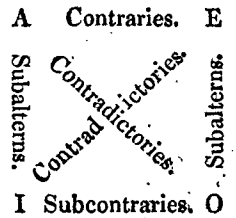
Proposition. A proposition is any sentence which affirms or denies any thing. The parts of a proposition are three; namely, the subject, predicate, and copula. The *subject* is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied; the *predicate*, that which is affirmed or denied of the subject; the *copula*, that which couples the two, which is either the pure logical verb, *is*, or some word equivalent to it, as "Man is an animal." *Man* is the subject concerning whom animality is affirmed or denied. *Animal*, or the property of animality, is that which is affirmed of man; *is*, is the copula which connects them, so as to complete the affirmation.

Kinds of propositions. Propositions are distinguished from each other in form, in quality, and in quantity. In respect to form, propositions are as follow:—*Categorical propositions*, those which absolutely affirm or deny any thing, as "Man is risible."—*Hypothetical propositions*, which affirm or deny conditionally, as "*If* man *is* rational, he is risible." A categorical proposition is subdivided into the *pure* and the *modal*; an hypothetical one into the *conditional*, *disjunctive*, &c. In respect to quality propositions are affirmative or negative.—*Affirmative proposition* is that which has an affirmative copula, as "Man *is* an animal."—*Negative proposition*, that which has a negative copula, as "Man *is not* a stone."

In respect to quantity, propositions are distinguished into universal and particular, or singular and indefinite.—*Universal propositions* are those which affirm, or deny, universally concerning any thing, as "Man is mortal," i. e. all men are mortal; the common signs of universality are *all*, *every*, *none*, *neither*, &c.—*Particular propositions* are those which affirm, or deny, partially, or particularly of the subject; as "Men are learned," or "Men are ignorant," *i.* e. some men are learned, some men are ignorant. The signs of particularity are, *some*, *some one*, *a few*, *no one*, *each*, &c.—*Singular propositions* are such as have an individual for a subject, as "Socrates reads;" but every singular proposition is not particular, for "Socrates is a man," is a universal proposition, because it is predicated universally of the subject Socrates, or to the full extent of its signification.—*Indefinite propositions* are such as have a common or universal term without any sign which makes it doubtful, but by the

sense, whether they are universal or particular; this is best illustrated in the Latin, as *homo est animal*, i. e. *omnis homo*, all men, is a universal proposition; *homo est doctus*, i. e. *aliquis homo*, some man, is particular. The quantity of indefinite propositions is determined by the relation of the extremes to each other, which is threefold; namely, in *necessary propositions*, when the extremes agree essentially, as "Man is an animal;" *contingent propositions*, wherein they agree contingently, as "Man is a critic;" *impossible propositions*, wherein they differ essentially, as "Man is a stone;" whence an indefinite proposition is reckoned universal in a necessary or impossible sense; and particular, when taken contingently. The quality and quantity of propositions are denoted by the four letters, A, E, I, and O; namely, A for a universal affirmative, E for a universal negative, I for a particular affirmative, and O for a particular negative. To propositions belong likewise opposition and conversion.

Opposition of Propositions. Two propositions are said to be opposed to each other when, having both the same subjects and predicates, they are opposite in quality or quantity. Of these oppositions, there are four sorts; namely, contradictories, contraries, subcontraries, and subalterns, which are opposed to each other, as in the following figure.



wherein it is to be observed that the *contrary opposition* lies between A and E, i. e. a universal affirmative, and a universal negative, which agree in quantity and differ in quality; they may be both false, but cannot both be true, as if it be said "All men are wise," "No man is wise."—*Subcontrary opposition*, between I and O, which also agree in quantity, both being particular; but differ in quality, the one being affirmative, and the other negative; as "Some men are wise," "Some men are not wise;" both of which may be true, but both cannot be false.—*Subaltern opposition*, or, as it should be called, *contraposition*, lies between A and I, a universal and particular affirmative; E and O, a universal and partilar negative; of which, if the universal affirmative be true, the particular is true; as if all men are just, some men must be just; but if the universal be false, the particular need not be false; as "All men are wise," "Some men are wise," "No men are wise," "Some men are not wise."—*Contradictory opposition* lies between A and O, E and I, i. e. between a universal affirmative and a particular negative, a universal negative and a particular affirmative, which differ both in quantity and quality, both of which cannot be either true or false, but one is always true and the other false; for if it be true that all men are animals, it is certainly false that some men are not so; and if it be true that no men are brutes, it is false that some are brutes; wherefore this is reckoned the completest of all oppositions.

Conversion of propositions. Propositions are said to be converted, the extremes of which are transposed, which happens either *simply*, when both quantity and quality remain the same, as "No man is a brute," by simple conversion, "No brute is a man;" *accidentally*, when the quantity remains, but the quality is changed, as "Every man is an animal," and by accidental conversion, "Some animals are men."

Discourse.

Discourse, the third part of logic comprehends *argumentation* and *method*.—*Argumentation* is that operation of the mind wherein one proposition is proved by others; to this operation, therefore, belongs the consideration of *Syllogisms*. A syllogism is a single argument formed by means of a middle term. It commonly consists of three propositions; the two first of which are called *premises*, or *antecedents*, and the third, the *consequent*; this last, apart from the syllogism, is called the *question* while it is doubtful; but, in the syllogism, the *conclusion*, because it is concluded, or inferred, from the two others. In every syllogism there are three terms, and three only; namely, the *major* and *minor*, which are the two extremes, and the *middle term*, by the help of which their agreement, or disagreement, is proved. The predicate of the question is usually called the *major extreme*, or *major term*; the subject, the *minor*; and the third term, which by Aristotle is called the *argument*, is usually known by the name of the *medium*, mean, or middle term; for the predicate is mostly more ample in its extent than the medium, and this than the minor: thus, suppose it to be argued that Socrates is endued with sense, in as much as he is an animal; this may be reduced to the form of a syllogism, thus,

Every animal is endued with sense,
Socrates is an animal; *ergo*,
Socrates is endued with sense,

where the three terms are Socrates, animal, and endued with sense. The *question* to be proved is, that Socrates is endued with sense; of which the subject Socrates is called the *minor term*; the predicate, *endued with sense*, is the *major*; and *animal* is the *middle term*; this last term, when compared with the major, forms one of the *premises*, called the *major proposition*, or simply the *proposition*; and, when compared with the minor, it forms the other *premise*, called the *minor proposition*, or *assumption*. The *conclusion*, which was before called the *question*, is formed by comparing the *minor* with the *major*, without the middle term. To syllogisms belong figure and mode.

Figures. A figure is the disposition of the middle term in the premises, which may be in three ways; namely, that it should be the subject in both premises, the predicate in both, or the subject in one, and the predicate in the other. In the first figure, the middle term is the subject of the major, and the predicate of the minor; in the second, it is the predicate of both; and in the third, the subject of both; to which has been added a fourth figure, which is the reverse of the first, wherein the middle term is the predicate of the major, and the subject of the minor.

Modes. A Mode is the disposition of propositions in respect to quantity and quality, which would altogether admit of sixty-four variations; but of these only ten can be applied usefully to the purpose of a legitimate syllogism: these modes have been distinguished by different arbitrary names composed of the letters which denote their quantity and quality; as *b* A *r*, *b* A, *r* A, for a mode consisting of three universal affirmatives; *c* E, *l* A, *r* E *nt*, for a mode consisting of a universal negative, a universal affirmative, and a universal negative, &c. The following is a general view of the principal figures and modes;

Figure I.

The *Medium*, the Subject of the *Major*, and the *Predicate* of the *Minor*.

b A *r* All animals are endued with feeling;
b A All men are animals; *ergo*,
r A All men are endued with feeling.

c E No animals are devoid of feeling;
l A All men are animals; *ergo*,
r E *nt* No men are devoid of feeling.

d A All men are endued with reason;
r I Some animals are men; *ergo*,
I Some animals are endued with reason.

f E No men are destitute of reason;
r I Some animals are men; *ergo*,
O Some animals are not destitute of reason.

Figure II.

The *Medium*, the Predicate of both *Major* and *Minor*.

c E No animal is incorporeal;
s A All angels are incorporeal; *ergo*,
r E No angel is an animal.

c A All animals are corporeal;
m E No spirit is corporeal; *ergo*,
tr E *s* No spirit is an animal.

f E No wickedness is pardonable;
st I Some faults are pardonable; *ergo*,
n O Some faults are not wickedness.

b A Every true Christian is charitable;
r O No person without pity to the poor is charitable; *ergo*,
c O No person without pity to the poor is a true Christian.

Figure III.

The *Medium*, the Subject in both *Major* and *Minor*.

d A All love of virtue is good;
r A All love of virtue is an affection; *ergo*,
pt I Some affections are good.

f E No brutes are gifted with speech;
l A *p* All brutes are animals; *ergo*,
t O *n* Some animals are not gifted with speech.

b O Some Christians are not true believers;
c A *r* All Christians are professors; *ergo*,
d O Some professors are not true believers.

To these might be added, in this figure, the modes *datisi* and *ferison*; and in the fourth figure, *bramantip*, *tamenes*, *dimaris*, *fesapo*, &c. The four modes in the first figure are called *direct*, or *perfect*, because they require nothing but what is in the premises to render the conclusion evident; the remainder are called *indirect*, or *imperfect*, because they require some things which, however necessarily inferred from the premises, are not expressed in the syllogism.

The above syllogisms are all of the categorical form; but there are others which are denominated *hypothetical*, *conditional*, and *disjunctive*, &c. according to the form of the propositions of which they are composed. There are also modes of argumentation which are not strictly syllogisms; such as the Enthymem, Induction, Example, Sorites, &c. [vide *Enthymem*, &c.] The last thing worthy of observation, in respect to syllogisms, are those deviations from their legitimate form which are denominated *fallacies*, or *sophisms*.

Sophisms. Sophisms are of different kinds; some are purely verbal, as equivocation, amphibology, &c.; others lie more in the sense, of which the principal are as follow: namely,—*Fallacia accidentis*, or the judging of things, which agree only by accident; as if, because he who is born dies, it should be said that "An infant is born, and therefore dies;" or "An old man dies, and is therefore born."—*Ab ignoratione elenchii*, i. e. taking for contradictory what is not so; as if it should be looked upon as contradictory to say that "A corpse is, and is not, a man;" "An Ethiopian is, and is not, white;" for a corpse is the body of a dead, though not of a living man; an Ethiopian is white in his teeth, though not in his skin.—*Petitio principii*, begging the question, as if any one should attempt to prove that fire burns because it is hot, &c. These last sort of fallacies belong more to the matter than the form of *syllogism*, under which head falls likewise the *apodictical* or *demonstrative syllogism* which is supposed to prove absolute certainty, and thence to form that certain knowledge which is denominated *science*; and the *dialectic* or *topical syllogisms* by which probability only is proved and opinions are formed.

Method. Method, the second part of argumentation is the due disposition of things in such an order as should be most suitable to the nature of the thing, or the end proposed by the arranger; for which purpose two modes have been adopted by writers on science, namely, the *synthetic* and the *analytic*. [vide *Synthetic*, &c.]

LOGI'STÆ (*Ant.*) λογισταὶ, Athenian magistrates, ten in number, whose office it was to receive and pass the accounts of magistrates when they went out of office. The *logistæ* were elected by lot, and had ten σύδικοι or *auditors* under them. *Demosth. in Mid.*; *Æschin. cont. Ctesiph.*; *Poll. Onom.* l. 8, segm. 45, &c.; *Harpocration*; *Sigon. de Repub. Athen.* &c.

LOGI'STIC LOGARITHMS (*Arith.*) certain logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions used in astronomical calculations.

LOGI'STICA (*Arith.*) or logistical arithmetic; a term sometimes used to denote the operations performed with sexagesimal fractions.

LO'G-LINE (*Mar.*) vide *Log*.

LO'G-WOOD (*Bot.*) another name for the Campeche Wood.

LOINS (*Anat.*) the lower part of the back near the hips.

LOLI'GO (*Ich.*) the Cuttle-Fish.

LO'LIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* common.—COR. bivalve.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* top-shaped; *styles* two; *stigmas* plumose.—PER. none; *seed* single.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the *Lolium perenne*, *Phœnix*, seu *Hordeum*, Perennial Darnel, or Ray Grass.—*Lolium tenue*, seu *Gramen Lolium bromoides*, seu *Festuca*, Sea Darnel; but the *Lolium temulentum*, Darnel Grass, is an annual. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

LOLIUM is also the name of the *Cynosurus durus* of Linnæus.

LO'LLARDS (*Ecc.*) a name of infamy bestowed on the followers of Wickliff, or certain church reformers in England in the time of King Edward III. and Henry V., then accounted great heretics.

LO'MBA (*Bot.*) the *Piper subpeltatum* of Linnæus.

LO'MBARDS (*Archæol.*) a name formerly given to bankers, because the people of Lombardy first followed this branch of commerce.

LOMENTA'CEÆ (*Bot.*) the name of the fifty-sixth order in Linnæus' Fragments, and of the thirty-third in his Natural Orders.

LO'MONITE (*Min.*) a kind of stone of the zeolite family.

LONCHI'TIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 1 *Filices*, natural order of Ferns.

LONGHIU'RUS (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes of the Thoracic Order, the pectoral fins of which are separate; the tail lanceolate.

LONDON PRI'DE (*Bot.*) the *Saxifraga umbrosa*, a perennial.

LONG (*Mus.*) a note equal to two breves.

LONG (*Gram.*) an epithet applied to syllables the quantity of which is long, and is marked thus, ¯.

LONGA'NO (*Anat.*) another name for the *rectum*.

LONG-*Boat* (*Mar.*) the strongest and largest of the boats belonging to a ship.—*Long Timbers*, those timbers in the cant bodies which reach from the dead wood to the head of the second futtock.

LO'NG BOW (*Mil.*) one of the most ancient sort of bows which was used in this kingdom.

LONGI'METRY (*Math.*) the art of measuring lengths and distances, accessible and inaccessible, by the application of geometry and trigonometry to such measures.

LO'NGING (*Med.*) a disease peculiar to women who are in a state of pregnancy, or at the times when the uterine discharge is suppressed.

LONGI'SSIMUS (*Anat.*) an epithet for some muscles, as the *Longissimus Dorsi*, which serves to extend the vertebræ of the back.—*Longissimus Manus*, the *Flexor tertii internodii pollicis*.—*Longissimus oculi*, the *Obliquus major oculi*.

LO'NGITUDE *of the Earth* (*Geog.*) signifies its extent from East to West, in distinction from its latitude, or extent, from one pole to another, or from North to South.—The *Longitude of a Place*, is its distance from some given point, called the first meridian, which is reckoned either East or West.—*East Longitude*, is that which is reckoned on the East side, and—*West Longitude*, that on the West.

LONGITUDE (*Mar.*) the distance of a ship, or place, East or West, from another, counted in degrees of the Equator.

LONGITUDE (*Diall.*) the arc of the Equinoctial intercepted between the substylar line of the dial and the true Meridian. This is called the plane's *difference of longitude*.

LONGITUDE (*Astron.*) an arc of the Ecliptic, counted from the beginning of Aries to the place where it is cut by the circle of longitude belonging to any star.—*Longitude of the Sun or any Star*, from the next equinoctial points, is the number of degrees and minutes from the beginning of Aries or Libra.—*Circle of Longitude*. [vide *Astronomy*]

LONGITUDE *of Motion* (*Mech.*) is the distance or length which any moving body runs through as it moves on a right line.

LONG PRI'MER (*Print.*) a type used in printing, intermediate between small pica and bourgeois. [vide *Printing*]

LONGU'RIUS (*Med.*) a piece of iron which, when heated in a stove, or æstuarium, was applied to different parts of the body for the communication of heat.

LO'NGUS (*Anat.*) a muscle of the radius serving to turn the palm of the hand upwards.—The *Longus colli* is a muscle which helps to bend the neck forwards.

LONICE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anther* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* headed.—PER. *berry* two-celled; *seed* roundish.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Lonicera Periclymenum*, seu *Caprifolium*, Common Honeysuckle.—*Lonicera Caprifolium*, seu *Periclymenum*, Italian Honeysuckle.—*Lonicera grata*, Evergreen Honeysuckle.—*Lonicera Xylosteum*, seu *Chamæcrassus*, Fly Honeysuckle. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

LONICERA (*Bot.*) the *Chiococca racemosa* of Linnæus.

LONTA'RUS (*Bot.*) the *Borassus flabelliformis* of Linnæus.

LOOF (*Mar.*) the after-part of a ship's bow, or that part of her side forward where the planks begin to be incurvated as they approach the stem; hence the guns which lie here are called *loof-pieces*.

LOOK-OU'T (*Mar.*) a watchful attention to some important object or event, which is expected to arise from the particular situation of a ship.

LOO'KING-GLASS (*Mech.*) a plain glass speculum, or mirror, which, being impervious to the light, reflects its rays, and so exhibits the images of objects presented to it.

LOOKING-GLASS-PLANT (*Bot.*) the *Heritiera* of Linnæus.—*Venus' Looking-Glass*, the *Campanula speculum*, an annual.

LOOM (*Mech.*) probably, according to Minishew, from *glomus*, a ball of yarn; the frame on which a weaver works.

LOOM-GALE (*Mar.*) a gentle easy gale of wind, in which a ship can carry her top-sails.—*Loom of an oar*. [vide *Oar*]

LOO'MING (*Mar.*) in French *mirage*; the indistinct view of any object, as "A ship looms a great sail," i. e. she seems to be a great ship.—*Looming of the Land*, is when it seems to be high above the water, &c.

LOOP (*Gunn.*) a small iron ring in the barrel of a gun.

LOOP (*Mech.*) a rail of bars joined together like a gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure. Also three quarters of a hundred weight of iron, melted and broken off from a *sow* in the fire of the finers; whence *shingling the loop*, is the breaking it off from the sow.

LOOP *of Corn* (*Com.*) a corn measure at Riga equal to two bushels, and in some places rather more.

LOOP (*Mar.*) the noose in a rope.—*Loop-Holes* made in the comings of the hatches for close fights, and other purposes.

LOOP-HOLES (*Fort.*) little holes in the walls of a castle, or fortification, through which arrows were discharged.

LOO'SA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Loasa*.

TO LOOSE *a Sail* (*Mar.*) to unfurl it in order to its being set or dried.

TO LOOSEN *a Rope* (*Mar.*) to cast it off, or let it go.

LOO'SE-STRIFE (*Bot.*) the *Lysimachia* of Linnæus, most species of which are perennials.—Codded Loose-Strife, the *Epilobium*, a perennial.—Spiked Loose-Strife, the *Lythrum salicaria*.

LOOT (*Com.*) or *Loth*, a weight in some parts of Germany equal to about half an ounce.

LO'PER (*Mech.*) a machine used for laying lines with.

LO'PHADIA (*Anat.*) λοφαδία, or λοφίη, the first vertebra of the neck.

LOPHA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) the *Hyssopus Lophanthus* of Linnæus.

LO'PHIUS (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes of the *Branchiostegous* Order, having the *head* compressed downwards; *teeth* sharp and numerous; *tongue* broad and armed with teeth; *pectoral fins* broad; *dorsal* and *anal* fins opposite; *body* naked; *vent* in the middle of the body.

Species. Fishes of this tribe, called in English Fishing-Frog, Angler, or Frog-Fish, inhabit most European seas; grow to seven feet long; lurk behind sand-hills, and throwing over the slender appendages on their heads, resembling worms, entice the young fish within their reach.

LO'PPER *Milk* (*Husband.*) old milk turned to curds.

LO'PPING (*Husband.*) cutting off the tops of trees.

LOQUE'LA *sine Die* (*Archæol.*) an imparlance, or petition for a respite in law to an indefinite time.

LO'RA (*Ant.*) or *Lorea*, a small thin wine made by macerating the pressed grape in water. *Cato de Re Rust.* c. 26.; *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 13; *Gal. de Alim. Fac.* l. 2, c. 9.

LORA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* inferior.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* simple; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *berry* oblong; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are parasitical shrubs, as the—*Loranthus Scuricla*, seu *Viscum.*—*Loranthus americana*, seu *Lonicera.*—*Loranthus loniceroides*, *Lonicera*, seu *Itticanni*, *&c.*

LORA'RIUS (*Ant.*) a slave who bound and scourged others at his master's pleasure; also one who stimulated the gladiators to continue the fight by exercising the scourge upon them. *Aul. Gell.* l. 10, c. 3; *Tertull. de Spectac.* c. 21.

LORD (*Her.*) in Latin *Dominus*, in Saxon ȝlaforð, from hlaf, a loaf, and forð, for afford, because lords and noblemen distributed loaves in old times to a certain number of poor; a title of honour sometimes attributed to those who are noble by birth or creation; sometimes given by the courtesy of England to the sons of Dukes and Marquisses; sometimes to persons honourable by their employment, &c.

LORD (*Law*) Lord of the Manor, or Fee; a person that has a fee, and consequently the homage of tenants within his manor. These tenants were originally called the Vassal, in distinction from the Lord, who was styled absolutely 'Lord.' Lords are of two kinds, Lords paramount and Lords mesne.—The *Lords Paramount* were the superior Lords who had other lords under them.—The *Mesne* or *middle Lords* were those who had tenants holding in Fee, but who yet held of the superior lord, or Lord paramount. These came, as it were, between the Lord and the tenant.—*Lord in Gross* is he, that is Lord, having no manor, as the king in respect of the crown. *Old Nat. Brev.* 79; *F.N.B.* 3, 5, 8.—*Lord High Admiral.* [vide *Admiral*]—*Lords of Erection*, those in Scotland to whom the King, after the reformation, gave the benefices of abbots and priors as temporal lordships.—*Lords Marchers of Wales.* [vide *Marches*] *Lords of Parliament*, the same as Peers of the realm who have a right to sit and vote in the upper House of Parliament.—*Lords of Regality*, persons to whom rights of regality, or rights of civil and criminal jurisdiction, were given by the crown.

LORD (*Astrol.*) that planet that has most testimonies of fortitude in a revolutional year.—*Lord of the geniture*, or *Lord of the year*, that planet that has the greatest strength in a figure of a person's nativity, so as to become the principal significator of his temperament, affections, &c.—*Lord of the hour*, a planet which governs the twelfth part of the day, as also of the night, severally divided into twelve parts, which are called *planetary hours.*

LORDO'SIS (*Med.*) λόρδωσις, from λορδός, bowed, or recurved; an affection of the spine, in which it is incurvated, or bent inwards. *Gal. Comm. in Hippocrat. de Art.*

LORDS AND LADIES (*Bot.*) the *Arum maculatum*, a tuberose root.

LO'REY (*Law*) an article in the chamber of accounts in France, which ordains, that if a combat be accepted, and afterwards taken up by the consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the parties shall pay 2*s.* 6*d.* and the party that is overcome forfeit 112*s.*

LORI'CA (*Ant.*) a cuirass, brigandine, or coat of mail in use among the Romans, which at first was made of *lora* thongs, or skins; afterwards of leather. They were set with plates of various forms; sometimes in hooks or rings like a chain. *Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 647.

Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem.

Sometimes like the scales of serpents or fishes. *Virg. Æn.* l. 9, v. 707.

Nec duplici squdma, lorica fidelis et auro
Sustinuit.

Some cuirasses were of a lighter make, consisting of linen folded many times. *Val. Max.* l. 3, c. 2; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 1; *Veget.* l. 2, c. 25; *Serv. in Æneid.*; *Isid. Orig.* l. 18, c. 13; *Lips. de Mil. Rom.* l. 5, dialog. 6.

LORICA (*Archit.*) a shed or penthouse built over a wall to carry off the rain. *Vitruv.* l. 2, c. 8; *Philand. in Vitruv.*

LORICA (*Chem.*) a kind of lute with which vessels are coated before they are put into the fire.

LORICA'RIA (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes of the *Abdominal* Order, having the *head* smooth and depressed; *mouth* retractile; *gill-membrane* six-rayed; *body* mailed.

LORICA'TION (*Mason.*) the filling of walls with mortar.

LORICATION (*Chem.*) the harnessing or arming with a coat of mail.

LO'RIMER (*Archæol.*) a name given formerly to those who made bits, spurs, and other works of iron, for horses.

LORIMERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated about the year 1488, and consist of a master, two wardens, about fifty assistants, and no livery. Their armorial ensigns are, "*Azure* on a chevron *argent* between three curbits *or*, as many bosses *sable.*"

LO'RIND *matricis* (*Med.*) an epilepsy or convulsive disorder, proceeding from the uterus.

LO'RIST (*Orn.*) a name given to some bird, which is fabled to have possessed the singular property of curing persons affected with the yellow jaundice if they looked upon it; after which it died itself.

LO'RIS (*Zool.*) the *Lemur tardigradus* of Linnæus.

LO'RY (*Orn.*) a bird of the parrot kind, the *Psittacus garrulus*, &c. of Linnæus, which inhabits the Molucca Islands, and is about ten or eleven inches long.

LO'SING *company at sea* (*Mar.*) the separating of one or more ships from a convoy bound to a certain place.

LOSINGA (*Archæol.*) a flatterer or sycophant. *Brompt. Chron.*

LOT (*Law*) a contribution; whence the phrase "To pay *scot* and *lot*," i. e. rent and taxes.

LOT (*Min.*) or *loth*, every 13th dish of lead in the Derbyshire mines, which is a duty paid to the King.

LOTE *tree* (*Bot.*) the *Celtis australis* of Linnæus.

LO'THIRWITE (*Law*) vide *Leyerwite.*

LO'TI *arboris folio* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Muntingia* of Linnæus.

LO'TION (*Chem.*) the washing or cleansing of any medicine in water.

LOTION (*Med.*) a medicine between a fomentation and a bath.

LOTOME'TRA (*Ant.*) bread made of the seed of the herb lotus. *Plin.* l. 22, c. 21.

LOTUS (*Bot.*) λωτὸς, a plant which grew in great abundance on the banks of the Nile. The word is, according to Herodotus, of Egyptian extraction, and is supposed to come from λῶ, an old word signifying to wish for, denoting thereby that it was a great object of desire. Homer numbers it among the flowers that sprung up for the pleasure of the gods. *Hom. Il.* l. 13.

Τοῖσι δ' ὑπὸ χθὼν δῖα φῦσιν νεοθηλέα ποίην,
Λωτὸν θ' ἑρσήεντα ἰδὲ, κρόκον ἠδ' ὑάκινθον.

Theocritus reckons it among the coronary flowers. *Theoc. Idyl.* 18.

Πρᾶται τοι στέφανον λωτῷ χαμαὶ αὐξομένοιο
Πλέξασαι ——

Herodot. l. 2, c. 92; *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 7, c. 14; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 112; *Plin.* l. 22, c. 21; *Auct. Geopon.* l. 12, c. 6.

LOTUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous. — STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* small. — PIST. *germ* columnar; *style* simple; *stigma* blunted.—PER. *legume*; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Lotus siliquosus*, seu *Trifolium*, Square-podded Bird's-foot Trefoil. — *Lotus angustissimus*, Narrow-podded Bird's-foot Trefoil.—*Lotus peregrinus*, Flat-podded Bird's-foot Trefoil. But the following are annuals, as the—*Lotus tetragonolobus*, Square-podded Bird's-foot Trefoil. — *Lotus edulis*, Esculent Bird's-foot Trefoil, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LO'VAGE (*Bot.*) the *Ligusticum* of Linnæus.

LOVAGE, *Bastard* (*Bot.*) the *Laserpitium siler* of Linnæus. *Reich. Hall. helv.; Scop. carn.*

LOVE APPLE (*Bot.*) the fruit of the *Solanum lycopersicum* of Linnæus.

LOVE-FEASTS (*Ecc.*) vide *Agapæ*.

LOUI'CHEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 2 *Tetrandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigmas* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are annuals, as the *Louichea cervina*, seu *Camphorosina*.

LOUIS (*Her.*) or *Knights of St. Louis*, an order of knighthood instituted by Louis XIV. in 1693, of which the king is always grand master. Their collars are of a flame colour, passing from right to left.

LOUIS D'O'R (*Num.*) a French coin first struck in the reign of Louis XIII. in 1640, which was equal in value to twenty-four francs, or twenty shillings sterling: the new Louis d'or is twenty francs, or sixteen shillings and eightpence sterling.

LOUSE (*Ent.*) a well-known insect, the *Pediculus* of Linnæus, which lives by extracting animal juices. It infests men, and almost every other animal. The *larvæ* and *pupæ* of this insect are six-footed, and nimble, resembling the perfect insect.

LOU'SY *disease* (*Med.*) *morbus pediculosus*; a general corruption of the humours, which causes these insects to breed in every part of the body.

LOWA'NDO (*Zool.*) a sort of monkey, the *Simia veter* of Linnæus, which has a black beard and a white body.

LOW-BEARING (*Sport.*) a fighting cock so called when he is over-matched in height.

LO'WBELL (*Sport.*) a device to catch birds by means of a bell hung about the neck of sheep.

LO'WBELLER (*Sport.*) one that goes fowling with a light and a bell.

LO'W-BOTE (*Law*) a recompense for the death of a man killed in a tumult.

TO LOWER (*Mar.*) to let down gradually and easily.—*Lower cheerly!* an order to lower expeditiously.—*Lower handsomely!* an order to lower gradually.

LOWER-CASE (*Print.*) vide *Printing*.

LO'WLAND *men* (*Archæol.*) a name for the offspring of the English Saxons who are in Scotland.

LOW-MA'STED (*Mar.*) an epithet for a ship that has its mast too short and too small.

LOW-WA'TER (*Mar.*) the lowest point to which the tide ebbs.

LO'W-WORM (*Vet.*) a disease in horses like the shingles.

LO'XIA (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Passeres*, having the *bill* strong, thick, and convex; both the mandibles moveable; *nostrils* small.

Species. The birds of this tribe are distinguished in English mostly by the name of the Grosbeak; but the *Loxia curvirostra* is denominated the Cross-bill, from the shape of its bill; and the *Loxia coccothraustes* is the Haw-finch.

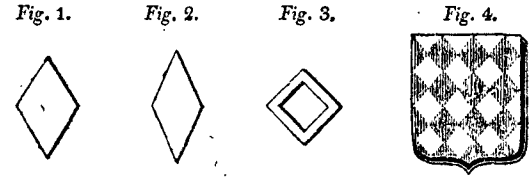
LOXODRO'MIC (*Mar.*) or *loxodromical*, from λοξὸς, oblique, and δρόμος, a course; an epithet for what appertains to oblique sailing.—*Loxodromical Line*, the line of the ship's way when she sails upon a rhumb oblique to the meridian.—*Loxodromic Tables*, the tables of rhumbs, or the traverse tables of miles, with the difference of latitude and longitude.

LOXODRO'MICS (*Mar.*) the art of oblique sailing by the rhumb, which always makes angles with every meridian; i. e. when you sail neither under the Equator, nor under the same meridian, but oblique or athwart them.

LOY'AL (*Man.*) a horse is said to be *loyal* who freely bends all his force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to. *Loyal Mouth*, an excellent mouth, which is otherwise called a *mouth with a full rest upon the hand.*

LO'ZENGE (*Geom.*) another name for the rhombus or rhomboid.

LOZENGE (*Her.*) a figure very similar to that of a pane of glass in old casements, which is used to contain the coats of arms of all maidens and widows. It is also borne as a charge in coat armour. The lozenge, as in fig. 1, differs



from the fusil, fig. 2, by being wider; and the mascle, fig. 3, differs from both, by being voided. When a field is scattered with lozenges it is said to be lozengy, as in fig. 4.

LO'ZENGY (*Her.*) an epithet for a field that is covered with lozenges. [vide *Lozenge*]

LUBS (*Ant.*) or *Lubesh*, a term applied to the money of Lubeck and Hamburgh, as sterling is to English money.

LUCA'NUS (*Ent.*) a genus of insect, Order *Coleoptera*, having the *antennæ* clavate, *jaws* projecting beyond the head, two *palpigerous tufts* under the lip. [vide *Entomology*]

LU'CAR (*Ant.*) the money which was expended upon the public games or shows. It was so called from the Lucaria. *Senec. Epist.* 80; *Liv.* l. 23, c. 2; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1, c. 77; *Plut. Quæst. Rom.* 87; *Lucian. Icaromet.; Sueton. in Tiber.* c. 34; *Chares. Instit. Gramm.* l. 1; *Putoch. Edit.* p. 25; *Tertull. adv. Gnostic.* c. 8; *Ursin. ad Leg. Scta. apud Græv. Thes. Rom. Antiq.* tom. ii. p. 1378.

LUCA'RIA (*Ant.*) a festival, celebrated at Rome on the 18th of July, in memory of the flight of the Romans from the Gauls into a great wood between the Tiber and the Via Salaria.

Ovid Fast. l. 2, v. 67.

Tum quoque vicini lucus celebratur asyli,
Quâ petit æquoreas advena Tibris aquas.

Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Gyrald. Syntag. Deor. 17, p. 497; *Panvin. Descr. Urb. Rom. et Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* vol. iii. p. 245, and vol. ii. p. 839.

LU'CEME (*Bot.*) the *Medicago sativa* of Linnæus.

LUCERNA'RIA (*Ent.*) a genus of worms, Order *Mollusca*, having a gelatinous body, without head or eyes.

LU'CID *Body* (*Nat.*) a body which emits light.

LUCID *Interval* (*Med.*) an interval in which the phrenzy of mad persons ceases and leaves them in possession of their reason.

LUCIDA *Coronæ* (*Astron.*) a fixed star of the second magnitude in the constellation Corona Borealis. — *Lucida Hydræ*, vide *Cor Hydræ*.—*Lucida Lyræ*, a bright star of the first magnitude in the constellation Lyra.

LU'CIFER (*Astron.*) the Morning or Day Star.

LUCIFE'RIANS (*Ecc.*) the followers of Lucifer, of Cagliari, who held some peculiar notions which were not, however, reckoned expressly heretical. *St. Aug.* c. 30; *S. Jerom. in Cat.* c. 95; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3, &c.

LU'DI (*Ant.*) ἀγῶνες, Games, a name for the shows or public exhibitions which were made among the Greeks and Romans for the display of skill and the entertainment of the people. The four principal games among the Grecians were the *Olympic*, *Isthmian*, *Nemean*, and *Pythian*. [vide *Olympic*, &c.] Those among the Romans were distinguished by a greater variety of epithets, as the *Actiaci*, *Apollinares*, *Augustales*, *Cereales*, *Circenses*, *compitales*, *consuales*, *equestres*, *lustrales*, *Martiales*, *piscatorii*, *pontificales*, *quæstorii*, *quinquennales*, *Romani*, *sacerdotales*, *seculares*, *Taurii*, *triumphales*, &c. [vide *Actiaci*]

LUDROI'GIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* four-cornered; *style* cylindrical; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *capsule* blunt; *seeds* small.

Species. The species are annuals, as the — *Ludroigia alternifolia*, seu *Lysimachia*, Alternate-leaved Ludroigia. —*Ludroigia oppositifolia*, Opposite-leaved Ludroigia, &c.

LU'ES (*Med.*) the pestilence in men, and murrain in beasts. —*Lues Venerea*, the venereal distemper.

LUFF (*Mar.*) vide *Loof.*—*Luff of a sail*, the fore or weather part of the sail. "To *Luff* into a harbour," to sail into it close by the wind. "*Luff!*" or "*Keep your Luff!*" the order to the helmsman to put the tiller towards the lee-side of a ship, in order to make it sail nearer to the direction of the wind. "*Luff* round!" the order to throw the ship's head up in the wind. "To spring a *Luff*," to yield to the effort of the helm, by sailing nearer to the wind. "*Luff-tackle*," any large tackle that is not destined to any particular use.

LU'FFA (*Bot.*) the *Momordica Luffa* of Linnæus.

LUG (*Com.*) a measure of land, called otherwise a pole or perch.

LUG (*Ent.*) a sort of earth-worm, the *Lumbricus marinus* of Linnæus, which buries itself in the sand of the sea shore, and is used as a bait for fish.

LU'GGER (*Mar.*) a small vessel carrying two or three masts, with a running bowsprit.

LU'JULA (*Bot.*) the *Oxalis acetosella* of Linnæus.

LUMBA'GO (*Med.*) a rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LU'MBAR (*Anat.*) an epithet for what appertains to the loins, as the lumbar arteries, veins, &c.; so also *lumbar region*, the loins.

LUMBRICA'LES (*Anat.*) muscles in the hands and feet, so called from their figure, which resembles that of the earth-worm.

LU'MBRICUS (*Ent.*) the Earth-Worm, a class of Worms of the Intestinal Order, having a round annulate body, with an elevated fleshy belt near the head. The principal species are, *Lumbricus terrestris*, the Dew-Worm; and *Lumbricus marinus*, the Lug.

LUMINA'RE (*Ecc.*) a lamp or candle to burn on the altar of a church or chapel.

LU'NA (*Astron.*) vide *Moon.*

LUNA (*Her.*) the same as *argent*, in the coats of sovereign princes.

LUNA (*Chem.*) silver.—*Luna cornea*, or *cornua*, a tough tasteless mass almost like horn, which is made by pouring spirit of salt on crystals of silver.

LU'NACY (*Med.*) frenzy or madness, so called because it was supposed to happen according to the course of the moon.

LU'NAR (*Astron.*) an epithet for whatever appertains to the moon, as—*Lunar Distance*, the apparent distance of the moon from the sun or a fixed star.—*Lunar Method*, or *Lunar Observations*, a method of ascertaining the longitude at sea, by the moon's motions, particularly by her observed distances from the sun and stars.—*Lunar Dial*, a dial adapted to the moon's motions.—*Lunar Eclipse*, an eclipse of the moon.—*Lunar Rainbow*, an appearance caused by the refraction of the moon's rays at night, similar to that produced by the sun, but with fainter colours.

LUNAR *Cycle* (*Chron.*) or *Cycle of the Moon*, consists of nineteen years.—*Lunar Month* is either periodical, synodical, or illuminative. [vide *Month*]—*Lunar Year* consists of 354 days. [vide *Chronology*]

LUNA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 1 *Siliculosa*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* short; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *silique* flat; *seeds* kidney-form.

Species. The species are the—*Lunaria rediviva*, *Viola*, seu *Leucoium*, Perennial Honesty. — *Lunaria annua*, Annual Honesty, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

LUNA'TIC *Eyes* (*Vet.*) a distemper in the eyes of horses, which makes them appear as if they were covered with white.

LUNA'TION (*Astron.*) the space of time between one new moon and another.

LUNA'TUS (*Bot.*) lunate, crescent-shaped; an epithet for a leaf, the keel of a flower, and a stipule.

LU'NDRESS (*Num.*) an old name for a silver penny; so called because it was coined in London.

LUNE (*Geom.*) or *Lunule*, a plane in the form of a crescent or half moon, terminated by the circumference of two circles, that intersect each other within.

L'UN *en l'autre* (*Her.*) Counter-changed.

LUNES (*Falcon.*) leashes, or long lines to call in hawks.

LUNE'TTE (*Man.*) 1. A half-horse-shoe, or one that wants that part of a branch which should run towards the quarter. 2. A shade composed of two pieces of felt to cover the eyes of a vicious horse.

LUNE'TTES (*Fort.*) small works generally raised from the curtain in ditches full of water.

LUNETTES (*Opt.*) glasses to help the sight.

LUNGS (*Anat.*) *Pulmones*, two viscera or spongy bodies situated in the chest, and serving the office of respiration. They are included, as it were, in two bags, formed by the *pleura*. The whole mass of the lungs is composed of air-vessels, blood vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and cellular membranes, being more vascular than any other part of the body, and admitting a greater quantity of blood through them in a given time.

LU'NGWORT (*Bot.*) the *Pulmonaria* of Linnæus, a perennial.

LU'NULA (*Anat.*) or *Luna*, a half-moon that the Roman senators wore on their shoes.

Juven. Sat. 7, v. 192.

Appositam nigræ lunam subtexit alutæ.

The Lunula was also a female ornament. *Plut. Quæst. Rom.*; *Tertull. de Cult. Fem.* c. 10; *Cæl. Rhodig. Antiq. Lect.* l. 20, c. 28; *Alex. ab Alex.* l. 5, c. 18.

LUNULA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Marchantia* of Linnæus.

LUNULA'TUS (*Bot.*) lunulate, or in the shape of a small crescent; an epithet for a leaf.

LUNULE (*Geom.*) vide *Lune.*

LUPERCA'LIA (*Ant.*) a festival celebrated by the Romans

on the 15th day of February, in honour of the god Pan. On this occasion the *Luperci*, or priests of Pan, ran naked through the streets, and struck all the married woman they met by the way.
Ovid. Fast. l. 2, v. 267.

Tertia post Idus nudos Aurora Lupercos
Adspicit.

Varro. de Ling. Lat. l. 5, c. 3; *Dionys. Ant.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 5; *Val. Max.* l. 2, c. 2; *Plut. in Rom.; Just.* l. 43, c. 1; *Pancirol. Desc. Urb. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. iii. p. 365.

LU'PIA (*Med.*) a kind of hard glandiform tumour like a ganglion in different parts of the body.

LUPINA'STER (*Bot.*) the *Trifolium lupinaster* of Linnæus.

LU'PINUS (*Bot.*) in Greek θέρμος, a leguminous plant, which was the food of the common people. It was so called either because *lupi*, wolves, eat of it readily; or ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης, i. e. from pain, because of its great bitterness, whence Virgil calls it *tristis*.
Virg. Georg. 1, v. 75.

Aut tenuis fœtus viciæ, tristisque lupini
Sustuleris fragiles calames, sylvamque sonantem.

Plautus calls the *Lupinus, aurum comicum*, to which Horace alludes.
Hor. l. 1, epist. 1, v. 23.

Nec tamen ignorat, quid distent æra lupinis.

The *lupinus* was macerated in water, to take off its bitterness before it was eaten. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 8, c. 3; *Cato de Re Rust.* c. 36; *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 132; *Columel. de Re Rust.* l. 2, c. 16; *Plin.* l. 18, c. 15; *Athen.* l. 2; *Gal. de Facult. Simpl. Medicament.* l. 6; *Diogen. Laert. de Vit. Philos.* l. 7, c. 26; *Geopon. Auct.* l. 2, c. 37; *Isid. Orig.* l. 17, c. 4; *Salmas. Exercitat.; Plin.* p. 37; *Nonn. de Re Cib.* l. 1, c. 10.

LUPINUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* five.—PIST. *germ* awl-shaped; *style* ascending; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *legume* large; *seeds* several.
Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Lupinus albus*, White Lupine.—*Lupinus varius*, Small Blue Lupine.—*Lupinus hirsutus*, Great Blue Lupine; except the—*Lupinus perennis*, Perennial Lupine. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LU'PULUS (*Bot.*) the *Humulus lupulus* of Linnæus.

LU'PUS (*Ent.*) λύκος, the very smallest kind of spider. *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 9, c. 39; *Plin.* l. 11, c. 24.

LUPUS (*Astron.*) the Wolf, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, consisting of 19 stars, according to Ptolemy, and 24 in the British Catalogue.

LUPUS (*Med.*) a name given to the cancer, from its devouring like a wolf.

LURCH (*Mar.*) the sudden jerk or rolling of the ship on either side, caused by a heavy wave striking either upon the rudder or the quarter.

LU'RCHER (*Sport.*) a variety of the *Canis familiaris*, having a narrow body, stout legs, a straight tail, and long rough hair.

LURE (*Falcon.*) a device made of leather to call back a hawk; a decoy, allurement.

LU'SERN (*Zool.*) a kind of wolf called a stag-wolf.

LU'SHBURG (*Num.*) a base sort of coin in the time of King Edward III. made in foreign countries to counterfeit the English money.

LUST (*Mar.*) vide *List*.

LUSTRAL (*Ecc.*) an epithet for the water, otherwise called Holy Water, with which the Roman Catholics sprinkle themselves on different occasions.

LUSTRA'LIA (*Ant.*) the festival among the Romans, which consisted in performing their lustrations. *Serv. in Æneid.* l. 8, v. 183; *Zosim.* l. 2, c. 5.

LUSTRA'LIS (*Ant.*) an epithet for what appertains to lustrations, as the—*Dies lustralis*, the day on which lustrations were performed for a child among the Romans. [vide *Lustricus*]

LUSTRA'TIO (*Ant.*) a ceremony of purification which the Romans performed on their fields, armies, and people, on different occasions, but particularly after the numbering of the people by the censors every five years, which space of time was, on that account, called a *lustrum*. *Cato de Re Rust.* c. 141; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 28; l. 40, c. 13, &c.; *Tibull.* l. 1, eleg. 1; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 4, v. 735; *Quintil. Declam.* 329; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 5; *Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.* 17, p. 489; *Alex. Gen. Dies.* l. 5, c. 27.

LU'STRICUS *dies* (*Ant.*) the lustral day among the Romans on which lustrations were performed for a child, and the name given. This day was usually the ninth from the birth for a boy, and the eighth for that of a girl. *Plut. Quæst. Rom.* 102; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Macrob. Saturn.* l. 1, c. 16.

LU'STRUM (*Ant.*) the space of five years among the Romans, so called from the lustrum or lustration which was performed on the city at the end of that period. [vide *Lustratio*]
Ovid. Fast. l. 3, v. 165.

—— *In lustrum accedere debet,*
Quæ consummatur partibus, una dies.

Time was accordingly reckoned by the *lustra* among the poets.
Hor. l. 2, od. 4, v. 23.

Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas
Claudere lustrum.

Varro de Ling. Lat. l. 5, c. 2; *Stat. Sylvan.* l. 2; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Sidon.* l. 4, epist. 24.

LU'TANIST (*Mus.*) one skilled in playing on the lute.

LUTA'TION (*Chem.*) the stopping up of chemical vessels with loam and plaster.

LUTE (*Mus.*) a musical stringed instrument.

LUTE (*Chem.*) a compound paste made of clay, mortar, sand, &c. to join together the necks of retorts.

LU'TEOLA (*Bot.*) the *Datisca cannabina* of Linnæus.

LU'THERANISM (*Ecc.*) the opinions and doctrines of Martin Luther, an Augustin Friar, who separated from the Church of Rome about the year 1515, and took the lead in what is now denominated the Reformation, or Protestantism. A further secession has since been made in Germany from the Romish Church by those who have styled themselves peculiarly the *Reformed*.

LU'THERN (*Archit.*) a sort of windows in the roof of a house.

LU'TRA (*Her.*) vide *Otter*.

LUXA'TION (*Surg.*) dislocation, or the putting any bone out of joint.

LU'XATOR (*Anat.*) the same as *Externus auris*.

LYCÆ'A (*Ant.*) λύκαια; an Arcadian festival, answering to the Roman Lupercalia, which was celebrated in honour of Jupiter Lycæus. *Plut. in Cæs.; Pausan. in Arcad.; Porphyr. περὶ ἀποχῆς ἐμψυχ.*

LYCA'NCHE (*Med.*) from λύκος, a wolf, and ἄγχω, to strangle; a species of quinsey in which the patient makes a noise like a wolf.

LYCA'NTHROPY (*Med.*) λυκανθρωπία, from λύκος, a wolf, and ἄνθρωπος, a man; a madness proceeding from the bite of a mad dog, which causes the patient to make a noise like the howling of a wolf. *Oribas. Synop.* l. 9, c. 10; *Act. Tetrab.* 2, serm. 2, c. 11; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 3, c. 16.

LYCA'ON (*Med.*) vide *Lycanthropy*.

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LYCHNA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) the *Cucubalus bacciferus* of Linnæus.

LYCHNI'DEA (*Bot.*) the *Erinus capensis* of Linnæus.

LYCHNIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 5 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *styles* five; *stigma* reflex against the sun.—PER. *capsule* one; *seeds* many, roundish.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Lychnis chalcedonica*, Scarlet Lychnis.—*Lychnis Flosculi, caryophyllus, Amerius, Cuculi Flos*, seu *Odontites*, Red-flowered Meadow Lychnis.—*Lychnis quadridenta, Silene*, seu *Cucubalus*.—*Lychnis Viscaria*, seu *Muscipula*, Viscous Lychnis, or Catchfly.—*Lychnis diurna, Cucubalus, Melandrium*, seu *Ocymastrum*, Rose-flowered Lychnis, or Wild Red Champion; but the *Lychnis læta* is an annual. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LY'CHNI SCABIOSA (*Bot.*) the *Knautia orientalis* of Linnæus.

LYCHNI'TIS (*Min.*) a kind of white marble which shines best by candlelight. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 5.

LYCHNOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Phlox pilosa* of Linnæus.

LYCI'A (*Ant.*) λύκεια, a festival held at Argos, in honour of Apollo, surnamed λύκειος in *Pind. Schol. in Pyth. Sophocl. Schol. in Electra.*

LYCIOI'DES (*Bot.*) or *Lycii similis*, the *Sideroxylon lycioides* of Linnæus.

LYCI'SCA (*Zool.*) a dog engendered of a wolf and a bitch.

LY'CIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* obtuse.—COR. *monopetalous*.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the *Lycium africum Jasminoides*, seu *Rhamnus*, African Box Thorn.—*Lycium boerhaarviæfolium*, seu *Ehretia*, Glaucous-leaved Box Thorn.—*Lycium Japonicum*, Japan Box Thorn.—*Lycium barbarum*, Willow-leaved Box Thorn, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LYCIUM is also the *Arduina spinosa* of Linnæus.

LYCO'CTONUM (*Bot.*) a species of the *Aconitum*.

LYCO'GALA (*Bot.*) the *Mucor* of Linnæus.

LYCOPERDA'STRUM (*Bot.*) or *Lycoperdoides*; a species of the *Lycoperdon* of Linnæus.

LYCOPE'RDON (*Bot.*) a genus of *Fungi*, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 6 *Fungi*.

LYCOPO'DIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of Mosses.

LYCO'PSIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germs* small; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Lycopsis vesicaria*, seu *Buglossum*, Bladder-podded Wild Bugloss.—*Lycopsis variegata*, seu *Anchusa*, Variegated Wild Bugloss.—*Lycopsis arvensis Echioides*, seu *Echium*, Small Wild Bugloss; but the—*Lycopsis pulla*, Dark-flowered Wild Bugloss, and the *Lycopsis virginiaca*, Virginian Wild Bugloss, are perennials. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LY'COPUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germs* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigmas* bifid.—PER. *capsule* none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Lycopus europæus, Marrubium*, seu *Sideritis*, Water Horehound, &c. &c. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LY'COS (*Ent.*) vide *Lupus*.

LY'CTUS (*Ent.*) a name given by Fabricius to a division of the genus *Tenebrio*, comprehending the insects of this tribe which have the jaw membranaceous and bifid.

LY'CURGIA (*Ant.*) λυκοῦργεια, a festival celebrated at Sparta in honour of Lycurgus. *Strab.* l. 8; *Plut. in Lycurg.*

LY'CUS (*Ent.*) a name given by Fabricius to a division of the genus *Lampyris*, comprehending the insects of this tribe that have the first joint of the feelers thicker and truncate.

LY'DIAN *Mood* (*Mus.*) an effeminate sort of music used first by the Lydians.

LY'DIUS LAPIS (*Min.*) the touchstone by which gold was wont to be tried, so called because it was found only in the Tmolus, a river of Lydia. *Plin.* l. 33, c. 8.

TO LYE (*Mar.*) vide *To Lie*.

LYGÆ'US (*Ent.*) a name given by Fabricius to a division of the genus *Cimex*, comprehending the insects of this tribe that have the thorax unarmed, and the body oblong.

LYGE'UM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathe* one-leaved.—COR. in pairs.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* common; *style* simple.—PER. *nut* oblong; *seed* linear.

Species. The single species is the *Lygeum Spartum*, seu *Gramen*, Rush-leaved Lygeum, or Hooded Matweed.

LYING (*Mil.*) a term equivalent to stationed.—*In lying*, an epithet for pickets confined within the immediate line of intrenchment, in distinction from—*Out lying*, or those which do duty without the confines of the camp, or town.—*Out lyers* is also the name of those soldiers who, among the Guards, used to be permitted to work, on condition of leaving their pay in the hands and at the service of the captain during their absence.

LYME-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Elymus* of Linnæus, a perennial.

LYME'XYLON (*Ent.*) a name given by Fabricius to a division of the genus *Cantharis*, comprehending those insects of this tribe which have their fore feelers projecting.

LY'MPHA (*Anat.*) a clear limpid humour separated from the blood, and carried by the lymphatic vessels into the thoracic duct, where it mixes with the chyle. The lymph is colourless, rather viscid, and specifically heavier than water. Its constituent parts are principally albuminous water and common salt.

LYMPHA'TICS (*Anat.*) or lymphatic vessels, are the absorbent vessels that convey the lymph into the thoracic duct, and form, with the lacteals, what is called the absorbent system. The use of these vessels is to draw in by a capillary attraction the fluids contained in the circumjacent cavities.

LY'NCHET (*Husband.*) a line of green sward that separates ploughed lands from each other.

LYNCOU'RION (*Min.*) from λύγξ, the lynx, and οὖρον, urine; a sort of stone so called, because it is said to be concreted by the urine of the lynx. *Theophrast. de Lapid.; Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 100; *Plin.* l. 8, c. 38.

LYNX (*Zool.*) a ferocious animal which resembles the wild cat in its habits.

LY'ON *King at arms* (*Her.*) a Scottish herald who takes his title from the armorial bearing of the Scottish King, namely, the lion rampant.

LY'RA (*Ant.*) Lyre; a stringed instrument of great an-

tiquity, the invention of which is attributed by some to Mercury, by others to Apollo, by others to Orpheus, Linus, and Amphion, successively. It is said to have been originally formed of a tortoise-shell, whence it is sometimes called *testudo*. It was mounted with seven strings, sometimes six, and even fewer, to which was added a *jugum*, to contract and loosen the tension. It differed also in shape at different periods of time; but its form, in general, bore some resemblance to a guitar, as may be seen from the annexed figure of the lyre represented on a medal, and emblematical of Apollo.

LY'RIC POETRY (*Poet.*) was such as the ancients sung to the lyre, or harp, which was originally employed in celebrating the praises of gods and heroes. It was much cultivated by the Greeks, particularly Anacreon, Alcæus, and Sappho; but among the Romans, Horace was the first and principal Lyric poet.

LYRO'DI (*Ant.*) a kind of musicians among the ancients, who played on the lyre and sung at the same time.

LYSANDRI'A (*Ant.*) λυσάνδρια; a Samian festival celebrated with sacrifices and games in honour of Lysander, the Lacedemonian admiral. *Plut. in Lysand.*

LYSIMA'CHIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* acuminate.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* globular; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Lysimachia vulgaris*, seu *Blattaria*, Common Loose-strife.—*Lysimachia thyrsiflora*, seu *Lysimachium*, Tufted Loose-strife.—*Lysimachia nemorum*, seu *Anagallis*, Wood Loose-strife, or Pimpernel.—*Lysimachia Nummularia*, seu *Hirundinaria*, Creeping Loose-strife, or Moneywork; but the *Lysimachia Linum*, *Centunculus*, seu *Chamælinum*, Small Loose-strife, and the—*Lysimachia Japonica*, Japan Loose-strife, are annuals. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LYSIS (*Med.*) λύσις; a loosening or releasing.

LY'SSA (*Med.*) λύσσα; the madness of a dog, or from the bite of any venomous creature.

LYTE'RIA (*Med.*) λυτήρια; a sign of the loosening of a great disease.

LY'THRUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* twelve; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* rising.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* small.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Lythrum Salicaria*, seu *Pseudolysimachium*, Common or Purple Willow-herb.—*Lythrum cuphea*, seu *Balsamona*, Clammy Willow-herb.—*Lythrum Pemphis*, seu *Mangium*.—*Lythrum americanum*, South American Willow-herb; but the *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*, seu *Gratiola*, Hyssop-leaved Willow-herb, and the *Lythrum Thymifolia Petaglossum*, seu *Polygonum*, Thyme-leaved Willow-herb, &c. are annuals. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

LY'TTA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, Order *Coleoptera*, having the *antennæ* filiform; *feelers* four; *head* inflected and gibbous; *shells* soft and flexile. The *Lytta vesicatoria*, otherwise called the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, is the insect principally used in pharmacy for raising blisters.

M.

M. (*Ant.*) as an abbreviation, stands for Marcus, Manlius, &c. [vide *Abbreviations*]

M. as a numeral, stands for 1000, and with a dash over it, thus, $\overline{M}$, it stood for a million.

M. (*Abbrev.*) stands for Magister, as M. A. Magister Artium, &c. [vide *Abbreviations*]

MAAS (*Com.*) or *mass*, a liquid measure in different parts of Germany and Switzerland, equal to about a pint and a half.

MAAT (*Arith.*) a land measure in Holland, equal to about 500 square roods.

MA'BA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 3 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* semitrifid.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *rudiment* globular, subsessile in the centre of the flower.—PER. *drupe* oblong; *nuts* two, oblong.

Species. The single species, the *Maba eliptica*, is a tree.

MABE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 7 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* nine; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* long; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* round; *seed* solitary.

Species. The single species, the *Mabea Periri*, is a shrub.

MABOU'JA (*Bot.*) the hard root of a tree in America, of which the savages made themselves clubs.

MACA'NDON (*Bot.*) a coniferous tree of Malabar, the fruit of which, when roasted, is good for dysenteries.

MACAPA'TH (*Bot.*) Sarsaparilla.

MACARO'NIC *poem* (*Poet.*) a sort of burlesque poetry, wherein the vernacular words of any language are made to end in a Latin termination.

MACAROO'N (*Cook.*) in Italian *Macaroni*, a sort of sweet-meats made of almonds, &c.

MACA'W *tree* (*Bot.*) the *Cocos aculeata* of Linnæus.

MACAXACOLLI'FERA (*Bot.*) the name of a West Indian tree the size of a plum-tree. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

MACCA'W (*Orn.*) or *Macaw*, a sort of parrot with a long tail, the *Psittacus macao* of Linnæus. It is above a yard long, lives in palm woods, and is easily tamed when young.

MACE (*Bot.*) a sort of spice, the middle bark of the nutmeg, or the *Myristica moschata* of Linnæus, which possesses some of the astringent oily properties of the fruit itself.

MACE (*Polit.*) a sort of ornamented staff which is borne as an ensign of honour before a magistrate.

MACE (*Com.*) a small gold coin of the East India islands, worth about 14*d.* sterling.

MA'CE-GRIEFE (*Law*) or *mace-grefes*, such as buy and sell stolen flesh, knowing the same to be stolen. *Leg. Inæ apud Brompton; Britt.* c. 29; *Crompt. Just. of Peace*, fol. 193.

MACE-CA'RIA (*Archæol.*) the flesh-market, or shambles.

MACEDO'NIAN *parsley* (*Bot.*) the *Bubon macedonicum* of Linnæus, a biennial.

MACEDO'NIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the 4th century, the followers of Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople, who denied the divinity of the Holy Ghost. *S. Athanas. de Spirit; S. Epiphan. de Hæres.* 74; *S. August. Hæres.* 52; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3, c. 10; *Sozom. Hist.* l. 4, c. 26; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 342.

MACEDONISIUM *semen* (*Med.*) the seed of the *Smyrnium olusatrum*, which is said to be astringent and carminative.

MA'CER (*Bot.*) μάκτρ, the bark of a tree brought from Barbary, which was reckoned very astringent, and efficacious against dysenteries. *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 110. A bark is still imported from Barbary under this name, which is supposed to be the same as the *Simarouba*, or *Quassia simarouba* of Linnæus. *Raii Hist. Plant.; Juss. Mem. de l'Acad. Roy.* 1729.

MACER (*Law*) mace-bearer; an officer attending the court of session.

MACERA'TION (*Med.*) an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHÆ'RION (*Surg.*) μαχαίριον, an amputating knife.

MACHAI'RION (*Anat.*) the liver of animals. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. hum.* l. 1, c. 28.

MACHA-MO'NA (*Bot.*) an African calabash, the pulp of which was used instead of rennet.

MACHICOLLA'RE (*Archæol.*) or *machiconlare*, to make a warlike device, especially over the gate of a castle. 1 *Inst.* 5.

MACHI'NE (*Mech.*) in Latin *machina*, from the Greek μηχανή, a contrivance; an engine which, by means of art and contrivance, is made to raise or stop the motion of bodies. Machines are either simple or compound.—*Simple machines* are the six mechanical powers; namely, the Lever, Pulley, Wheel and Axle, Inclined Plane, Wedge, and Screw.—*Compound machines* are those which are composed of the simple.

Machines are moreover distinguished according to their uses, as *architectural machines*, which are employed in architecture, *blowing machine*, or bellows, *electrical machine*, *hydraulic machine*, by means of which water is raised, &c.

MACHINE *infernal* (*Mil.*) a particular sort of machine used in modern warfare for the purpose of blowing up bridges, &c.

MA'CHINIST (*Mech.*) an inventor or manager of machines.

MACHI'NULÆ (*Med.*) little compositions, or parts of more compound bodies, which by their peculiar configuration are destined to particular offices.

MA'CHLIS (*Zool.*) a beast, not unlike an elk, mentioned by Pliny. *Hist. Nat.* l. 8, c. 15.

MA'CIA (*Bot.*) the *Anagallis* of Linnæus.

MA'CKENBOY (*Bot.*) a sort of spurge.

MA'CKAREL (*Ich.*) a well-known fish, the *Scomber* of Linnæus, which visits the shores of the ocean during the summer season in vast shoals. When just taken out of the water it emits a phosphoric light, and soon dies. This fish is easily taken with the bait, but the best time is during a fresh gale of wind, on that account termed a *mackarel gale*. The *garum* of the Romans was made principally from this fish. [vide *Garum*]

TO MA'CKLE (*Com.*) to sell weavers' goods to shopkeepers.

MACO'CKI (*Bot.*) the Virginian pumpion. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

MACO'CQUER (*Bot.*) a species of the *Macocki*. *Raii Hist.*

MACOU'NA (*Bot.*) a sort of kidney-bean. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

MACROCA'RPON (*Bot.*) the *Artocarpus integrifolia* of Linnæus.

MACROCE'PHALUS (*Anat.*) from μακρὸς, long, and κεφαλὴ, the head; an epithet for one whose head is of a length disproportionate to his body.

MACROCEPHALUS (*Ent.*) a sort of insect of the *Hemipterous* Order, which has an inflected snout, and a scutel as long as the abdomen.

MACROCHE'RA (*Ant.*) a coat with long sleeves. *Lamprid. in Alex. Sever.* c. 33.

MACROCO'LUM (*Ant.*) the largest kind of paper for writing on. *Plin.* l. 13, c. 12.

MACROLO'BIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* four-cornered.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *seed* single.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Macrolobium Vouapa, Semira, et Otea.*

MACRO'LOGY (*Rhet.*) a figure of speech which consists in a circuity or prolixity of expression. *Quintil.* l. 8, c. 3; *Demet. Eloc.* l. 7, *de Sen.*

MACRONO'SIA (*Med.*) from μακρὸς, long, and νόσος, a disease; a long sickness.

MACROPHYSOCE'PHALUS (*Med.*) from μακρὸς, long, φύσις, nature, and κεφαλὴ, the head; one having a head præternaturally large.

MACROPI'PER (*Bot.*) the *Piper longum* of Linnæus.

MACROPNOE'A (*Med.*) from μακρὸς, long, and πνέω, to breathe; a difficulty of breathing, or a breathing at long intervals. *Hippocrat. Epid.* l. 2.

MA'CTRA (*Con.*) a genus of testaceous animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*.

Generic Character. *Animal* a tethys; *shell* bivalve; *middle tooth* of the *hinge* complicated.

Species. These animals inhabit the Cape of Good Hope.

MA'CULÆ (*Astron.*) dark spots upon the luminous surfaces of the sun and moon, and even some of the planets, which are distinguished from the *faculæ*, or luminous spots.

MACULÆ (*Med.*) any discolorations in the surface of the body, or its different parts, which appear in the form of spots. They are differently denominated according to the colour, part affected, &c. as—*Maculæ albæ*, white spots on the eye.—*Maculæ hepaticæ*, liver-coloured spots, which are principally on the back, breast, &c.—*Maculæ latæ*, the shingles, or erysipelas.—*Maculæ matricales*, brown spots with which children are sometimes born.—*Maculæ oculorum*, specks in the eye.—*Maculæ pestilentes*, petechial, or purple spots.—*Maculæ volaticæ*, flying eruptions.

MACU'NA (*Bot.*) the *Dolichos urens* of Linnæus.

MACU'TA (*Com.*) another name for the cowry in Africa.

MADABLO'TA (*Bot.*) the *Gaertneria racemosa* of Linnæus.

MA'D-APPLE (*Bot.*) the *Solanum molengena* of Linnæus.

MADARO'SIS (*Med.*) μαδάρωσις, a falling off of the hairs of the eye-lid. *Hippocrat. de Humor.; Gorr. Def. Med.; Foes. Oeconom. Hippocrat.*

MA'DDER (*Bot.*) the *Rubia*, an annual.

MADE-BLOCK (*Mar.*) a block which has its shell made of several pieces of elm plank, suited to the thickness of the cheeks.

MADEI'RA (*Com.*) a rich wine made in the island of Madeira.

MADE'LION (*Bot.*) vide *Bdelium*.

MADONNI'NA (*Com.*) a silver coin of Genoa, worth about 8*d.* sterling.

MA'DOR (*Med.*) vide *Ephidrosis*.

MADREPO'RA (*Con.*) *madrepore*, a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*.

Generic Character. *Animal* resembling a Medusa; *coral* with lamelated star-shaped cavities.

Species. This tribe of animals inhabit the European seas, adhering to marine vegetables and the softer zoophytes.

MA'DRIER (*Fort.*) a long plank of wood armed with iron plates, and used to cover the mouth of a petard, and for several other purposes.

MA'DRIGAL (*Mus.*) a particular kind of vocal music, formerly very much in request, some for two, three, four, or more voices.

MA'D-WORT (*Bot.*) or Mad-apple, the *Alyssum* of Linnæus, a perennial.

MÆA'NDER (*Archit.*) a fretwork in arched roofs, or carved cranks in vaults and caves.

MÆMACTE'RIA (*Ant.*) μαιμακτήρια, solemn sacrifices offered by the Athenians in the month Mæmacterion to Jupiter, surnamed μαιμάκτης, i. e. according to Plutarch, μειλίχιος, propitious, in order to induce him to send good weather.

MÆMACTE'RION (*Ant.*) μαιμακτηριών, an Athenian month of twenty-nine days, so called from the festival Mæmacteria. It answered to the Roman October.

MÆMA'CYLON (*Bot.*) vide *Arbutus.*

MÆ'NA (*Ich.*) μαινη, a sort of fish which, according to Aristotle, changed its colour at different seasons, being white in winter and black in summer. *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 8, c. 34; *Plin.* l. 9, c. 26; *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 12, c. 48. It was a sort of herring, which was much used as a pickle, and is supposed by Rondeletius to answer to the fish called by the Italians *Menola. Rondelet. de Pis.* l. 5, c. 13.

MÆNO'MENON-MEL (*Nat.*) a sort of honey, which was supposed to create madness in those who ate of it. *Plin.* l. 21, c. 13.

MAESTO'SO (*Mus.*) or *maestuso*, an Italian term signifying majestic, and applied to the performance which is executed with pomp and grandeur.

MAGA'DES (*Mus.*) a sort of pipe which sent forth both an acute and a grave sound. *Athen.* l. 4.

MA'GALAIZE (*Min.*) a shining mineral like antimony.

MAGAZI'NE (*Com.*) a warehouse for all sorts of merchandize and commodities.

MAGAZINE (*Mil.*) a storehouse for arms and ammunition of war.

MA'GBOTE (*Law*) from the Saxon mez, a kinsman, and bote, a compensation; a compensation anciently made in money for killing a kinsman. *Leg. Canut. apud Brompton.*

MAGDA'LEON (*Med.*) a roll of plaister or salve.

MAGELLA'NIC *Clouds* (*Astron.*) whitish appearances, like clouds, having the same apparent motion as the stars. They are about eleven degrees distant from the South Pole.

MA'GGIO (*Com.*) an Italian corn measure containing about one bushel and a half English.

MAGGIO'RE (*Mus.*) an Italian epithet in music books signifying greater.

MA'GGOT (*Ent.*) the vulgar name for the larva of flies and bees.

MA'GIC, in Latin *magia*, and Greek μαγικὴ, from μάγος, a Persian soothsayer; the black art, or dealing with familiar spirits.—*Natural magic*, another name for Natural Philosophy.

MAGIC, an epithet for what appertains to magic, or the wonderful art; as—*Magic lanthorn*, a little optical machine, by means of which are represented, on a wall in an obscure place, many strange figures, which seem as if they were brought there by the effect of magic.—*Magic Square*, a square so divided into parallel and equal spaces that the sums of each row, taken any way, whether directly, or obliquely, shall be all equal, as in the annexed figure, where the sum of all the rows is 15. The *magic Square of Squares*, and the *magic Circle of Circles*, are an extension of this device, which was contrived by Dr. Franklin.

4	9	2
3	5	7
8	1	6

MA'GISTER (*Ant.*) in Greek ἐπιστάτης, was a title, or name of power, or authority, among the ancients, particularly the Romans, by whom it was distinguished variously, as—*Magister admissionum*, the Master of the ceremonies, or an Usher. [vide *Admissionales*] —*Magister Auctionis*, the principal creditor, who was appointed as assignee to the debtor's effects. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 1; *de Orat.* l. 1, c. 57.—*Magister Collegii*, Master, or Head of a college.—*Magister curiæ*, he who was appointed to distribute money among the tribes in the name of the candidate.—*Magister equitum*, Master of the Horse, an officer among the Romans, who was chosen by, and subordinate to, the Dictator. *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 14; *Liv.* l. 4, c. 13, &c.—*Magister navium*, master, or captain of a vessel, &c.

MA'GISTERY (*Chem.*) *magisterium*, a name given by the ancient chemists to certain white and very light precipitates, which were so called because they were supposed to be exquisitely subtle preparations procured by a masterly process.

MA'GISTRACY (*Polit.*) the office and dignity of a magistrate; also the whole body of the magistrates collectively.

MAGISTRA'LIS (*Med.*) another name for a temporary medicine, or one that is made in the shops for present use.

MAGISTRA'NTIA (*Bot.*) the same as Master-wort.

MAGISTRATE (*Polit.*) from the Latin *magistratus*, and *magister*, Master; a name given to such as are invested with authority for the administration of justice, or the management of the public concerns.

MA'GMA (*Chem.*) μάγμα, the dregs that are left after the straining of juices.

MAGNA *Assisa eligenda* (*Law*) a writ directed to the sheriff to summon four lawful Knights before the Justices of Assize, there, upon their oaths, to choose twelve Knights of the vicinage, &c. to pass upon the great assize between the plaintiff and the defendant. *Reg. Orig.* 8.—*Magna Charta*, the Great Charter of Liberties, as it is called, either on account of the excellence of its laws, or to distinguish it from the Charter of the Forest. The charter, which now goes under this name, was granted by Henry III. in the ninth year of his reign.—*Magna Precaria*, a great reap-day, upon which the Lord of the Manor of Harrow, in Middlesex, used to summon his tenants, to do each a day's work for him; every tenant who had a chimney being obliged to send a man.

MAGNA *Centum* (*Com.*) the great hundred, or six score.

MA'GNES (*Min.*) μαγνήτης, from Magnesia, a town in Lydia; it was otherwise called Ἡράκλειος λίθος, and Ἡρακλιωτὶς, from Heraclea, another town of Lydia; a stone well known by the name of the magnet, or loadstone, the attractive powers of which are spoken of by the ancients; whence it was likewise called σιδηρῖτις, because it attracted iron. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 148; *Plin.* l. 36, c. 16; *Isid. Orig.* l. 16, c. 4; *Tzetz. Chiliad.* 6, v, 627; *Marbod. de Pret. Lapid.* c. 43; *Aldrov. Mus. Metall.*

MAGNES *arsenicalis* (*Chem.*) arsenical magnet, a composition of antimony, sulphur, and arsenic mixed together, in equal parts, and melted into a glassy substance.—*Magnes Epilepsiæ*, native Cinnabar.

MAGNE'SIA (*Alchem.*) the matter of the philosopher's stone, or sulphur; also melted tin, with which mercury is incorporated so as to form a brittle mass; sometimes a mixture of silver and mercury, and a very fusible metal, called *magnesia philosophorum.*

MAGNESIA (*Chem.*) or *Magnesia alba*, a white spongy powder, soft to the touch, and perfectly tasteless, which is a sort of earth, not found pure in nature, but extracted from Talc, Steatite, Asbestus, Boracite, and other stones. Magnesia is the base of several salts; as the Sulphate of Magnesia, better known by the name of Epsom salts; Nitrate of Magnesia; Carbonate of Magnesia, &c.

MAGNESIA (*Min.*) vide *Magnesium.*

MAGNE'SIUM (*Min.*) or *Magnesia*, in English Manganese; a fossil ferruginous metallic substance, so called, according

to Boyle, from its resemblance to the magnet, is a genus of metals in the Linnean system.

MAG'NET (*Min.*) in Latin *Magnes* [vide *Magnes*], otherwise called *magnetic iron stone*, or *magnetic iron ore*, the *ferrum selectum*, &c. of Linnæus, is a muddy iron ore, in which the iron is so modified as to afford a passage to a fluid called the *magnetic fluid*. The most remarkable properties of the magnet are that of attracting iron, of pointing itself towards the poles of the world, and giving the same property to the needle which is touched by it.—*Armed magnet* denotes one that is capped, cased, or set in iron, to make it take up a greater weight, and also more readily to distinguish its poles.—*Artificial magnet*, or *loadstone*, a bar of iron, or steel, impregnated with the magnetic virtue so as to possess all the properties of the natural loadstone.

MAGNE'TIC (*Nat.*) an epithet for what belongs to the magnet, as magnetic attraction, &c.

MAGNETIC *amplitude* (*Astron.*) an arc of the horizon intercepted between the Sun in his rising, or setting, and the East and West points of the compass.—*Magnetic azimuth*, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the magnetical Meridian and the Sun's azimuth circle.

MA'GNETISM (*Nat.*) the property which iron possesses of attracting, or repelling, other portions of iron, according to circumstances.—*Animal magnetism*, a sympathy lately supposed to exist between the magnet and the human body, by means of which diseases might be cured without any sensible operation; but this opinion was soon exploded.

MAGNIFI'CAT (*Ecc.*) the song of the Blessed Virgin Mary, so called from the word with which it begins.

MAGNIFICI (*Lit.*) a title given to the governors of Universities in Germany.

MAGNI'FICO (*Polit.*) a nobleman of Venice.

MA'GNIFYING *Glass* (*Opt.*) a familiar name for either a convex lens, or the microscope, which exhibit objects greater than they are in nature.

MA'GNITUDE (*Geom.*) a continued quantity consisting of lines, angles, bodies, &c.

MAGNITUDE (*Astron.*) the relative size of the stars as they appear to an observer on the earth. [vide *Astronomy*]

MAGNO'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 7 *Polygynia*.

Generic Character, CAL. *perianth* three-leaved. — COR. *petals* nine.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* linear. —PIST. *germs* numerous; *styles* recurved; *stigmas* villose. —PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* one or two.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Magnolia glauca*, seu *Laurus*, Swamp Magnolia.—*Magnolia obovata*, seu *Mokkwuren*.—*Magnolia tomentosa*, seu *Mitsmata*, &c.

MAGO'T (*Zool.*) a sort of ape which is deformed, dirty, and melancholy.

MA'GPIE (*Orn.*) a variegated bird of the crow tribe, the *Corvus pica* of Linnæus. It is restless and noisy, but may be easily tamed and taught to imitate the human voice.

MAGY'DARIS (*Bot.*) μαγύδαρις, the seed, or leaf, of the herb *laserpitium*. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 6, c. 3; *Poll. Onom.* l. 6, c. 10; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 3; *Gal. Exeges. Voscab. Hippocrat.*

MA'HBUB (*Com.*) a Turkish gold coin answering to the sequin.

MAHÆ' (*Bot.*) the *Hibiscus* of Linnæus.

MA'HEM (*Law*) vide *Mayhem*.

MAHE'RNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 5 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petals* five. — STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong. — —PIST. *germ* obovate; *styles* five; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seed* few.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the *Mahernia pinnata*, *Ketmia*, seu *Cistoides*, &c.

MAHO'GANY (*Bot.*) this beautiful wood is procured from the *Swietenia mahogani* of Linnæus; the bark of which resembles the Peruvian bark in appearance and qualities.

MAHO'NE (*Mar.*) a Turkish ship of great burden, something like a galeas.

MAHU'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Bonnetia mahuria* of Linnæus.

MAI'A (*Ich.*) a kind of sea-crab. *Plin.* l. 9, c. 32.

MAIA'NTHEMUM (*Bot.*) the *Convolvularia bifolia*.

MAI'DEN (*Mech.*) a machine formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals.

MAIDEN *Assizes* (*Law*) assizes at which no person is condemned to die. *Maiden Rents*, a noble paid by every tenant in Builth, in the county of Radnor, at their marriage.

MAI'DEN-HAIR (*Bot.*) the *Adiantum* of Linnæus.—Maiden-Plum, the *Comocladia integrifolia*.

MAIDEN'S-HEA'D (*Her.*) a term for the head and neck of a woman, couped below the breast; the head being wreathed with a garland of roses, and crowned with an antique coronet.

MAIGRA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) a brazier's shop.

MAID-MA'RIAN (*Archæol.*) a kind of dance, so called from a boy dressed in girl's clothes to dance the morisco, or morice dance.

MAJE'STAS (*Ant.*) a title among the Romans, which was at first applied to the whole body of the Roman people, but was afterwards transferred to the Emperors.—*Majestatis læsæ crimen*, High Treason.

MAI'HEM (*Law*) or *Mayhem*, from the French *Mehaigne*, i. e. *membri mutilationem*; a main wound, or corporeal hurt, by which a man loseth the use of any menber proper for his defence in fight. *Glanv.* l. 4, c. 7; *Bract.* l. 3, tract. 2; *Britt.* c. 25; *Staundf. Plac. Cor.* l. 1, c. 41; 3 *Inst.* 62.

MAII *Inductio* (*Archæol.*) an ancient custom for the priest and people of country villages, to go in procession to some adjoining wood on a May-Day morning, and return with a Maypole, boughs of flowers, and other tokens of the spring.

MAIL (*Mil.*) a coat of mail, so called from the French *maille*, signifying an iron ring for the armour.

MAIL (*Law*) a leathern bag, or trunk, for the conveyance of letters.

MAIL-ANSCHI (*Bot.*) the *Lawsonia spinosa*.

MAIL-E'LOU (*Bot.*) a Malabar tree, from the bruised leaves and bark of which is prepared an apozem good for expelling the secondines and promoting the lochia in child-bed women. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

MAILE (*Num.*) a silver halfpenny in the time of Henry V; also a base coin in France valued at half a denier.

MAILED (*Her.*) speckled, or full of specks, as the feathers of hawks, partridges, &c.

MAILLE (*Com.*) a small French weight equal to about fourteen grains.

MAILLS *and Duties* (*Law*) the rents of an estate in the Scotch law, whether in money or victuals.

MAI'THES (*Bot.*) the *Adonis autumnalis* of Linnæus.

MAIM (*Law*) vide *Mayhem*.

MAIN (*Sport.*) from the French *main*, the hand; as to *set a main*, or *to throw a main*, to play with a box and dice.

MAIN (*Mil.*) from the Latin *magnus*, signifies principal; as *Main Body*, the body which marches between the *advance* and *rear-guard*; and, in a camp, that which lies between the two wings.—*Main-Guard*, a body of horse posted before the camp for the safety of the army; in a garrison, it is that guard to which all the rest are subordinate.

MAIN (*Mar.*) an epithet for whatever is principal, in distinction from what is inferior and secondary in a vessel, as —*Main-Breadth*, the broadest part of the ship at any particular frame.—*Main-Keel*, distinguished from the false-

keel.—*Main-Mast*, a long piece of round timber standing upright in the waist, or middle of the ship, which carries the main-sail and main-yard.—*Main-Post*, the same with stern-post.—*Main-Sail*, the sail belonging to the main-mast.—*Main-Sheet-Block*, the sheet tackle of main-sail-booms of small vessels.—*Main-Tackle*, a large strong tackle hooked occasionally upon the main-pendant.—*Main-Top-Mast*, a mast that is one half the length of the main-mast.—*Main-top-Gallant-Mast* is half the length of the mast.—*Main-Yard*, the yard which belongs to the main-mast.

MAI'N-HAMPER (*Mech.*) or *hand-basket*, a basket to carry grapes to the press.

MAIN-KEEL (*Mar.*) vide *Main.*

MAI'NE-PORT (*Law*) a small duty paid in some places in recompence of small tithes by the parishioners to the parson.

MAINO'VRE (*Law*) from the French *main*, the hand, and *œuvre*, work; some trespass committed by a man's hand. *Stat.* 7 *Rich.* 2, c. 4; *Britt.* 62.

MAI'NOUR (*Law*) from the French *manier*, Latin *manu tractare*, i. e. to take by the hand; the thing taken away which is found in the hand of the person who stole it. *Standf. Plac. Cor.* fol. 179; *Manw. Forest Laws*; 4 *Inst.* 289.

MAINPE'RNABLE (*Law*) bailable, an epithet for an offence that may be bailed. *Stat. West.* 1, 3 *Ed.* 1, c. 15.

MAINPE'RNORS (*Law*) the sureties, or those persons to whom a person is delivered out of custody upon main-prize.

MAI'NPRIZE (*Law*) in Latin *manucaptio*, from the French *main*, the hand, and *pris*, taken; the taking, or receiving, a person into friendly custody, who otherwise might be committed to prison. [vide *Bailment*]

MAINTAI'NOR (*Law*) or *upholder*, one who maintains another in any suit at law. *Stat.* 19 *Hen.* 7, c. 14.

MAI'NTENANCE (*Law*) an unjust or wrongful upholding another in a cause. 32 *Hen.* 8, c. 9; *Co. Lit.* 368; *Reg. Orig.* 182.

MAINTENANCE, *Cap of* (*Her.*) vide *Cap.*

MA'JOR (*Law*) a person arrived at full age, in distinction from a minor.—*Major Domo*, a master of the household.

MAJOR (*Mil.*) a superior officer in the army, who is variously denominated according to the functions he has to perform, or the rank he holds.—*Major-General*, the officer who is the next in command to the General and Lieutenant-General; when there are two attacks at a siege, he commands that on the left.—*Major of a Regiment*, the next officer to the Lieutenant-Colonel, whose duty it is to exercise and draw up the men, &c.—*Major of a Brigade*, either of horse or foot, an officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the business of his brigade.—*Major of a town*, the third officer of a garrison, and next to the deputy-governor.—*Aid-Major*, one who is appointed to act on sundry occasions, as major.

MAJOR is also the name for other ranks inferior to the above, as—*Serjeant-Major*, a non-commissioned officer subordinate to the adjutant.—*Drum-Major*, the first drummer in the regiment, who has the same authority over the drummers as the corporal has over his squad.—*Fife Major*, he who plays the best on the fife, and has the same authority over the fifers as the drum-major has over the drummers.

MAJOR (*Mus.*) and *Minor*, are spoken of the concords which differ from each other by a semitone.

MAJOR (*Logic.*) that term in a proposition is called the *major* which expresses the predicate, in distinction from the *minor* term, which is the subject; as "Man is an animal:" man is the minor, and animal, the predicate, is the major. In a syllogism, the *major proposition* is that premise in which the middle term is compared with the major; and the *minor proposition*, that in which it is compared with the minor. [vide *Logic*]

MAJORA'NA (*Bot.*) the *Origanum majorana* of Linnæus.

MAJO'RITY (*Law*) 1. The state of being of full age. 2. A superiority of voices either for or against any question.

MAISON *de Dieu* (*Law*) an hospital for sick persons. 39 *Eliz.* c. 5.

MAISU'RA (*Archæol.*) a house, or mansion.

MA'JUS *Jus* (*Law*) a writ of proceeding in some customary manor for the trial of right to land, &c.

MAIZE (*Bot.*) a sort of Indian wheat.

MA'KE-HAWK (*Falcon.*) an old stanch hawk, who, being used to fly, is fit to instruct a young one.

TO MAKE (*Mar.*) a term variously used in sea phrases; as "To *make* land," to discover it at a distance. "To *make* sail," to increase the quantity of sail. "To *make* water," to leak. "To *make* foul water," to render the water muddy by coming near the bottom with the keel of the ship.

TO MAKE (*Law*) to perform, or execute, as "To *make* his law," i. e. to perform that law which a man has formally bound himself to, or to clear himself of an action commenced against him by his oath and the oath of his neighbours. *Old. Nat. Brev.* 161; *Kitchen.* 192. "To *make* services and customs," i. e. to perform them. *Old. Nat. Brev.* 14.

MA'KING-IRON (*Mech.*) a kind of chisel used by calkers for driving oakum into the seams of ships.

MALA (*Archæol.*) a mail, or postmail; a bag to carry letters, &c.

MALA-ARMENIACA (*Bot.*) the *Prunus armeniaca* of Linnæus.—*Mala gœnsia*, the *Averrhoa carambola*.—*Mala insana*, the *Solanum Melongena.*

MA'LABAR-NIGHTSHADE (*Bot.*) the *Basella* of Linnæus.—Malabar-Nut, the *Justicia adhatoda.*

MALABA'THRI *oleum* (*Nat.*) Oil of *Cassia lignea.*

MALABATHRI'NUM (*Med.*) μαλαβάθρινον, ointment of Malabathrum. *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 76.

MALABA'THRUM (*Bot.*) μαλαβάθρον, the leaf of the Indian spikenard. *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 11. It is now called the leaf of the *Laurus cassia.*

MALA'CCA PELA (*Bot.*) the *Psidium pomiferum* of Linnæus.—*Malacca scambu*, a species of the *Eugenia.*

MA'LACHITE (*Met.*) a sort of copper, the *Cuprum ærugo* of Linnæus.

MALACHODE'NDRUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 8 *Polyandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* kidney-form.—PIST. *germ* pear-shaped; *styles* five; *stigmas* globular.—PER. *capsules* five; *seed* solitary.

Species. The species are the *Malachodendrum corchoroides*, *Stewartia*, seu *Sida.*—*Malachodendrum ovatum*, &c.

MALA'CHOLITE (*Min.*) a sort of vitreous green stone of the shorl kind, found on the island of Sky in Scotland.

MA'LACHRA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 8 *Polyandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. proper.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* kidney-form.—PIST. *germs* orbicular; *style* cylindric; *stigma* globular.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are the—*Malachra capitata*, *Sida*, seu *Malva*, Heart-leaved Malachra.—*Malachra radiata*, seu *Alcea*, &c.

MALA'CIA (*Med.*) vide *Pica.*

MALACODE'RMOS (*Anat.*) from μαλακὸς, soft, and δέρμα, the skin; an epithet for such animals as have a soft skin.

MALACO'STEON (*Med.*) from μαλακὸς, soft, and ὀστέον, a bone; softness of the bones.

MALA'CTICA (*Med.*) μαλακτικὰ, from μαλάσσω, to soften; emollient medicines.

MAL-ADMINISTRA'TION (*Polit.*) misdemeanor in public employments, or a bad management of public concerns.

—*Mal-content*, one who is ill-affected to the existing government, or ruling power.

MALA'GMA (*Med.*) μάλαγμα, a fomentation, or poultice.

MALAGRE'TA (*Bot.*) Grains of Paradise.

MALA'MIRIS (*Bot.*) the *Piper Malamiris* of Linnæus.

MALA-KU'A (*Bot.*) the *Kempferia rotunda* of Linnæus.

MALA'NDER (*Vet.*) or *Mallender*, a disease in the forelegs of horses.

MALANDRINUS (*Archæol.*) a thief. *Walsing.* 388.

MALA'RUM *Ossa* (*Anat.*) the Cheek-bones.

MA'LATES (*Chem.*) salts formed by the combination of malic acid, or the acid of apples, with different bases; as the *malate of lime*, the *malate of copper*, the *malate of magnesia*, &c.

MALAXA'TION (*Med.*) the working of ingredients into a mass for pills, or plaisters.

MALA'XIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 20 *Gynandria*, Order 2 *Diandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* two.—PIST. *germs* inferior; *style* short; *stigma* near the anthers.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* minute.

Species. The species are natives of Jamaica, as the *Malaxis spicata*, et *umbellifera*.

MALAZISSA'TUS (*Anat.*) an epithet for those whose testes have not descended into the scrotum.

MA'LBERGE (*Archæol.*) a hill where the people assembled at a court like our assizes.

MALBROU'CK (*Zool.*) a sort of monkey with a bushy tail.

MA'LE (*Anat.*) μασχη, another word for armpit.

MALE (*Mech.*) which properly applies to the sex of animate objects; is likewise employed as an epithet for the screw which has the spiral thread on the outside of the cylinder, or has a spiral thread which is convex, in distinction from the *female* screw. [vide *Mechanics*]

MALE BALSAM APPLE (*Bot.*) the *Momordica balsimado* of Linnæus.

MALE is also an epithet for a flower or plant; *flos masculus*, a flower that bears stamens only, without pistils, or at least wanting the stigma; *planta mas*, a plant producing only male flowers.

MALECRE'DITUS (*Law*) one in bad credit, or not to be trusted. *Flet.* l. 1, c. 38.

MALEDI'CTION (*Ecc.*) a curse which was anciently annexed to the donation of lands made to churches and religious houses, against those who should violate their rights.

MA'LETENT (*Law*) a toll of 40*s.* anciently paid for every sack of wool. *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 1, c. 7.

MALE'TTA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Acrosticum* of Linnæus.

MA'LI FOLIO (*Bot.*) the *Mamea croton* of Linnæus.

MA'LIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid obtained from apples, by saturating the juice with alkali, and pouring in the acetous solution of lead until it occasions no more precipitate.

MA'LICE (*Law*) a formal design of doing mischief, in distinction from hatred. 2 *Inst.* 42.

MALICO'RIUM (*Bot.*) the peel of the pomegranate.

MALI'GNANT *Disease* (*Med.*) that which rages more vehemently, and continues longer than its nature usually permits it to do.

MALIGNA'RE (*Archæol.*) to slander.

MA'LKIN (*Mech.*) a sort of mop or broom for sweeping out an oven.

MALL (*Sport.*) or pall-mall, from *pellere malleo*, to drive with a mall; a game of driving a wooden ball with a mallet, so as to make it run through an arch at the end of an alley.

MALLA-HO'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Olax zeylanica* of Linnæus.

MALLAM TO'DDALI (*Bot.*) a tree of Malabar, the root, bark, leaves, and fruit of which are esteemed efficacious against the epilepsy. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

MA'LLARD (*Zool.*) a wild drake.

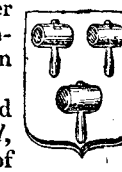
MALLEABI'LITY (*Met.*) the property of a solid ductile body, that it may be beaten, forged, and extended under the hammer, without breaking. It is one of the properties which distinguishes metals from other bodies.

MA'LLEAMOTHE (*Bot.*) a shrub of Malabar, the leaves of which, boiled in palm oil, cure the impetigo.

MA'LLEI *anterior* (*Anat.*) or *externus*, the *Laxator tympani*. —*Mallei internus*, the *Tensor tympani*.

MA'LLEOLUS (*Anat.*) a diminutive of *malleus*, a mallet, from its supposed resemblance in form; the ancle-bone, or inferior extremity of the *tibia* and *fibula*, called in Greek πέρας, or σφυρὸν. *Gal. de Oss.* c. 22; *Gorr. Def. Med.*

MA'LLET (*Her.*) a sort of wooden hammer which is borne in coat armour, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth *gules* between three mallets, *or*.



MALLEUS (*Anat.*) σφῦρα, a hammer, so called from its form; a long bone with a large *head*, small *neck*, and three *apophyses*, the largest of which is called the *handle*.

MALLOCO'CCA (*Bot.*) the *Grewia mallococca* of Linnæus.

MA'LLOW (*Bot.*) the *Malva* of Linnæus.—Jew's-Mallow, the *Corchorus clitorius*.—Marsh Mallow, the *Althæa* of Linnæus, an annual.—Indian Mallow, the *Sida asiatica*.—Venice Mallow, the *Hibiscus*, an annual.

MA'LMSEY (*Com.*) a luscious sort of white wine, prepared from dried grapes.

MALO-AFFI'NIS (*Bot.*) the *Psidium pyriferum* of Linnæus.

MALOCO'CCA (*Bot.*) vide *Mollococca*.

MALO-GRANA'TUM (*Bot.*) the pomegranate.

MA'LOPE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 8 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* kidney-form.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigmas* many.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Malope malocoides*, *Malva*, seu *Alcea*.—*Malope parviflora*, &c.

MALPI'GHIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* cordate.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* three; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* three.

Species. The species are trees or shrubs, as the—*Malpighia glabra*, seu *Cerasus*, Smooth-leaved Barbadoes Cherry.—*Malpighi aureus*, seu *Mespilus*, Stinking Barbadoes Cherry.—*Malpighia coriacea*, seu *Tilæ affinis*, &c.

MALT (*Husband.*) a process of soaking and drying barley, so as to render it fit for brewing. Any quantity wetted in a cistern, and then laid on the floor in an even layer, is termed a *Couch*; and the sprout which issues from one end of the barley in its wet state is called the *Come*: the process of drying it in a kiln is called *Kiln-drying*, and the dust which arises from the dried Come is called *Malt-dust*.

MALT-MU'LNA (*Archæol.*) a quern, or malt-milk.

MALT-SHO'T (*Law*) a certain duty paid in ancient times for making malt.

MA'LT-WORM (*Ent.*) an insect that infests malt.

MALT-WORM (*Vet.*) or *malt-long*, a cancerous sore about the hoofs of a horse.

MALTA, *Cross of* (*Her.*) the cross worn by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which is a cross of eight points, as in the annexed figure.

MA'LTHA (*Med.*) from μαλάσσω, to soften; a medicine tempered and softened with wax.

MALTHA (*Chem.*) vide *Naphtha*.

MALTHA'CTICA (*Med.*) from μαλάσσω, to soften] emollient medicines.

MA'LVA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 8 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* kidney-form. —PIST. *germ* orbicular; *style* short; *stigmas* many.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Malva spicata*, seu *Althœa*, Spiked Mallow.—*Malva peruviana*, Peruvian Mallow.—*Malva americana*, American Mallow. —*Malva lactea*, Panicled Malva.—*Malva capensis*, Gooseberry-leaved, or Cape Mallow, &c.; but the—*Malva tomentosa*, Downy-leaved Mallow.—*Malva scoparia*, Small Yellow-flowered Upright Mallow, &c. are perennials. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

MALVA is also the *Malachia capitata* of Linnæus.—*Malva arborea*, the *Hibiscus mutabilis*.—*Malva rosea*, the *Hibiscus mutabilis*.

MALVA'DA (*Com.*) a small Spanish coin, thirteen of which make an English farthing.

MALVA'SIA (*Husband.*) Malmsey.

MALVARI'SCUS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Hibiscus*.

MALVEI'LLES (*Archæol.*) misdemeanors, or malpractices.

MALVEI'SA (*Archæol.*) a warlike engine that was used to batter down walls.

MA'LVEIS *procurers* (*Law*) such as used to pack juries.

MALVERSA'TION (*Law*) misbehaviour in an office, employ, or commission, as breach of trust, extortion, mean artifices, &c.

MA'LUM *in se* (*Law*) an offence at Common Law, in distinction from *malum prohibitum*, such as playing at unlawful games, &c. which are only *mala prohibita* to some persons, and under certain circumstances.

MALUM *mortuum* (*Med.*) a malignant species of lepra, or *scabies*, so called because it makes the body, as it were, black and livid.

MALUM is also the name for the *Procidentia oculi*, a disease in which the eye exceeds the bounds of the eye-lids.

MA'LUS (*Bot.*) the *Pyrus malus, sorbus, et sylvestris*, &c. of Linnæus.—*Malus americana*, the *Hippomane manicella*.—*Malus armeniaca*, the *Prunus armeniaca*.—*Malus aurantia*, the *Citrus medica*.—*Malus coronaria*, the *Pyrus coronaria*. —*Malus cotonea*, the *Pyrus cydonia*.—*Malus indica*, the *Rhamnus jujuba*.—*Malus simonia*, the *Citrus medica*.—*Malus medica*, the *Citrus medica*.—*Malus persica*, the *Mammea americana*.—*Malus punica*, the *Punica granatum*.

MA'MALUKES (*Mil.*) or *Mamlouks*, a sort of Turkish soldiers raised from the Circassian slaves who had been trained to military exercise.

MA'MAY (*Bot.*) the *Mamea americana* of Linnæus.

MA'MMILLÆ (*Anat.*) the breasts of men.

MAMI'RA (*Bot.*) a root of a detergent quality. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

MAMMA (*Anat.*) the breast.

MAMMALIA (*Zool.*) the First Class of animals in the Linnean system, comprehending such as suckle their young by means of lactiferous teats. This Class is subdivided into seven Orders, namely—*Primates*, which have four foreteeth cutting.—*Bruta*, which have no foreteeth in either jaw.—*Feræ*, which have their foreteeth conic.—*Glires*, which have two foreteeth cutting, and no tusks.—*Pecora*, which have no upper foreteeth, and four stomachs.—*Belluæ*, which have their foreteeth obtuse; feet hoofed; motion heavy.—*Cetæ*, which have pectoral fins instead of feet.

MAMMA'RIA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals of the Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*, having a smooth *body*, without cirri or rays; *aperture* single.

MA'MMARY (*Anat.*) an epithet for what belongs to the breasts, as the *mammary arteries, veins*, &c. which pass through the muscles and glands of the breasts.

MAMME'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* cylindric; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* four.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Mammea americana, Mamei, Mamay*, seu *Malus persica*, American Mammea. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.*

MAMMEA is also the *Barringtonia Mammea* of Linnæus.

MAMMELO'N (*Mech.*) French for a piece of iron or wood made round, after the manner of a nipple, to move in a socket or cavity.

MAMMIFORM (*Anat.*) an epithet for certain processes at the back part of the scull.

MAMMOO'DA (*Com.*) an Indian coin, equal in value to a shilling sterling.

MAN (*Mar.*) an epithet applied to a ship, as a *man of war*, a *merchantman*, &c.

TO MAN (*Mar.*) to place a given number in a certain station for a particular service; as "To *man* a prize," to supply it with the men necessary for its navigation. "To *man* ship," to range the seamen on the yards and rigging, in readiness to give three cheers as a salute. "*Man* the capstan!" the order to place the men to the bars, in readiness to heave round the capstan. "*Man* the topsail sheets!" an order to let the men lay hold of, and be ready to pull up, the topsail sheets. "*Man* the yards!" an order for the men to go up the yards to reef or furl the sails.

TO MAN *a hawk* (*Falcon.*) to make it tame and tractable.

MAN-OF-WAR-BI'RD (*Orn.*) another name for the Albatross.

MANABE'A (*Bot.*) a species of the *Agaphila*.

MA'NACA (*Bot.*) a Brasilian bacciferous shrub. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

MA'NACLE (*Mech.*) hand-fetters, or cuffs to bind the hands.

MANA'CUS *circulus* (*Dial.*) the circle on a dial that shows the month. *Vitruv.* l. 6, c. 9.

MANAGE (*Man.*) vide *Manège*.

MANA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) a mansion or dwelling-house.

MA'NAKIN (*Orn.*) a bird, the *Pipra* of Linnæus, the size of a small pigeon, which inhabits the rocky parts of South America.

MANA'LIS *lapis* (*Ant.*) a stone whereout flowed a fountain or spring; so called from *mano*, to flow. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

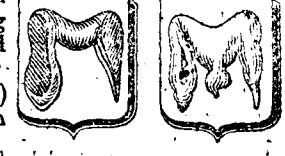
MA'NBOTE (*Archæol.*) from the Saxon man, and bote, a recompence; a compensation for killing a man. *Hovedon. Annal. Part. Post.*

MA'NCA (*Numis.*) a square piece of gold among the Saxons, valued at thirty pence. *Leg. H.* 1. *apud Brompton.*

MANCANI'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Hippomane spinosa* of Linnæus.

MANCH *of gold* (*Ant.*) equal to 100 shekels, or 75*l.* sterling. —*Manch of silver*, equal to sixty shekels, or 7*l.* 10*s.*

MANCHE (*Her.*) or *maunche*, an old-fashioned sleeve, with long hangers to it, as in the annexed figures.



MA'NCHE-PRESENT (*Archæol.*) a present from the donor's own hand.

MANCHE'T (*Archæol.*) a fine sort of bread.

MANCIPA'TIO (*Ant.*) the giving up a thing, or the manner of selling a thing before witnesses, by seisin and delivery,

with sundry solemnities and ceremonies for assurance of the bargain and sale. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 3, c. 16.

MA'NCIPLE (*Archæol.*) *manceps*, a clerk of the kitchen; one who bought victuals or provisions for a college.

MA'NCORON (*Nat.*) a sort of concreted honey. *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 11.

MANCURA'NA (*Bot.*) Marjoram.

MANCU'SA (*Num.*) an ancient coin, valued at about a mark in silver.

MANDA'MUS (*Law*) a prerogative writ, or a command issuing in the King's name from the Court of King's Bench, and directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court of judicature, requiring them to do some particular thing specified, as to compel the admission or restitution to an office, the holding of a court, &c. *F. N. B.* 561; *Reg. Jud.* 295.

MANDARI'N (*Polit.*) a Chinese nobleman.

MANDARU' (*Bot.*) the *Bauhinia purpurea* of Linnæus.

MA'NDATORY (*Law*) he to whom a charge is given; also he who attains a benefice by a mandamus.

MA'NDATE (*Law*) a judicial command of the king and his justices to have any thing done for the furtherance of justice.—*De mandato panes*, loaves of bread given to the poor on Maunday Thursday.

MA'NDERIL (*Mech.*) a sort of wooden pulley belonging to a turner's lathe.

MA'NDIBLE (*Anat.*) another name for the jaw.

MA'NDIBLES (*Orn.*) the two pieces composing the bills of birds. [vide *Ornithology*]

MANDI'BULAR *muscles* (*Anat.*) muscles belonging to the lower jaw.

MA'NDIL (*Cus.*) a kind of cap or turban worn by the Persians.

MANDI'LION (*Mil.*) in Italian *mandiglione*, a soldier's coat, or loose garment. *Mandilion* in the French signifies a footman's great coat.

MA'NDRA (*Ant.*) 1. A team of horses, or other draught cattle. *Juv. Sat.* 3, v. 237.

——*stantis convicia mandræ*
Eripiunt somnum Druso.

2. A shed or stable for cattle. *Mart.* l. 5, epig. 23; *Hesychius.*

MANDRA'GORA (*Bot.*) the *Atropa mandragora* of Linnæus.

MANDRAGORI'TES (*Med.*) μανδραγορίτης, mandrake wine; an infusion of the male mandrake root in wine, which removes pain. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 81.

MANDRAKE (*Bot.*) the *Atropa mandragora* of Linnæus, a plant so called because it was supposed to bear a resemblance to the human form.

MA'NDRIL (*Mech.*) an iron spindle belonging to a screw-cut box at one end, to screw in the chock which confines the work.

MANDSIA'DI (*Bot.*) an Indian, siliquous or pod-bearing tree. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

MANDU'BI (*Bot.*) the *Glycene subterranea* of Linnæus.

MANDUCATO'RES (*Anat.*) muscles used in mastication.

MANDU'CI (*Ant.*) hideous figures introduced at the public representations of the Romans, which served as bugbears. *Plaut. Rud.* act. 2, scen. 6; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Scalig. Conject. in Varron.* p. 151.

MA'NDY *Thursday* (*Ecc.*) or *Maundy Thursday*, i. e. *dies mandati*, the Thursday immediately preceding Easter, so called from our Saviour's charge to his disciples to celebrate his supper.

MA'NE-SHEET (*Man.*) a sort of covering for the upper part of a horse's head.

MA'NED (*Her.*) an epithet for horses, lions, tigers, &c. whose manes are of a different tincture in coat armour from the body.

MANE'NTES (*Law*) another word for *tenentes*, or tenants.

MANE'GE (*Man.*) or *Manage*, a riding school, and also the art of horsemanship, comprehending the management both of the horse and the rider. A horse is said to *manége* when he works upon volts and airs.—The *high Manege*, the high or raised airs which are proper for leaping horses.—The *Manege for a troop horse* is a gallop of unequal swiftness.

MA'NEQUIN (*Paint.*) a little statue or model usually made of wood or wax, the junctures whereof are so contrived that it may be put into any attitude at pleasure.

MANETH (*Ant.*) מנה, a weight or sum of money among the Jews, containing 100 shekels in gold, in value about 75*l.*; in silver, 75 shekels, or 7*l.* 10*s.*

MANETTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* eight-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* turbinate; *seeds* few.

Species. The species are the *Manettia acclinata*, an annual; and the *Manettia lygistrum petesia*, seu *Lygistrum*, a shrub.

MA'NGA (*Bot.*) or *Mangor*, the *Mangifera indica* of Linnæus.

MA'NGALIS (*Com.*) a small Indian weight of nearly five grains, serving to weigh diamonds only.

MANGANE'SE (*Min.*) Magnesia, or Magnesium, a fossil metallic ferruginous substance, resembling antimony, in its shining colour and very brittle. It is used in making and purifying of glass, whence it was called soap of glass. The ores of manganese are distinguished into the *grey oxide of manganese*, the *black oxide of manganese*, *reddish white oxide of manganese*, and *carbonate of manganese*.

MANGANESE, *Salts of* (*Chem.*) Manganese is the base of several salts, formed by the combination of different acids, as the *acetate of manganese*, formed by the combination of manganese with acetic acid; the *nitrate of manganese*, by the combination of nitric acid, with manganese, &c.

MA'NGE (*Vet.*) a cutaneous disease incident to domestic animals attended with eruptions and loss of hair.

MA'NGEL *Wurzel* (*Bot.*) a species of beet root, so called in the German, signifying "Root of scarcity," because it is used as a substitute for bread in times of scarcity.

MA'NGELIN (*Com.*) a small diamond weight, weighing one carat, and three-fourths, that is, seven grains.

MA'NGER (*Man.*) a sort of trough out of which horses eat their corn.

MANGER (*Mar.*) a circular piece made with planks, fastened on the deck, right under the hawses, to receive the sea-water that beats in at the hawses.

MA'NGHAS (*Bot.*) the *Cerbera manghas* of Linnæus.

MA'NGHOS (*Bot.*) the *Mangifera indica* of Linnæus.

MA'NGLE (*Bot.*) the *Rhizophora mangle* of Linnæus.

MANGI'FERA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* subcordate.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *drupe* kidney-form; *seeds* kernel oblong.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Mangifera indica*, *Manga*, *Persica*, *Amygdalum*, seu *Amba*, Mango Tree. *Mangifera pinnata*, Wing-leaved Mango Tree, &c. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Raii Hist.*

MA'NGO (*Ant.*) a slave dealer who practised all sorts of arts to set off the slaves whom he had to dispose of. *Senec. de Benef.* l. 4, c. 13; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 26; *Quintil.* l. 2, c. 16; *Suet. in Aug.* c. 69; *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. ii. p. 849.

MA'NGON (*Archæol.*) vide *Mangonel.*

MANGONA'RE (*Archæol.*) to buy in the market. *Leg. Ethelred.* c. 24.

MA'NGONEL (*Archæol.*) or *mangon*, an engine anciently used for the casting of stones.

MANGO'STANAL (*Bot.*) an Indian fruit of the size of a small orange.

MANGOU'RS (*Com.*) a small coin current in Egypt.

MANGROVE *Grape Tree* (*Bot.*) the *Coccolota uvifera* of Linnæus.

MA'NIA *kua* (*Bot.*) the *Curcuma* of Linnæus.—*Mania kurini*, the *Justicia.* — *Mania pameran*, the *Myctanthes arbor.*

MANIA (*Med.*) μανία, from μαίνομαι, to rage, madness; a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Neuroses*, Order *Vesaniæ.*

MANIANE'LLA *kua* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Curcuma* of Linnæus.

MA'NICA *Hippocratis* (*Chem.*) a term used to denote a woollen sack or bag, with which wines, medicines, &c. are strained.

MANICHEE'S (*Ecc.*) a sort of heretics who held that *Manes* was the comforter whom our Saviour promised to send; and that there were two principles, the one good and the other bad. *S. Epiphan. Hæres.* 6; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7, c. 31; *S. August. de Hæres.* 46, &c.; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7, c. 33.

MANICHORD (*Mus.*) a sort of instrument, in the form of a spinnet, which was formerly used in nunneries.

MA'NIFEST (*Com.*) a draught of the cargo of a ship, showing what is due to the master for freight.

MANIFE'STO (*Polit.*) the declaration made by a prince, containing his reasons for entering into any war.

MANI'GLIONS (*Gunn.*) two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.

MA'NIHOT (*Bot.*) the *Hibiscus manihot* of Linnæus.

MANI'LLE (*Com.*) a large brass ring like a bracelet, given in exchange, on the African coast, for slaves.

MA'NIOC (*Bot.*) the *Japopha manioc* of Linnæus.

MANIO'DES (*Med.*) μανιώδης, a violent kind of delirium.

MANIPULA'RIUS (*Ant.*) one who commanded a manipulus. [vide *Manipulus*]

MANI'PULUS (*Ant.*) λόχος, a band or company of soldiers under one captain. A cohort was divided into three *manipuli*, and each manipulus into two centuries.

Ovid. Fast. l. 3, v. 118.

Pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos:
Unde maniplaris nomina miles habet.

Luc. l. 1, v. 296.

Convocat armatos extemplo ad signa maniplos.

Liv. l. 1, c. 52; *Plut. in Rom.*; *Aurel. Vict. de Orig. Gent. Rom.*

MA'NIS (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Bruta*, having no *teeth*, a round extensile *tongue*, a *mouth* narrowed into a snout, and a body covered above with moveable bony scales.

MANISU'RUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* one-flowered.—COR. *glume* two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* two; *stigmas* oblong.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. The species are the—*Manisurus myurus*, native of the East Indies.—*Manisurus granularis*, *Cenchrus*, seu *Gramen*, native of Jamaica, &c.

MA'NNA (*Bibl.*) מן, what, i. e. מן הוא, what is this? a delicious food which distilled from heaven for the support of the Israelites.

MANNA (*Bot.*) a kind of honey dew, gathered in great plenty on Mount Libanus, which Celsus calls *Ros Syriacus. Plin.* l. 12, c. 15; *Cel.* l. 13, c. 46.—*Manna*, the *Fraxinus rotundifolia* of Linnæus.—*Manna Pear*, a sort of pear which ripens in December.

MANNA'SSY (*Ich.*) a fish on the shores of the West Indies, which is said to resemble a cow.

MA'NNER (*Law*) from the French *manier*, and the Latin *manu tractare.* "To be taken with the *manner*," is when a thief is taken with the thing stolen about him.

MANNER (*Paint.*) the mode of execution which is peculiar to every artist.

MA'NNING (*Archæol.*) the day's work of a man.

MANNING (*Mar.*) the furnishing a ship with her complement of men.

MANNI'RE (*Law*) to cite any one to appear in court. *Leg. H.* 1, c. 10.

MA'NNOPERS (*Archæol.*) goods taken in the hands of a thief when apprehended.

MA'NNUS (*Archæol.*) a pad or saddle horse.

MANO'BI (*Bot.*) the *Glycine* of Linnæus.

MA'NOR (*Law*) from the French *manoir*, a habitation, and the Latin *manere*, to abide, because the lord usually resided there; or *manerium*, *quasi*, *manurium*, from *manus*, a hand, because handy work was done there; a noble sort of fee anciently granted to barons by whom it was let out to tenants for certain services to be performed, and part reserved for the use of the lord's family, with jurisdiction over his tenants for their farms. Those parcels which were granted out to tenants were called *tenementales*, and those reserved for the lord's use *dominicales.* The whole was anciently called a *Lordship*, or Barony, whence the term a court baron. *Bract.* l. 4, c. 31; *Horne's Mirror of Just.* l. 1, *de Roy. Alfred.*; *Kitch.* 4; *Co. Lit.* 58, &c. —*Manor in Gross*, the right and interest of a Court Baron, with the perquisites belonging thereto. This may be vested in one person, whilst the whole of the land contained therein is in the hands of others.

MANQUE'LLER (*Archæol.*) a man slayer.

MANSA'NA (*Bot.*) the *Rhamnus jujuba* of Linnæus.

MANSE (*Archæol.*) *Mansa*, a habitation, farm, or land; also a parsonage or vicarage house for the incumbent to live in.

MA'NSER (*Archæol.*) a bastard.

MA'N'S-FENNY (*Orn.*) a bird of the falcon tribe which inhabits the West Indies, the *Falco antillarum* in the Linnean system.

MA'NSIO (*Ant.*) 1. An inn or place of entertainment on the road. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 10, ep. 14; *Lamprid. in Alex. Sever.* c. 47; *Constantin.* l. 9; *de Annon. et tribut.*; *Veget.* l. 3, c. 19; *Panciroll. Notit. dignit. Imp. Orient.* c. 6; *Salmas. Exercitat.*; *Plin.* p. 351. 2. A day's journey. *Plin.* l. 12, c. 14; *Justin.* l. 13, c. 8; *Herodian.* l. 8, c. 5.

MA'NSION (*Law*) the lord of the manor's chief dwelling house within his fee, otherwise called the capital messuage.

MA'NSLAUGHTER (*Law*) vide *Homicide.*

MANSO'RII (*Anat.*) the same as *Masseters.*

MA'NSUM *capitale* (*Archæol.*) the chief mansion, manor-house, or court of a lord.

MANSU'RA (*Archæol.*) the dwelling places of the country people.

MA'NSUS *Presbyteri* (*Archæol.*) the manse, or parsonage-house.

MA'NTELETS (*Fort.*) great planks of wood which make a kind of penthouse.

MA'NTHEO (*Law*) a horse-stealer. *Leg. Alfred apud Brompton.*

MANTICO'RA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, of the *Coleopterous* Order, which inhabit the Cape of Good Hope.

MA'NTIS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, of the *Hemipterous* Order.

Generic Character. *Head* unsteady; *mouth* armed with jaws; *feelers* filiform; *wings* four, membranaceous; *forelegs* compressed; *thorax* mostly linear.

Species. The principal species are the—*Mantis oratoria*, the Camel-Cricket.—*Mantis precaria*, and the—*Mantis gongyloides*, &c.

MA'NTLE (*Her.*) in French *manteau*, Latin *mantile*, a kind of cloak or long robe, used by military men to preserve their arms from the injuries of the weather, in imitation of which are the flourishes and ornaments with which a shield is adorned.

MA'NTLE-TREE (*Archit.*) a piece of timber laid across the head of a chimney.

MA'NTLED (*Her.*) an epithet signifying ornamented with a mantle.

MA'NTLING (*Falcon.*) the spreading of the wings after the manner of a hawk.

MA'NTLINGS (*Her.*) or *Mantles*, the ornaments represented about shields in imitation, as it is supposed, of the mantles or cloaks worn by military men when in the field. [vide *Heraldry*]

MA'NTUA (*Cus.*) from the French *manteau*, a cloak; a loose gown worn by women.

MA'NUAL (*Law*) an epithet for what is employed by the hand, of which immediate profit is made, as *Manual goods*, or things in manual occupation that are actually employed by a person; also an epithet for what is done by the hand, as the *Sign manual*, the signature by the King's own hand. *Staundf. Prærog.* 54.

MANUAL *Exercise* (*Mil.*) that exercise which soldiers are taught, to render them familiar with the musket, and adapt their persons to military movements under arms.

MANUA'LIA *Beneficia* (*Ecc.*) a daily distribution of meat and drink allotted to petty canons of cathedral and collegiate churches for their ordinaries.

MANUALIS *Obedientia* (*Law*) sworn obedience or subjection on oath.

MANU'BIÆ (*Ant.*) the prey or spoils taken, as it were, *manu*, by the hand; also the money arising from the sale of the spoils. *Aul. Gell.* l. 13, c. 24; *Suet. in Vespas.* c. 16; *Ascon. in Cic.* p. 108.

MANUCA'PTION (*Law*) another name for the *Main-prize*.

MANUCA'PTORS (*Law*) they who stand as sureties or bail for others.

MANUFA'CTURE (*Mech.*) from *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making; any sort of commodity which is made by the hand.

MANU'LEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are the—*Manulea cheiranthus, Lobelia, Nemia*, seu *Cheiranthus*, an annual.—*Manulea tomentosa*, seu *Selago*, a biennial.

MANUMI'SSION (*Archæol.*) the freeing a villein from a state of villeinage, which was done much after the manner of the Roman *manumissio*. Manumission was either expressed or implied.—*Manumission expressed*, was when a lord made a deed to his villein to franchise him by the word *manumittere*.—*Manumission implied*, was when a lord made an obligation for payment of money to a bondman. *Lambard. Archaianom.* 126.

MA'NU *opera* (*Archæol.*) goods taken upon the thief; also cattle or implements used in husbandry.

MANUPA'STUS (*Archæol.*) a domestic.

TO MANU'RE (*Husband.*) from the French *manoevrer*, to work with the hand; the application of dung or earth which is put on land to enrich it; so called because it is peculiarly a handywork in husbandry.

MA'NUS (*Numis.*) the hand; occurs frequently on medals; and two hands joined is a frequent symbol of concord, as in the annexed figure.

MANUS (*Archæol.*) a term anciently used for an oath; also for the person who took one: whence *Manus mediæ et infimæ Homines*, men of a mean condition, and of the lowest degree.

MANUS *Christi* (*Med.*) refined sugar boiled with water, which was a sort of cordial for weak persons.

MA'NUSCRIPT (*Lit.*) abbreviated MS., or in the plural MSS. Manuscripts, from *manu scripta*, things written with the hand; any thing in hand writing, as distinguished from what is in print.

MANUTENE'NTIA (*Law*) the writ used in case of maintenance. *Reg. Orig.* 182, &c.

MANUTI'GIUM (*Med.*) rubbing with the hand. *Cæl. Aurel. de Morb. Acut.* l. 3, c. 17.

MA'NWORTH (*Archæol.*) the price of a man's life or head, which was paid to the lord for killing his villein.

MANYL-RA'RA (*Bot.*) a tall tree in India, which bears a fruit not unlike the olive.

MAP (*Geog.*) in Latin *mappa*, a table napkin; a plane figure representing the surface of the earth, according to the laws of perspective; or it is a projection of the surface of the globe, describing the several countries, &c.

MA'PLE (*Bot.*) a well known tree, the *Acer* of Linnæus.

MA'PPA (*Ant.*) the napkin which was hung out by the Prætor as a signal for the race to commence. *Mart.* l. 12, epig. 25.

Cretatam prætor vellet cum mittere mappam.

Petron. c. 32; *Quintil.* l. 1, c. 5; *Tertullian. de Spectac.* c. 16; *Chrysostom. Orat. de Circo.*; *Ammian. Mar.* l. 16, c. 8; *Cassiod. Var.* l. 3, c. 51; *Pancirol. Desc. Urb. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. iii. p. 372.

MAPPA (*Bot.*) the *Ricinus mappa* of Linnæus.

MA'PPIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* columnar; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *berry* ovate; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Mappia guianensis*, seu *Soramia*, native of Guiana.

MAPROU'NEA (*Bot.*) the *Ægopogon betulinum* of Linnæus.

MARANA'THA (*Theol.*) מרנאתא, a Syriac word, signifying 'Our Lord cometh;' the highest degree of excommunication or curse.

MARA'NDA (*Bot.*) a sort of myrtle.

MARA'NTA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 1 *Monandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filament* membranaceous; *anther* linear.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* bent in.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* single.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Maranta arundinacea*, seu *Canna*, Indian Arrow-Root.—*Maranta galanga*, seu *Alpinia*.—*Maranta tonchat*, *Donax*, seu *Arundastrum*, &c.

MARASA'KKA (*Bot.*) the *Bassella alba* of Linnæus.

MARASMO'DES (*Med.*) μαρασμώδης, an epithet for a fever which terminates in a consumption.

MARA'SMUS (*Med.*) μαρασμος, a fever which wastes the body by degrees. [vide *Atrophy*]

MARATHRI'TES (*Med.*) μαραθρίτις, wine impregnated with fennel.

MARATHROPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) the *Peucedanum officinale* of Linnæus.

MA'RATHRUM (*Bot.*) the Fennel.
MARA'TTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 2 *Filices*.
MARAU'DING (*Mil.*) ranging about for plunder.
MARAVE'DI (*Com.*) a Spanish coin, thirty-five of which amount to about 6*d.* sterling.
MARAU'GIA (*Ent.*) a shell fish of the lobster kind.
MA'RBLE (*Min.*) a fine compact stone, the *Marmor* of Linnæus.
MARBLE (*Chem.*) consists of carbonate of lime, carbonic acid gas, and water.
MA'RBLING (*Mech.*) the sprinkling the bindings of books with various colours in imitation of marble.
MA'RCASITE (*Min.*) a mineral body, having a few metallic particles in it, but not sufficient to constitute it an ore. The three principal marcasites are those of gold, silver, and copper.
MARCA'SSIN (*Her.*) a wild boar represented in coat armour.
MARCA'TUS (*Archæol.*) the yearly rent of a mark.
MARCE'LLIANS (*Ecc.*) heretics of the second century, against whom Origen wrote in his book against Celsus.
MA'RCGRAVE (*Polit.*) from the Teutonic Mark, a frontier, and Graf, a count; a title of a sovereign prince in Germany, so called because counts originally guarded the frontiers.
MARCGRA'VIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* six-leaved.—COR. *petals* one.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* none; *stigma* headed.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* numerous.
Species. The single species, the *Marcgravia umbellata*, is a shrub.
MARCH (*Chron.*) the third month of the Roman year, according to the calendar of Numa and Julius Cæsar; but in the calender of Romulus it stood first, in honour of his reputed father Mars.
Ovid Fast. l. 3, v. 75.

A te principium Romano ducimus anno:
Primus de patrio nomine mensis eat.

Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Macrob. Saturn. l. 1, c. 12; *Viol. de Vet. et Nov. Temp. Rom. Rat. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. viii. p. 190, &c.
MARCH (*Mil.*) the movement of a body of troops from one place to another; or the regular step which a soldier takes in marching, which, if done with quick time, is called a *quick march*, and with slow time, a *slow march*.
MARCH is also the music which is adapted to the soldier's march.
MARCHA'NTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Nicholas Marchant, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 4 *Fungi*.
MARCHA'RE (*Archæol.*) to adjoin or border upon.
MA'RCHERS (*Law*) or *Lord Marchers*, those noblemen who lived on the marches of Wales or Scotland, and who had a sovereign power like petty kings.
MA'RCHES (*Polit.*) from mark, a boundary; the limits or boundaries between England and Wales.
MA'RCHPANE (*Cook.*) from *massa*, mass, and *panis*, bread, i. e. bread in the lump; a confect made of pistacho-nuts, almonds, sugar, &c.
MA'RCIONISTS (*Ecc.*) heretics, so called from one Marcion, a stoic, who denied that Christ was the Son of God. *Tertullian de Præsc. in Marcion.; S. Epiphan. de Hæres.* 42; *S. August. de Hier.* 22; *Origen. Dial.; S. Iren.* l. 1, &c.; *Euseb. Hist. Ecc.* l. 4, c. 21; *Theodoret. Hær. Fab.* l. 2; *Philast. de Hær.* c. 40.
MARCO'SSIANS (*Ecc.*) a branch of the Gnostics.
MA'RE PLACIDÆ (*Ant.*) ships that could sail only in fair weather. *Gell.* l. 10, c. 25.
MA'RE'S TAIL (*Bot.*) the *Hippuris* of Linnæus.
MA'RESCHAL DE CAMP (*Mil.*) an officer in France answering to our lieutenant-general.
MA'RESHALL (*Polit.*) vide *Marshall*.
MA'RGARATES (*Chem.*) salts formed by the combination of margaric acid with different bases, as the *Margarate* of potash, the *Margarate* of barytes, &c.
MARGA'RIC ACID (*Chem.*) a sort of soapy substance procured from hog's lard and potash.
MARGARI'TA (*Min.*) pearl; a precious substance growing in a shell-fish in the Eastern seas, which Pliny calls "Culmen omnium rerum pretii." *Plin.* l. 9, c. 35; *Ælian. Hist. Animal.* l. 15, c. 8.
MARGARITA-*Pearl* (*Min.*) is a calcareous concretion of a bright transparent whiteness found in the *concha margaritifera* of Linnæus.
MARGARITA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dicœcea*, Order 7 *Polyandria*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* bristle-shaped; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *berry* globular; *seed* awl-four.
Species. The species is the *Margaritaria nobilis*, native of Surinam.
MARGUE (*Bot.*) a species of the *Rhizophora*.
MA'RICA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* bivalve.—COR. six-parted.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* three-cornered; *stigma* three.
Species. The single species, the *Marica palidosa*, seu *Cipura*, is a bulb.
MA'RIENGROSCHE (*Com.*) a small money of account and coin at Hamburgh, Hanover, and other places, equal to about a penny sterling.
MA'RIGOLD (*Bot.*) the *Caltha palustris* of Linnæus, a perennial.
MA'RILA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* linear; *style* short; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* subcolumnar; *seeds* many.
Species. The single species is the *Marila racemosa*, native of the West Indies.
MARINA'RIUS (*Archæol.*) a mariner or seaman.
MARI'NE (*Mar.*) the whole body of a fleet or navy.
MARINE *Acid.* (*Chem.*) vide *Muriatic Acid.*—*Marine Salt*, the *Sodæ Murias*.
MARI'NED (*Her.*) an epithet for an animal in coat armour that has the lower part of the body like a fish.
MA'RINER (*Mar.*) a person who gets his living by following the calling of a seaman.
MARI'NES (*Mar.*) soldiers who serve on board a ship.
MA'RIOLA (*Archæol.*) a shrine or image of the Virgin Mary.
MA'RJORAM (*Bot.*) the *Origanum* of Linnæus.
MARIPE'NDAM (*Bot.*) a sort of balsam-tree growing in Hispaniola, a decoction of which is good for wounds.
MARI'SCA (*Med.*) an excrescence about the *anus*.
MARI'SCUS (*Bot.*) the *Kyllingia Panica* of Linnæus.
MARITA'GIO *amisso per defaultam* (*Law*) a writ for a tenant in Frankmarriage to recover Lands, &c. out of which he is kept by another. *Reg. Orig.* 171.
MARITA'GIUM (*Law*) the lawful joining of man and wife; the right of bestowing a ward, or widow, in marriage; lands given in marriage, &c. *Glanvil.* l. 2, c. 18.—*Maritagium habere*, to have the free disposal of an heiress in marriage.
MARI'TIMA ANGLIÆ (*Law*) the profits accruing to the King from the sea.
MARK (*Com.*) in Saxon meanc, a silver coin anciently

valued at 30*s.* now generally taken for the sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, and sometimes more.—*Mark Weight*, a foreign weight, commonly about eight ounces, and a mark pound 16 ounces.—*Mark Lubs*, a coin in some parts of Poland equal to 8*s.* 9½*d.* sterling.

MARK PENNY (*Law*) a duty of one penny formerly paid by the inhabitants of Malden, who had gutters, or pipes, laid out of their houses into the street.

MA'RKAB (*Astron.*) a bright star of the second magnitude in the wing of Pegasus. Its right ascension for the year 1812 was 343° 50′ 54″. Declination 14° 11′ 48″ N.

MA'RKET (*Law*) a place where provisions, or any manner of goods, are set to sale; also the privilege whereby a town is enabled to keep a market.—*Clerk of the market*, an officer whose business it is to keep a standard of all weights and measures according to the King's standard in the Exchequer.—*Market Geld*, the toll of a market.

MARK *Lubs* (*Com.*) vide *Mark*.

MARKS (*Sport.*) the foot-points and treadings of beasts of chase.

MA'RK WEIGHT (*Corn.*) vide *Mark*.

MARL (*Min.*) in Latin *marga*, Teutonic *Mergel*, Saxon mapl, a kind of fat earth; the *Marga* of Linnæus, which is laid upon the land to fertilize it.

TO MARL (*Husband.*) to spread marl over land.

TO MARL (*Mar.*) to wind any small line about a rope, so that every turn is secured by a sort of knot.

MA'RLEBERG *Statutes of* (*Law*) Statutes so called because they were there made. 52 *H.* 3.

MARLE'RIUM (*Archæol.*) a marl-pit.

MA'RLINE (*Mar.*) a small line of untwisted hemp well tarred to keep the ends of the ropes from ravelling. "To marline a sail," to make a sail that is rent out of the bolt-rope fast with marlines.

MARLINE SPI'KE (*Mar.*) a little piece of iron to splice small ropes together, &c.

MA'RMALADE (*Cook.*) from the French *marmelade*; a confect made of quinces and other fruit.

MA'RMELOS (*Bot.*) the *Crateva marmelos* of Linnæus.

MA'RMORA *Arundeliana* (*Ant.*) certain marbles on which were inscribed several chronicles relating to Athens, so called from the Earl of Arundel, by whom they were given to the University of Oxford.

MA'RMOSET (*Zool.*) a kind of black monkey with a shaggy neck.

MA'RMOT (*Zool.*) an Alpine animal, the *Arctomys* of Linnæus, resembling a rabbit. It forms a burrow in mountains with many chambers, remains torpid during winter, is gravid seven weeks, and brings forth from two to seven young.

MARO'CCO (*Mech.*) or marroquin; the skin of a goat, or some animal resembling it, dressed in sumach. The leather thus manufactured is much used by book-binders.

MAROCO'STINUM (*Med.*) a purgative extract composed of *marum* and *costus*.

MA'RONISTS (*Ecc.*) or Maronites; a sect of Christians living near Mount Libanus, who did great service in the Holy Wars. *Gulielm. Turon.* l. 22, c. 8.

TO MAROO'N (*Mar.*) to leave sailors on a desert island, who have rendered themselves obnoxious on board a ship.

MARQUE (*Law*) Reprisals. [vide *Letters of Marque*]

MARQUEE' (*Mech.*) French for a tent or covering made of strong canvass or Russia duck, which is thrown over another tent to keep off the rain.

MA'RQUETRY (*Mech.*) a sort of chequered inlaid work made of wood of a variety of colours in the shape of flowers, knots, or other devices.

MA'RQUIASS (*Bot.*) the *Passiflora Laurifolia* of Linnæus.

MA'RQUIS (*Her.*) an order of nobility between a duke and an earl, derived from the Marches or the Lord Marchers. This honour is hereditary, and the eldest son by the courtesy of the land is called Earl or Lord of a place, and the younger sons Lord John Lord Thomas, and the like. The title given to a marquis in writing is "Most noble, most honourable, and potent prince." The marquis's coronet is a circle of gold set round with four strawberry leaves, and as many pearls on pyramidal points of equal height alternate.

MARRIAGE (*Law*) a civil and religious contract, by which a man and woman are united together.

MARROQUI'N (*Mech.*) vide *Marocco*.

MA'RROW (*Anat.*) *Medulla*, the fat substance secreted by the small membranous vesicles, or arteries of the *Membrana medullæ*, and contained in the medullary cavities of the bones.

MARROW (*Bot.*) *medulla*; the pith of a vegetable, or the inner vesicular substance which clothes the inner surface of the trunk.

MARRUBIA'STRUM (*Bot.*) the *Leonurus Marrubiastrum* of Linnæus.

MARRU'BIUM (*Bot.*) in Greek πράσιον; a plant so called, as is supposed, because it was good for those *marcescentes*, i. e. who were in a decline. *Theophrast.* l. 6, c. 2; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 119; *Plin.* l. 20, c. 22; *Gal. ad Pison.* l. 1, c. 7.

MARRUBIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the *Marrubium Myssòn*, seu *Galeni*, Plaited-leaved White Horehound.—*Marrubium vulgare*, Common White Horehound.—*Marrubium africanum*, seu *Pseudodictamnus*, African White Horehound, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

MARRUBIUM is also the *Leonurus indica* of Linnæus.

MARRU'LLUM (*Bot.*) vide *Lactuca*.

TO MARRY (*Mar.*) to join one rope to another for the purpose of reeving it.

MARS (*Astron.*) one of the seven primary planets, usually marked by this character ♂. He revolves next beyond the Earth in the planetary system, and performs his revolution in his orbit in 686 days, 23 hours, 30 minutes, and 39 seconds; his revolution on his axis being performed in 24 hours, 40 minutes. He is remarkable for the red colour of his light, the brightness of his polar regions, and the number of spots scattered over his surface.

MARS (*Chem.*) a name formerly given to iron.

MARS (*Her.*) a name for the colour gules, or red, in the coats of sovereign princes.

MARSA'NA (*Bot.*) the *Murraya exotica* of Linnæus.

MA'RSAS (*Bot.*) the *Bondochum Indorum*.

MARSH (*Agric.*) a lowland lying near rivers, and exposed to frequent inundations.—*Salt-Marsh*, a marsh lying near the sea, which is impregnated with saline particles.

MA'RSHAL (*Law*) from the French *marechal*, and the Teutonic *Marscalk*, signified formerly a master of the horse; but is now the title of several officers, as—*Earl Marshal of England*, a great officer of the crown who takes cognizance of all matters belonging to war and arms, &c.—*Marshal of the Ceremonies*, an officer who receives his commands from the master of the ceremonies, or assistants.—*Marshal of the King's House*, or *Knight Marshal*, an officer whose special authority is in the King's palace, to hear and determine all pleas of the Crown, and punish all offences committed within the verge.—*Marshal of the Exchequer*, he to whom the court commits the custody of the King's debtors during term time.—*Marshal of the King's Bench*, he who hath the custody of the prison called the King's Bench.—*Marshal of the King's Hall*, an officer

whose business it is, when the tables are prepared, to call out those of the household and strangers, and place them according to their quality.

MARSHAL (*Mil.*) or *Field-Marshal*, a title conferred on the commander in chief of all the Forces.—*Provost-Marshal*, an executive officer whose duty it is to see to the execution of all sentences of Courts Marshal, &c.—*Judge-Marshal*, vide *Judge-Advocate*.

MARSHAL of France, an officer of the highest dignity in the French army, who was first created by Philippe Auguste in 1185.

MARSHA'LLIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Œqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindric.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

MA'RSHALLING (*Her.*) one branch of the science of heraldry, which comprehends the arrangement of arms, &c. in the escutcheon; also the disposing of persons at public solemnities in their proper places.

MARSHALS *at Arms* (*Her.*) the same as *Poursuivants*.

MARSH CINQUEFOIL (*Bot.*) the *Comarum palustris*.—Marsh Elder, the *Viburnum Opulus*.—Marsh Mallow, the *Althæa*.—Marsh Marygold, the *Caltha palustris*.—Marsh Trefoil, the *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

MARSILE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 1 *Filices*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* oval.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* several.—PIST. *germ* oval; *style* none; *stigma* short.—PER. none; *seeds* many,

Species. The species are the *Marsilea natans*, *Salvinia*, seu *Lens*.—*Marsilea quadrifolia*, *Zaluzianskia*, seu *Lemna*, &c. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*

MARSUPRA'LIS (*Anat.*) a muscle of the thigh so named from the doubling of its tendons, which resemble a purse.

MA'RTAGON (*Bot.*) a sort of lily.

MA'RTEN (*Zool.*) vide *Martin*.

MA'RTES (*Zool.*) vide *Martin*.

MA'RTIAL (*Astrol.*) an epithet for what happens under the planet Mars, as of one born under that planet.

MARTIAL (*Chem.*) an epithet for what partakes of iron and steel.

MARTIAL (*Mus.*) an epithet for that sort of music which is adapted to the movements of an army.

MARTIAL *Law* (*Law*) is the law of war depending on the King's pleasure.

MA'RTIN (*Zool.*) *Marten*, *Martes*, or *Martlet*, the most beautiful among the beasts of prey which are found in Britain. It is of the weasel tribe, the *Mustela martes*, &c. of Linnæus, having a small head, an agile body, and lively eyes. It feeds on poultry and young birds, breeds in hollow trees, is gravid nine months, and brings forth seven or eight young. The fur of the martin is valuable.

MARTIN (*Orn.*) *Martinet*, or *Martlet*, a smaller species of swallow, the *Hirundo urbica* of Linnæus, which builds under the eaves of houses, but not in chimneys. There is a smaller sort of Martin called the Sand Martin, or *Hirundo riparia* of Linnæus, which builds in sandpits, or on the banks of rivers. It is the earliest of the swallow tribe in bringing out its young, and appears in England about the same time as the chimney-swallow.

MARTIN *Dry* (*Bot.*) a sort of pear of a red colour, which ripens in December.

MA'RTINGAL (*Man.*) a thong of leather fastened at one end of the girts under the belly, and at the other, to the musroll to prevent the horse from rearing.

MA'RTINGALE (*Mar.*) the name given to a rope extending downwards from the jib-boom end to a kind of bumkin, to confine the jib-boom down.

MA'RTLEMASS (*Ecc.*) or *Martinmass*, the festival of St. Martin observed on the 11th of November.

MARTLETS (*Her.*) or *Martinets*, birds better known by the name of Martins, are represented without feet, because their legs are so exceedingly short that, when they alight upon the ground, they cannot raise themselves upon their feet in preparation for flight. For this reason, according to Guillim, they are given, as a difference, to younger brothers to put them in mind that they must trust to the wings of merit, and not to their legs, having no land to set them upon. [vide *Heraldry*]

MA'RTNETS (*Mar.*) small lines fastened to the leech of the sail to bring that part of the leech, which is next the yardarm, close up to the yard when the sail is to be furled; whence the phrases "To top the *martnets*," i. e. to haul them up. The legs of the *martnets* are small ropes put through the bolt-rope in the leech of the sail.

MARTY'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-cleft.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* connected.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* short; *stigmas* two-lobed.—PER. *capsule* woody; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are annuals, as the *Martyngia longiflora*, Long-flowered Martyngia.—*Martyngia diandria*, Two-stamened Martyngia.—*Martyngia craniolaria*, White-flowered Martyngia. But the *Martyngia perennis*, Perennial Martyngia, is a perennial.

MARTY'RIA (*Rhet.*) a figure of speech wherein the rhetorician confirms something by his own experience.

MARTYRO'LOGY (*Ecc.*) μαρτυρολογία, from μάρτυς, a witness, or martyr, and λόγος, a discourse; a book treating of the acts, names, and sufferings of martyrs.

MA'RVEL OF PERU (*Bot.*) the *Mirabilis* of Linnæus.

MA'RU (*Bot.*) the *Origanum maru* of Linnæus.

MA'RUM (*Bot.*) the *Origanum syriacum* of Linnæus.

MA'RYGOLD (*Bot.*) the *Calendula* of Linnæus.—African and French Marygold, the *Tagetes*.—Fig Marygold, the *Mesembryanthemum*.

MARYGROSS (*Com.*) vide *Mariengross*.

MA'SARIS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Vespa*, according to Fabricius, comprehending those insects which have the tongue bifid and retractile.

MA'SCHALE (*Anat.*) the Arm-pit.

MASCHALISTER (*Anat.*) the second vertebræ of the back.

MA'SCLE (*Her.*) a small lozenge voided representing the mash of a net. [vide *Lozenge*] Muscles are sometimes borne conjunct, and sometimes in the form of a cross.

MASCULE'TUM (*Agric.*) a plantation of male vines which are allowed to grow higher than the rest. *Plin.* l. 17, c. 22.

MA'SCULINE (*Astrol.*) an epithet for certain planets or signs.—*Masculine planets* are Sol, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn; but Mercury is an hermaphrodite.—*Masculine Signs* are Aries, Gemini, Libra, Sagittarius and Aquarius.

MASCULINE *Rhymes* (*Poet.*) such rhymes in French as are made with words having a strong, open, and accentuated pronunciation; as *amour*, *jour*, *mort*, *fort*, &c.; in distinction from *feminine rhymes*, which have an *e feminine* at the end; as *amère*, *père*, *mère*, &c.

MA'SCULUS (*Bot.*) vide *Male*.

MASH (*Vet.*) a composition of bran, water, &c. given to a horse.

MA'SHES *of a Net* (*Mech.*) the holes or interstices formed by the strings of the net.

MA'SKED (*Mil.*) an epithet for whatever is so covered as not to create any suspicion or distrust, as a *masked battery*, &c.

MA'SLACH (*Med.*) a medicine prepared from opium.

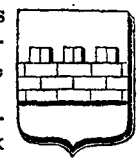
MASLIN (*Agric.*) a mixture of different sorts of corn, as wheat, rye, &c.

MASO'LES (*Mil.*) a sort of militia among the Croatians.

MA'SON, *free* (*Cus.*) a member of a secret society called the Society of Free Masons.

MASON (*Her.*) vide *Masons.*

MASONED (*Her.*) an epithet for the plain strokes which represent the cement in stone buildings; signifying properly done in stone-work, as in the annexed figure.



MA'SONRY (*Build.*) that branch of the building art which consists in working with brick or stone. [vide *Building*]

MASONS, *Company of* (*Her.*) this company was incorporated about the year 1419, having been called the *Free Masons*, a fraternity that has long been held in high account. Their armorial ensigns are "*Azure*, on a chevron between three castles, *argent*, a pair of compasses somewhat extended, of the first."

MA'SORA (*Theol.*) מסרה, i. e. a tradition; the criticism of Hebrew Doctors on the Hebrew Text of the Bible.

MA'SORITES (*Theol.*) a set of Jews who made it their business to correct any mispelling, or typographical errors, in the Sacred Text.

MA'SPETON (*Bot.*) μάσπετον, the stem of the *Silphium. Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 94.

MASQUE (*Archit.*) certain pieces of sculpture representing hideous forms, which serve to fill up vacant places.

MASQUERA'DE (*Sport.*) a company of persons having masks, or vizards, who represent different characters, &c.

MASS (*Mech.*) the quantity of matter in any body, which is estimated by its weight.

MASS (*Med.*) a collection of fluids, as the mass of blood; also, a paste out of which pills are formed.

MASS (*Surg.*) an oblong sharp-pointed instrument which is put into a trepan that it may stand more firmly.

MASS (*Com.*) a piece of money in Sumatra equal to about one shilling sterling; also a coin in Japan equal to about fivepence sterling; and a silk weight in India one-fourteenth of a pyce.

MASS (*Ecc.*) in Latin *Missa*, Saxon Mæsse, French *Messe;* the ritual, or service of the Romish church, which is of different kinds; as—*High Mass*, or *Grand Mass*, that sung by choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and subdeacon.—*Low-Mass*, that wherein the prayers are simply rehearsed without singing, &c.—*Mass for our Lady*, offered to God by the intercession of the blessed Virgin.—*Mass for the Dead*, performed at the request of the deceased, beginning with the word *requiem*, and thence called a *Requiem.*—*Mass for the Holy Ghost*, celebrated at the beginning of any solemnity, and commencing with the invocation of the Holy Ghost.—*Holy-day Mass*, certain prayers suitable to a particular festival.—*Votive Mass*, an extraordinary mass besides that for the day.—*Common Mass*, a mass for the community in a monastery.—*Dry Mass*, one wherein there is no consecration.—*Mass-Priest* was anciently every secular priest, as distinguished from the regulars; but the word was afterwards confined to those kept in chantries, or at particular altars, to say so many masses for the souls of the deceased.

MASSA'LIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the 4th century, who sprung from some monks of Mesopotamia, who pretended to a prophetic gift, and maintained that prayer alone was sufficient without good works. *S. Epiphan. de Hær.* c. 80; *S. August. de Hær.* c. 57; *S. Joannes. Damasc. de Hær.* c. 80; *Theodoret. de Hæret. Fab.* l. 4.

MA'SSA (*Com.*) a weight of Bengal equal to thirty-two grains.

MASSALIO'TICON (*Med.*) a plaster for a carbuncle. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 13.

MASSA'LIS (*Chem.*) Mercury.

MA'SSES (*Paint.*) those parts containing great lights and shadows.

MA'SSETERS (*Anat.*) muscles of the lower jaw which assist in masticating the food.

MA'SSICOT (*Chem.*) calcined white lead, a yellow oxide of lead. [vide *Chemistry*]

MASSINI'LIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Tithymalus.*

MASSO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. six; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* three-sided; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are the—*Massonia latifolia*, Broad-leaved Massonia.—*Massonia angustifolia*, Narrow-leaved Massonia, &c.

MASSOY (*Bot.*) a sort of fragrant bark mentioned by Ray.

MASS-PRIEST (*Ecc.*) vide *Mass.*

MAST (*Mar.*) the upright timber on the deck, to which yards, sails, &c. are made fast; whence the phrase "To spend a *mast*," to break a mast in foul weather. There are three principal masts in a ship; namely, the—*Main-mast*, in French *grand mât*, is the largest mast in a ship standing nearly in midships, between the stem and stern.—*Fore-mast*, in French *mât de misaine*, the next in size to the main-mast, which stands near the stem of a ship, and carries the fore-sail and fore-topsail yard.—*Mizen-Mast*, in French *mât d'artimon*, the smallest mast, which stands about halfway between the main-mast and the stern.

A mast, in respect to the length, is either formed of one piece called a *pole-mast;* or it is composed of several pieces joined together, which have each the name of mast, according to their situation; as the—*Lower-Mast*, in French *mât majeur*, which is the lowest part of the mast.—*Top-Mast*, in French *mât de hune*, that which is raised at the head, or top of the lower-mast, through a *cap*, and supported by *tressle-trees.* It is composed of two strong bars of timber, supported by two prominences, which are as shoulders, on the opposite sides of the mast; athwart these bars are fixed the *cross-trees*, upon which the frame of the top is supported.—*Top-gallant-mast*, in French *mât de perroquet*, a smaller mast than the preceding, to which it is raised and secured as the other.—*Top-gallant-Royal-Mast*, in French *mât de perroquet volant*, a still smaller mast that is sometimes elevated through irons at the head of the top-gallant-mast. Masts are moreover distinguished into—*Armed-Mast*, a mast made of more than one tree.—*Jury-Mast*, [vide *Jury*]—*Made-Mast*, in French *mât d'assemblage*, a mast composed of several united pieces of the soundest trees, in contradistinction from one that consists of a single *tree*, or *piece.*—*Rough-Mast*, a spar that is fit for making a mast.—*Mast-Carlings*, large carlings at the side of the mast-rooms.—*Mast-cloth*, the lining in the middle on the aft-side of top-sails, to prevent the sail being chafed by the mast.—*Mast-coats*, coverings made of well-tarred canvass to prevent the water from going down the mast-hole.

The different parts of masts are the *spindle*, or *upper-tree;* the two *side trees*, which are coaked one into the other; the *heel-pieces*, short pieces scarfed on the lower part of the side-trees to make good their deficient length; the *side-fishes*, or long planks of fir let in and coaked into the flat surface made by the side-trees and spindle; *cheeks*, large pieces of fir coaked into the upper taper, or tongue of the spindle; the *front-fish*, or *paunch*, a long plank of fir hollowed to the convexity of the mast; the *cant-pieces*, or *fillings*, which are used in different parts to make good the angles occasioned by the side-trees, &c.

TO MAST *a ship* (*Mar.*) to hoist her masts into her by means of a sheer-hulk.

MA'STED (*Mar.*) an epithet for a ship provided with masts; a ship is said to be *overmasted*, when the masts are too long, or too big; and *undermasted*, when they are too small, or too short.

MASTE'LLO (*Com.*) a wine measure of Ferrara equal to about 21½ English gallons.

MASTER (*Ant.*) vide *Magister*.

MASTER (*Law*) is a term applied to many officers who preside over particular departments; as—*Master of the Armoury*, one who has the charge of the King's armour.—*Master of the Assay*, he whose business it is to see that the gold and silver, &c. be according to the standard.—*Master of the Ceremonies*, the King's interpreter, whose business it is to introduce to the King all ambassadors, &c. sent from foreign princes, or states.—*Masters of Chancery*, assistants to the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, in matters of judgment, of which there are twelve in number, having the Master of the Rolls at their head.—*Master of the Faculties*, an officer under the Archbishop of Canterbury, who grants licences and dispensations.—*Master of the Horse*, one who has the rule and charge of the King's stables.—*Master of the King's Household*, an officer under the Lord Steward, whose business it is to survey the accounts of the Household.—*Master of the Jewel-House*, an officer who has the care of all the gold and silver plate used at the King's table; as also of all the plate in the Tower of London, as the loose jewels, &c.—*Master of the Mint*, an officer now called the *Warden of the Mint*.—*Master Worker of the Mint*, an officer who receives the bullion from the warden, and, after causing it to be melted, delivers it to the moneyers.—*Master of the Posts*, an officer who has the appointment of such as provide post-horses for carrying messages, &c.—*Master of the Requests*, the chief judge of the court of requests; an office no longer existing.—*Master of the Rolls*, the chief assistant of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.—*Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries*, formerly the principal officer of that court assigned by the King.

MASTER *of Arts* (*Lit.*) abbreviated A. M.; the second degree taken by students at our Universities.

MASTER (*Mil.*) an epithet applied to some officers in the army; as—*Master Gunner*, an officer whose business it is to instruct all such as have to learn the art of gunnery.—*Master of the Ordnance*, an officer who has the care of all the King's ordnance and artillery.—*Barrack-Master General*, an officer with the rank of a Major-General.—*Quarter-Master*, vide *Quarter-Master*. There were besides, formerly in the British service, the *Baggage-Master*, and the *Scout-Master-General*.

MASTER *attendant* (*Mar.*) an officer in the royal dock-yard, who sees to the fitting out of men of war.—*Master of a ship*, an officer whose business it is to have the general management of a ship at sea.

MA'STER-NOTE (*Mus.*) the same as the Measure-Note.

MA'STER-PIECE (*Mech.*) an excellent piece of workmanship in any art.

MA'STICATORY (*Med.*) a medicine to be chewed to provoke spitting.

MA'STICH (*Bot.*) vide *Mastick*.

MA'STICH-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Pistacia lentiscus* of Linnæus.

MASTICHI'NA (*Bot.*) Mastich Thyme, the *Thymus mastichina* of Linnæus.

MA'STICK (*Bot.*) a dry, brittle, transparent resin, of white, or pale-yellow colour, exuding from a tree of the turpentine kind, the *Pistacia lentiscus* of Linnæus, which grows in different parts of Turkey.

MA'STICOT (*Chem.*) a yellow colour, used by painters, prepared from tin.

MA'STIFF (*Zool.*) a sort of great dog, a variety of the *Canis domestica* of Linnæus, which is remarkable for its pendulous lips and robust body.

MASTIGADOU'R (*Man.*) a slabbering bit, a snaffle of iron quite smooth.

MASTIGO'PHORI (*Ant.*) μαστιγοφόροι, officers among the Greeks who preserved order at the public games.

MASTOI'DES (*Anat.*) μαστοειδὴς, from μαστὸς, a breast, and εἶδος, likeness; 1. Muscles which bend the head, and terminate in the mastoid process. 2. Processes of the neck-bone shaped like the nipple of the breast.

MASTRUPA'TIO (*Med.*) self-pollution.

MASU'RA (*Archæol.*) an old decayed house or wall.—*Masura Terræ*, a quantity of ground containing four oxgangs.

MA'TADORS (*Mil.*) a sort of banditti, who formed themselves into armed bodies in Catalonia.

MATAFU'NDA (*Mil.*) a sort of machine, out of which stones were cast by means of a sling.

MATAI'LA (*Bot.*) the *Ephielis guianensis* of Linnæus.

MATALI'STA (*Med.*) a sort of jalap.

MATCH (*Gunn.*) a kind of rope slightly twisted, and prepared with inflammable ingredients. It is distinguished into the *Slow-Match* and the *Quick-Match*, according to the degree of inflammability.

TO MATCH (*Sport.*) from to mate, to pair, or couple; so a wolf in rutting time is said to match, or mate. "To *match* Cocks," is to see that they be of an equal size altogether.

MA'TCH-LOCK (*Mil.*) a kind of harquebuss, which was so called because it was fired with a match.

MATE (*Mar.*) an assistant to any officer on board a ship; as the quarter-master's mate, boatswain's mate, &c.

MATE (*Sport.*) vide *Check-Mate and Chess*.

MATELO'TTE (*Cook.*) victuals dressed after the fashion of cooking for sailors.

MA'TER (*Anat.*) a term applied to the membranes of the brain; as the *dura Mater* and the *pia Mater*.—*Dura Mater* is a strong membrane, next to the skull, encompassing the brain and cerebellum, having cavities which supply the place of veins.—*Pia Mater* is a thin fine membrane immediately investing the brain and the cerebellum, which is very full of blood vessels.

MATER (*Lit.*) vide *Alma Mater*.

MATE'RIA *Medica* (*Med.*) whatever is made use of in the art of medicine, either for the prevention, or the cure of diseases, whether prepared from vegetable, mineral, or animal substances.

MATE'RIALIST (*Lit.*) a term applied to free-thinkers, who maintain that the soul is material, or a property of organized matter.

MA'TERIS (*Ant.*) a sort of lance used by the old Gauls. *Cic. ad Herenn.* l. 4, c. 32; *Gyrald. Dialog.* 12.

MATHEMA'TICS, μαθηματικαὶ ἐπιστήμαι, or simply μαθήματα, *disciplinæ*, ἀπὸ τοῦ μαθεῖν, i. e. from learning, because they were considered as the foundation of learning; sciences relating to magnitude and numbers, or of quantity continued and discrete. Mathematics are distinguished into pure, mixed, practical, and speculative.—*Pure Mathematics* are Arithmetic and Geometry, which consider magnitude and quantity abstractedly.—*Mixed Mathematics*, those arts and sciences which treat of the properties of quantity, applied to material or sensible objects, as astronomy, dialling, geography, mechanics, navigation, surveying, &c.—*Practical Mathematics*, such as show how to demonstrate things of practical utility, as architecture, mechanics, &c.—*Speculative Mathematics*, such as consist in the simple knowledge of the matters proposed, and in the contemplation of their truth, or falsehood.

MA'THURINS (*Ecc.*) an order of religious, founded by Pope Innocent, for redeeming Christian captives out of Turkey.

MA'TINS (*Ecc.*) the first part of the daily service in the Romish church.
MA'T-FELON (*Bot.*) the *Centaurea nigra* of Linnæus.
MA'T-GRASS (*Bot.*) another name for the *Nardus*.
MATOURE'A (*Bot.*) the *Vandelia pratensis* of Linnæus.
MATRA'CIUM (*Chem.*) a little bag, in which calcined tartar, &c. is put, having holes pricked in it to let out the liquor.
MATRA'LIA (*Ant.*) a Roman festival celebrated by the matrons, in honour of the goddess Mater Matula, on the third of the Ides of June.
Ovid. Fast. l. 6, v. 473.

Ite bonæ matres, (vestrum Matralia festum)
Flavaque Thebanæ reddite liba deæ.

Varro. de Lat. Ling. l. 4, c. 22; *Plut. in Camill.; Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. ii. p. 852.
MA'TRASS (*Chem.*) a bolt-head, or long straight necked chemical glass-vessel, made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure. [vide *Chemistry*, fig. 17, plate 30]
MA'TRELLA (*Bot.*) the *Agrostis matrella* of Linnæus.
MA'TRES (*Anat.*) vide *Mater*.
MATRICA'LIA (*Med.*) medicines for diseases in the *matrix*.
MATRICA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia Superflua*.
Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.
Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Matricaria parthenium*, Common Feverfew.—*Matricaria maritima*, Sea Feverfew.—*Matricaria suaveolens*, Sweet Feverfew.—*Matricalia chamomilla*, Corn Feverfew, &c. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*
MA'TRICE (*Mech.*) a term applied in dyeing to the five simple colours; namely, black, white, blue, red, and sallow, or root colour.
MA'TRICES (*Print.*) the moulds or forms in which printers' letters are cast by the founder.
MATRICES (*Coin.*) pieces of steel in form of dies, on which are engraved the several figures, arms, characters, legends, &c. wherewith the species is to be stamped.
MA'TRICIDE (*Law*) *matricidium*, from *mater*, a mother, and *cædo*, to kill; the act of killing a mother, and the perpetrator of the act.
MATRI'CULA (*Archæol.*) a roll or register book in which names were set down.
TO MATRI'CULATE (*Cus.*) from *matricula*, a roll; to enter or admit to a membership of the English Universities.
MA'TRIX (*Anat.*) the same as *Uterus*.
MATRIX *ecclesiæ* (*Ecc.*) the Mother Church.
MATRIX (*Bot.*) the pith of trees or herbs.
MA'TRON (*Cus.*) an elderly respectable woman who is employed as a nurse in hospitals.
MATRON (*Law*) a married woman of experience, who is fit to be empannelled on juries where women plead pregnancy.
MATRONA'LIA (*Ant.*) a Roman festival instituted by Romulus, and celebrated on the Calends of March, in honour of Mars, by matrons in particular, to whom presents were made by the men, as by husbands to their wives, &c. *Plaut. Mil. Act.* 3, scen. 1, v. 96; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 3, v. 229; *Solin.* c. 3; *Macrob.* l. 1, c. 12.
MATRO'SSES (*Mil.*) a sort of soldiers who act as assistants to the gunners.
MATS (*Mar.*) broad, thick clouts of finnet or rope-yarn and thrumbs, beaten flat, and interwoven to save the yard, &c. from galling.
MATTA'RO (*Com.*) an oil measure of Tripoli, equal to about 47 lbs. avoirdupois.
MA'TTED (*Mech.*) wrought or covered with mat.
MATTED, in application to the hair, signifies entangled.
MA'TTER (*Phy.*) that which is the object of our senses, and is perceived under such a variety of forms, the distinguishing property of which is its *vis inertiæ*, or power of resisting any attempts made to change its state.
MATTER *in Deed* (*Law*) is a truth of a matter that may be proved, though not by record.—*Matter of Record*, that which may be proved by some record.—*Nude Matter*, the naked or bare allegation of a thing done, to be proved only by witnesses, and not by a record.
MA'TTHIER (*Com.*) a small coin of Brunswick, equal to about a halfpenny.
MA'TTHIOLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* cylindric.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *drupe* globular; *seed* a nut.
Species. The species is the *Matthiola scabia*, seu *Rategal*, native of America.
MA'TTINS (*Ecc.*) vide *Matins*.
MA'TTOCK (*Husband.*) a tool to grub up the roots of trees in woods.
MA'TTRESS (*Mech.*) a kind of quilt filled with wool, cotton, &c.
MATTUSCHKÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* two.
Species. The single species is the *Mattuschkæa hirsuta*, seu *Perama*.
MATURA'NTIA (*Med.*) medicines which promote the suppuration of tumours.
MATURA'TION (*Surg.*) the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter.
MA'TUTINE (*Astrol.*) from *matutinus*, belonging to the morning; an epithet for planets when they are above the horizon at the rising of the sun.
MAUCAU'CO (*Zool.*) a species of *Lemur* without a tail.
MAU'DLIN (*Bot.*) or Sweet Maudlin, the *Achillea ageratum* of Linnæus.
MAU'HLIA (*Bot.*) the *Agapanthus umbellatus* of Linnæus.
MAU'LSTICK (*Paint.*) a painter's stick, on which he rests his hand when he paints.
MAUM (*Min.*) a soft brittle stone found in some parts of Oxfordshire.
MAUNCH (*Her.*) vide *Manche*.
MAUND (*Archæol.*) a great basket or hamper, containing eight bales, or two fats. It was commonly a quantity of eight bales, of unbound books, each bale having one thousand pounds weight.
MAUND (*Com.*) a weight in India, weighing from six to thirty-three pounds.
MAUND (*Com.*) a weight of Bengal, equal to about 74 lbs. avoirdupois.
MAU'NDY *Thursday* (*Ecc.*) vide *Mandy Thursday*.
MAUNEY (*Com.*) a land measure of India, equal to about 60 feet.
MAUPIGY'RNUM (*Archæol.*) a sort of broth or pottage.
MAU'RAS (*Com.*) a gold coin current at Surat, and other parts of the Mogul's dominions.
MAU'RA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Atholyza*.
MAURI'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Natural Order of *Palms*.
MALE. *Generic Character.* CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—

COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* linear.—FEMALE unknown.

Species. The single species is the *Mauritia flexuosa*, native of Surinam.

MAUROCE'NIA (*Bot.*) the *Cassine maurocenia* of Linnæus.

MAUSOLE'UM (*Ant.*) a stately sepulchre built by Artemisia, queen of Caria, for her husband Mausolus, whence the term has since been applied to any grand sepulchral monument. *Cic. Tusc. Quæst.* l. 1, c. 31; *Plin.* l. 36, c. 5; *Aul. Gell.* l. 10, c. 18; *Strab.* l. 5; *Paus. in Arcad.*; *Allat. in Philon.*; *Byzant. apud Gronov. Thes. Antiq. Græc.* tom. viii. p. 2681.

MAW (*Zool.*) the stomach of animals, in distinction from that of man.

MA'WMET (*Archæol.*) a name for a puppet or idol that was set up to be worshipped.

MA'W-WORM (*Ent.*) the ascaris which infests the intestines of animals.

MAX. *d'Or* (*Com.*) or *Maximilian d'Or*, a coin of Bavaria, equal to about 13*s.* 6*d.*

MAXI'LLA (*Anat.*) the jaw-bone, which is either the *Maxilla inferior* or *Maxilla superior*.—*Maxilla inferior*, or Lower Jaw, is situated at the lower part of the face, and consists of the chin, the sides, and the processes, called the *coronoid*, *condyloid*, and *alveolar process*, in which latter the teeth are inserted.—The *Maxilla superior*, or Upper Jaw, consists of thirteen bones; namely, the *Ossa Nasi*, *Unguis*, *Malarum*, *Maxillaria*, *Palati*, *Spongiosa inferiora*, and the *vomer*, serving to form the Cheeks, Nose, and Orbits of the Eye.

MAXI'LLARY (*Anat.*) an epithet for what belongs to the jaw-bones, as the *maxillary* arteries, muscles, veins, &c.

MAXIMS (*Law*) positions and theses consisting of universal propositions so perfect that they may not be disputed or impugned.

MAXIMUM (*Algeb.*) the greatest value of a variable quantity, by which it stands opposed to the *Minimum*, as in the algebraical expression $a^2 - b\,x$, where a and b are constant or invariable quantities, and x is variable. $a^2 - b\,x$ is a maximum, when x is the least or nothing: for the value of the remainder or difference in this expression necessarily increases, as the term $b\,x$ or x decreases.

MAXIMUM (*Com.*) the highest price of any article, as fixed by some law or regulation.

MA'XY (*Min.*) a term among tin miners for a weed of the marchasite kind, when the load or vein of ore degenerates into any thing else that is not tin.

MAY (*Chron.*) in Latin *Maius*, the third month of Romulus' year; but the fifth of that reformed by Numa and Julius Cæsar. It is supposed by some that Romulus gave it this name, in honour of the *Majores*, or Senators; by others, that it was so called in honour of the goddess *Maia*. It was reckoned an inauspicious month for marriage by the Romans.

Ovid. Fast. l. 5, v. 486.

Hac quoque de causa, si te proverbia tangunt,
Mense malas Maio nubere vulgus ait.

In this month the sun enters Gemini. *Varro. de Lat. Ling.* l. 5; *Plut. Quæst. Rom.* 84; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 1, c. 12; *Isid. Orig.* l. 5, c. 33; *Gyrald. de Mens. et Ann.* p. 773.

MAYA'CA (*Bot.*) the *Syena fluviatilis* of Linnæus.

MAY-APPLE (*Bot.*) the *Podophyllum* of Linnæus, a tuberous root.

MAYE'PIA (*Bot.*) the *Ceranthus mayepia* of Linnæus.

MAYE'TA (*Bot.*) the *Melastoma* of Linnæus.

MAY-FLY (*Ent.*) an insect called a water cricket, which turns to a fly in the month of May, and is used as a bait in fishing.

MAY'-GAMES (*Archæol.*) certain sports which were customary on the first of May.

TO MAYL *Hawks* (*Falcon.*) to pinion the wings of hawks.

MA'Y-LILY (*Bot.*) the *Convolvularia mailis* of Linnæus.

MA'YOR (*Law*) the chief magistrate of a city or corporate town.

MA'Y-WEED (*Bot.*) the *Anthemis lotula* of Linnæus.—May-Wort, the *Artemesia sentonica*.

MA'Y-POLE (*Archæol.*) a pole which used formerly to be fixed up in most villages and country places, round which the country people used to dance on May-Day.

MAYZ (*Bot.*) or *Maize*, a sort of Indian wheat.

MA'ZA (*Cook.*) μᾶζα, meal of parched barley, mixed up with honey or some other liquid, which was used by the poorer sort of people instead of bread. *Hippocrat. de Prisc. Med.*; *Erot. Lex. Hippocrat.*; *Aet. Gal. de Alim.* l. 1.

MAZARINE *blue* (*Paint.*) a deep blue colour.

MAZE (*Hort.*) a place made with many artificial turnings and windings.

MA'ZER (*Archæol.*) a broad standing cup or bowl.

MEAD (*Med.*) a drink made of honey and water.

MEA'DOW (*Husband.*) a ground covered with grass that is left to grow for hay, if not fed off by cattle.

MEA'DOW-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Poa* of Linnæus.

MEADOW-RU'E (*Bot.*) the *Thalictrum* of Linnæus.

MEADOW-SAFFRON (*Bot.*) the *Colchicum* of Linnæus.

MEA'DOW-SWEET (*Bot.*) the *Spira ulmaria* of Linnæus.

MEAL (*Com.*) the flour of corn, with a certain portion of the bran remaining in it.

MEA'L-RENTS (*Law*) rents formerly paid in meal for food for the lords' hounds, by tenants in the honour of Clun.

MEA'LY-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Viburnum lentana* of Linnæus.

MEAN (*Math.*) a middle state between two extremes. The mean is either geometrical, arithmetical, or harmonical.—*Geometrical Mean*, otherwise called a Mean Proportional, is that which bears the same proportion to a third term, that the first does: thus, 6 is a mean proportional between 4 and 9, for 4 : 6 :: 6 : 9.—*Arithmetical Mean* is half the sum of the extremes: thus, 4 is an arithmetical mean between 2 and 6.—*Harmonical Mean* is double a fourth proportional to the sum of the extremes, and the two extremes themselves: thus, $a + b : a :: b : \frac{b\,a}{a+b}$, the fourth proportional.—*Mean and extreme Proportion* is when a line, or any quantity, is so divided, that the less part is to the greater as the greater is to the whole.—*Mean Diameter* in gauging is the mean between the diameters at the head and bung of a cask.

MEAN (*Astron.*) is applied in the same sense as above to several astronomical objects, as — *Mean Anomaly* of a planet, an angle which is always proportional to the time of the planet's motion from the aphelion or perihelion.—*Mean Conjunction*, or *Opposition*, is when the mean place of the sun is in conjunction or opposition.—*Mean Distance* of a planet from the sun is an arithmetical mean between the planet's greatest and least distance.—*Mean Motion* is that by which a planet is supposed to move equably in his orbit.—*Mean Place* of the sun, or a planet, is found by the mean anomaly, and is distinguished from the true place.—*Mean Time*, or Equal Time, is that which is measured by an equable motion, as a clock.

MEAN (*Law*) the interim, or middle time.

MEAN (*Mus.*) the tenor, or middle part.

MEANELS (*Vet.*) small black or red spots on a white horse, &c.

MEA'NA (*Mech.*) an Indian word for a vehicle very similar to a palankeen, but fitted only for carrying one person.

MEA'R-STONES (*Agric.*) from the Saxon meare, a bound; stones set up as boundaries, or landmarks, in open fields.

MEASE (*Archæol.*) a messuage or dwelling.

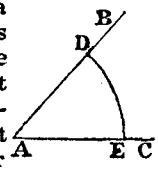
MEASE (*Com.*) a measure of herrings containing 500.

MEA'SLES (*Med.*) *rubeola*; a cutaneous disorder to which children are most subject, although it may attack persons of any age, who have not been affected with it before.

MEA'SON (*Archæol.*) a house.

MEA'SURE (*Ant.*) vide *Mensura*.

MEASURE (*Math.*) is some certain quantity fixed upon whereby to estimate the dimensions, &c. of other things, as the—*Measure of an Angle* by an arc of a circle described from the angular point, as the centre: thus the measure of the angle B A C is the arc D E. Hence a right angle is measured by a quadrant, or 90 degrees, and any angle, D A E, is to a right angle as the arc D E is to a quadrant, or as the degrees in D E are to 90 degrees. — *Common Measure*, vide *Common.—Measure of a figure*, or *plane surface*, is a square inch, or square foot, &c. that is, a square whose side is an inch, a foot, a yard, or any determinate length; which square is called a *measuring unit.—Measure of a line*, any right line taken at pleasure, and considered as unity, as an inch, foot, &c.—*Measure of a number*, is any number that divides it without a remainder, as 2, which is the measure of 4, of 8, or any even number; 3, the measure of 6, 9, 12, &c.—*Measure of a ratio* is its logarithm in any system of logarithms, or it is the exponent of the power to which the ratio is equal, the exponent of some given ratio being assumed as unity: thus, if the logarithm or measure of the ratio of 10 to 1 be assumed equal to 1, then the ratio of 100 to 1 will be 2, because 100 is $= 10^2$, i. e. because 100 to 1 is in the duplicate ratio of 10 to 1. —*Measure of a solid* is the number of cubic inches, feet, or yards, &c. contained in it.



MEASURE *of Velocity* (*Mech.*) is the space uniformly passed over by a moving body in a given time.—*Measure of a mass*, or quantity of matter its weight.

MEASURE (*Com.*) any quantity that is fixed and agreed upon, whereby the dimensions and capacities of things may be estimated. These are distinguished according to the objects to which they are applied.—*Linear* or *longitudinal Measure*, for lines or lengths, as *Long Measure*, for the measuring of lengths, distances, &c. generally consisting of Barley Corns, Inches, Feet, Yards, Poles, Furlongs, Roods, Acres, Miles, and Degrees.—*Cloth Measure*, for measuring the dimensions of cloths, &c. consisting of Inches, Nails, Quarters, Yards, and Ells.—*Square Measure*, for the dimensions of areas or superficies, consists of square Inches, square Feet, square Yards, square Poles, &c.—*Solid* or *Cubic Measure*, for the solid contents and capacities of bodies, which are denominated generally *measures of capacity*, and particularly *dry* and *liquid measures*.

Measures are also varied according to the country in which they are used, as may be seen from the following tables of English and Foreign Measures.

TABLES OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MEASURES.

I. English Measures.

1. *Long Measure.*

Barley Corns.
3 = Inch.
9 = 3 = Palm.
27 = 9 = 3 = Span.
36 = 12 = 4 = 1⅓ = Foot.
54 = 18 = 6 = 2 = 1½ = Cubit.
108 = 36 = 12 = 4 = 3 = 2 = Yard.
135 = 45 = 15 = 5 = 3¾ = 2½ = 1¼ = Ell.
180 = 60 = 20 = 6⅔ = 5 = 3⅓ = 1⅔ = 1¼ = Pace.
216 = 72 = 24 = 8 = 6 = 4 = 2 = 1½ = 1⅓ = Fathom.
594 = 198 = 66 = 22 = 16½ = 11 = 5½ = 4¾ = 3 1/10 = 2¾ = Pole.
23760 = 7920 = 2640 = 880 = 660 = 440 = 220 = 176 = 132 = 110 = 40 = Furlong.
190080 = 63360 = 21120 = 7040 = 5280 = 3520 = 1760 = 1408 = 1056 = 880 = 320 = 8 = Mile.

2. *Square Measure.*

Inches, sq.
144 = Foot, sq.
1296 = 9 = Yard, sq.
3600 = 25 = 277 = Pace, sq.
39204 = 27225 = 3025 = 1089 = Pole, sq.
1568160 = 10890 = 1210 = 4356 = 40 = Rood, sq.
6272640 = 43560 = 4840 = 17424 = 160 = 4 = Acre, sq.
4014489600 = 27878400 = 3077600 = 11151360 = 102400 = 2560 = 640 = Mile.

3. *Dry Measure.*

Pints.
8=Gallon.
16= 2=Peck.
64= 8= 4=Bushel.
128= 16= 8= 2=Strike.
256= 32= 16= 4= 2=Coom.
512= 64= 32= 8= 4= 2=Quarter.
3072=384=102=48=24=12= 6=Way.
5120=640=320=80=40=20=10=12=Last.

4. *Wine Measure.*

Pints.
8=Gallon.
144= 18 =Rundlet.
252= 31½= 1¾=Barrel.
336= 42 = 3½=1¾=Tierce.
504= 63 = 3½=2 =1½=Hogshead.
672= 84 = 4⅔=2⅔=2 =1½=Puncheon.
1008=726 = 7 =4 =3 =2 =1½=Butt or Pipe.
2016=252 =14 =8 =6 =4 =3 =2=Tun.

5. *Ale and Beer Measure.*

Pints.
2=Quart.
8= 4=Gallon.
72= 36= 9=Firkin.
144= 72= 18= 2=Kilderkin.
288=144= 36= 4=2=Barrel.
432=216= 54= 6=3=1½=Hogshead.
576=288= 72= 8=4=2 =1½=Puncheon.
864=432=108=12=6=3 =2 =1½=Butt.

Characters and Abbreviations by which English Measures are distinguished.

Measure.	*Char.*	*Measure.*	*Char.*
Barley Corn	*bar.*	Pint	*pt.*
Inch	*in.*	Quart	*qt.*
Foot	*ft.*	Hogshead	*hhd.*
Yard, yards	*yd. yds.*	Peck	*pk.*
Fathom	*fth.*	Pottle	*pot.*
Rod	*r.*	Quarter	*qr.*
Pole	*po.*	Gallon	*gall.*
Perch	*p.*	Bushel	*bu.*
Furlong	*fur.*	Chaldron	*chal.*
Mile	*m.*	Nail	*n.*
League	*lea.*	Flemish Ell	*Fl. E.*
Degree	*deg.* or °	English Ell	*E. E.*
Minute	*min.* or ′	French Ell	*F. E.*
Second	*sec.* or ″		

II. English and Foreign Measures compared.

1. *Long Measure,*

Showing the Number of Feet, &c. of each place that correspond with 100 English Feet, and also the Length of each measure in English Inches.

Place.	*Measure to 100 Eng. Ft.*		*Eng. Inch.*
Amsterdam	Feet,	107	11·41
Berlin	Ditto,	98	12·19
Bern	Ditto,	103	11·54
Copenhagen	Legal Feet,	97	12·35
	Fathoms,	16	74·10
	Ruthes,	9	123·50
Dantzig	Feet,	106	11·29
Geneva	Ditto,	62	19·20
Hamburgh	Ditto,	106	11·29
Lisbon	Ditto,	92	12·96
	Palmi,	139	8·64
Madrid	Feet,	107	11·12
	Tocsas,	17	66·72
	Palmos,	143	8·34
Milan	Bracci,	62	19·
Naples	Palmi,	115	10·38
Palermo	Ditto,	125	9·53
Paris	Pieds de Roi,	93	12·78
	Toises,	15	76·68
	Metres,	30	39·37
Persia	Arish,	31	38·
Petersburgh	Arsheens,	42	38·
	Sashes,	14	84·
	Feet,	122	9·78
Rome	Feet,	103	11·60
Stockholm	Feet,	102	11·69
	Fathoms,	17	70·14
	Rods,	6	187·04
Venice	Feet,	87	13·68
Vienna	Ditto,	96	12·45
Warsaw	Ditto,	85	14·03
Zurich	Feet,	101	11·81
	Ruthes,	10	118·10
	Fathoms,	16	73·50

2. *Cloth Measure,*

Showing the Number of each Measure in different Places, corresponding to 100 English Yards.

Place.	*Meas. to 100 Eng. Yds.*	
Algiers	Pics,	147·
Amsterdam	Ells,	132·
	Flemish do.	128·
Bengal	Covits,	200·
Florence	Canne,	38·6
	Bracci,	154·
	Palmi,	310·
Hamburgh	Ells,	155·9
	Brabant do.	132·3
Japan	Ines,	133·
Lisbon	Varas,	83·
	Covados,	134·
	Palmos,	404·1
Madrid	Varas,	107·
Majorca	Cannas,	53·3
Mocha	Guezes,	14·
	Covits,	189·
Naples	Canne,	43·4
	Palmi,	347·
Paris	Aunes,	77·
Patras	Bracci,	155·
Petersburgh	Arsheens,	128·6
Rome	Canne,	46·
	Bracci,	107·
Siam	Vouas,	47·
Sweden	Ells,	153·
Vienna	Ditto,	157·
Zurich	Ditto,	151·

3. *Dry Measure,*

Showing the Number of each Measure in different Places, corresponding to 10 Quarters, or 80 English Bushels, Winchester measure.

Place.	*Measure to 10 Quarters English.*	
Algiers	Tarrie,	141·10
Amsterdam	Mudden,	25·06
	Sacks,	34·76
	Scheepels,	104·28
	Tonnes,	20·85
Berlin	Scheffels,	54·09
Bern	Mutten,	16·76
Cadiz	Fanegas,	50·10
	Cahizes,	4·16
Constantinople	Kislos,	85·02
Copenhagen	Toende,	20·26

Place.	Measure to 10 Quarters English.	
Corfu	Moggi,	23·21
Geneva	Coupes,	36·29
Hamburgh	Sheffels,	26·76
	Fass,	53·52
	Himten,	107·04
Leghorn	Staji,	114·60
	Sacchi,	38·20
Lisbon	Alquieres,	210·52
Naples	Tomoli,	55·09
Paris	Setiers,	18·38
	Boisseaux,	220·52
Patras	Stare,	34·31
	Bachels,	102·93
Persia	Artabas,	42·85
Petersburgh	Czetwer,	14·
Riga	Loofs,	43·24
	Tonnen,	21·62
Rome	Rubbi,	10·17
	Quarti,	40·70
Sardinia	Starelli,	57·56
Sicily	Salme grosse,	8·18
	Salme generale,	10·18
Stockholm	Tunnor,	19·24
Tripoli	Caffisi,	8·69

4. *Liquid Measure,*

Showing the Number of each Measure in different Places, corresponding to 100 Gallons English.

Place.	Measure to 100 Gall. Engl.	
Amsterdam	Ankers,	9·91
	Stekens,	19·82
	Viertels,	52·03
	Stoops,	158·22
	Mingels,	316·44
Bern	Maass,	226·48
Canary Islands	Arrobas,	24·34
Constantinople	Almuds,	72·41
Copenhagen	Ahms,	2·45
	Ankers,	9·81
	Stubgens,	98·07
Cracow	Garniecs,	238·14
Ferrara	Mastelli,	4·60
	Secchie,	36·84
Florence	Barrili,	11·
	Faschi,	190·90
	Boccali,	381·80
Geneva	Setiers,	8·37
	Quarterons,	200·74
	Pots,	401·74
Genoa	Barrili,	5·
	Pinte,	255·24
Hamburgh	Ahms,	2·61
	Ankers,	10·45
	Eimers,	13·07
	Viertels,	52·26
	Stubzen,	104·52
	Beer Tonnes,	2·17
Lisbon	Almudes,	22·21
	Potes,	44·42
	Canhadas,	265·51
Madrid	Arrobas,	24·
	Cantaras,	39·
	Azumbres,	188·56
	Quartillos,	757·37
Majorca	Cortaras,	91·66
Malta	Caffisi,	18·19
Paris	Setiers,	50·43
	Pots,	201·75
	Pintes,	403·50
Rome	Barilli,	9·02
	Boccali,	288·75
Petersburgh	Weddras,	30·72
	Krushkas,	245·75
Stockholm	Eimers,	4·82
	Ankars,	9·64
Vienna	Eimers,	6·69
	Maass,	267·57

MEASURE (*Poet.*) or *metre*, any number of syllables disposed in a given order, so as to form the measure of a verse: it may consist of one foot, as in the case of *monometers*; or of two feet, as *dimeters*; of six feet, as *hexameters*, &c.

MEASURE (*Mus.*) a certain quantity of time in respect to natural or artificial sounds, which is marked out by the constant motion of the hand or foot up and down.—*Measure-note*, or *time-note*, is the semibreve, because the length of a semibreve is measured by the single elevation or depression of the hand or foot.

MEA'SURING *money* (*Law*) a duty formerly laid on cloth besides alnage.

MEA'T-OFFERING (*Bib.*) a certain measure, more or less, of fine flour mixed with oil.

MEA'TUS (*Anat.*) the name of particular passages in the body, as the—*Meatus auditorius*, or the auditory passage, which is either *externus* or *internus*. The *Meatus auditorius externus*, which contains the wax, proceeds down to the membrane of the *tympanum*; the *Meatus auditorius internus* is a small bony canal running towards the *vestibulum* and *cochlea*.—*Meatus cæcus*, another name for the Eustachian tube, a passage in the throat.—*Meatus cuticulares*, the pores of the skin.—*Meatus cysticus*, the gall-duct.—*Meatus urinarius*, the urinary passage, situated in the glans penis in men, and in the vagina in women.

ME'CCA BALSAM (*Bot.*) the balsam which flows from the *Amyris gileadensis* of Linnæus.

MECHA'NICAL (*Math.*) or mechanic solution of a problem; the construction or proof of a problem not done in an accurate geometrical manner, but coarsely and unartfully, or by the assistance of instruments.—*Mechanical demonstration*, one drawn from the rules and principles of mechanics.—*Mechanical science*, that which is conversant about the outward frame and structure of bodies, and the figures they obtain by workmanship.—*Mechanical powers*, the five simple machines, to which all others, however complex, may be reduced. [vide *Mechanics*]

MECHA'NICS, from the Greek μηχανάω, to contrive; the science which teaches the whole doctrine of motion, of which that part that treats on the equilibrium, &c. of bodies has been distinguished by the name of *statics*. Newton distinguishes mechanics into rational and practical.

Rational Mechanics. Rational mechanics comprehend the whole doctrine of motion, &c.—*Motion* is a continual change of place which any body undergoes; it is either absolute or relative: *absolute motion* is when the body is actually transferred from one point of fixed space to another; and *relative motion* is when its situation is changed with respect to the surrounding objects. Motion is also said to be *uniform* when equal parts of space are passed over in equal successive portions of time; *accelerated* when the portions described in equal times continually increase; *retarded* when the same continually decrease; *uniformly accelerated or retarded* is when the increments or decrements of the spaces described in equal times are always equal.—*Inertia*, or *vis inertia*, is the property of matter by which it resists any change either in its state of rest or its rectilinear motion.—The *velocity* of a body is the ratio of its motion measured by the space uniformly described in in a given time. The given time, taken as a standard, is usually one second, and the space described is measured

in feet; thus where s represents a body's velocity, v is the number of feet which the body would uniformly describe in one second.—The *quantity of motion*, or *momentum* of a body, is measured by the velocity and quantity of matter jointly; thus, if the quantities of matter in two bodies be represented by 6 and 7, and their velocities by 9 and 8, the ratio of 6×9 to 7×8, or 27 to 28, is called the ratio of their momenta.—*Force* is whatever changes, or tends to change, the state or uniform rectilinear motion of a body, as *pressure*, *percussion*, *gravity*, &c. Forces are also said to be uniform, variable, accelerating, moving, &c. [vide *Force*] Whatever motion is produced by a single force is called *simple motion*, in distinction from the *compound*, which is produced by several forces, that are denominated *conspiring forces*.—*Gravity* is the tendency which all bodies are supposed to have towards the centre of the earth; this is either absolute or relative. [vide *Gravity*]—*Percussion*, the striking of one body against another, which is either direct or oblique. [vide *Percussion*]

Practical Mechanics. Practical mechanics comprehend the consideration of mechanical powers, of which there are five kinds; namely, the Lever, Axis in Peritrochio, Pulley, Inclined Plane, and Wedge.

Lever. The Lever, which is the simplest of all the mechanical powers, is an inflexible moveable rod, which is called the *fulcrum* prop or centre of motion. From the different ways of applying this power, it is distinguished into the lever of the first kind, of the second kind, and of the third kind. When the weight, W, intended to be raised is at one end, as in fig. 1, our strength, or any other force, at the other end, and the *fulcrum*, or prop C, between them both, this is a *lever of the first kind*, of which description is the poker used in stirring up the fire, the bars of the grate being the prop, the incumbent fuel the weight, and the pressure of the hand the force or power. To this kind of lever may be referred scissars, pincers, snuffers, &c. and also the common balance, as in fig. 4, where A B C represents the *jugum*, or beam, which, instead of resting on a *fulcrum*, is suspended by a handle, G, called the *trutina*, fastened to its centre of motion, B, and having within a slender rod, F, perpendicular to the beam, called the *tongue*; the two *brachia*, or arms of the beam, are AB and BC; the line on which the beam turns is the axis; the extremities A and C, where the weights D and E are applied, are the *points of suspension*, or of application.—In the *lever of the second kind*, the *fulcrum*, C, is at one end, as in fig. 2, the power, P, at the other, and the weight to be raised is between them. Thus in raising a water-plug in the streets, the bar of the workman is the lever, which, when put through the ring, rests on the ground for the *fulcrum*, whereby he can exert his strength at one end to pull up the plug, which is in the middle. To this second kind of lever belong the oars and rudder of a boat, the masts of a ship, and doors, whose hinges serve as a *fulcrum*, &c. &c.—In the *lever of the third kind*, the power, P, as in fig. 3, acts between the weight, W, and the *fulcrum*, C, as in the case of a ladder raised by a man at some point between the two ends, so as to rear it against a wall, &c. By this kind of lever also the muscular motion of the animal body is performed. In regard to the lever generally, it is to be observed, that to increase the power or effect of the *operator* it is only necessary to increase the distance between the force and the prop, or to decrease the distance between the weight and the prop; moreover, in all cases the power and weight are each of them reciprocally as their distance from the prop.

Pulley. The pulley, in Latin *trochlea*, is a little wheel formed of a circular piece of wood, or metal, turning on an axis, and having a groove round its edge for the reception of a cord, by which weights are raised or drawn in any direction. Pulleys are either single, as in fig. 5, or they form an assemblage by the combination of several pulleys together, as in fig. 6, 7, 8, 9, which was called by the ancients *polyspaston*, now a *system*. The wheel, or rumble, as A, fig. 5, is called the *sheave*, or *shiver*, the axis on which it turns the *gudgeon*, and the fixed piece of wood, or iron, into which it is placed, is the *block*, as *b*, fig. 5. In a system of pulleys some are in a block that is fixed, as *b*, fig. 5, and others in a block that is moveable, as *p* in fig. 6, &c. If the equal weights P and W, fig. 5, hang by the cord B B upon the pulley A, whose block *b* is fixed to the beam H, they will counterpoise each other; consequently no increase of force is acquired by the single pulley, the use of which is, when the vertical direction of a power is to be changed into an horizontal one, or an ascending into a descending direction, &c.; but the great use of the pulley is when it is employed in an assemblage: thus, suppose a weight W, fig. 6, to hang at the lower end of the moveable block *p* of the pulley D, it is evident that the part G of the cord G F bears one half of the weight, and the part F the other half; therefore what holds the upper end of either rope sustains one half of the weight, and thus the power P, which draws the cord F by means of the cord E passing over the fixed pulley C, will sustain the weight W when its intensity is only equal to the half of W; that is in the case of one moveable pulley, the power gained is as 2 to 1, or as the number of ropes G and F to the one rope E: in like manner in the case of two moveable pulleys P and L, as in fig. 7, each of these doubles the power, and produces a gain of 4 to 1, i.e. as the four ropes Q, M, S, K, sustaining the weight W, to the single rope O sustaining the power T V, and so on for any number of moveable pulleys, for three produce an increase of power, as 6 to 1; four pulleys increasing the power as 8 to 1, &c. Also the effect is the same when the pulleys are disposed as in the fixed block X, fig. 8, and the other two, as the moveable block Y. But if the lower pulleys do not rise all together in one block with the weight, but act upon one another, having the weight only fastened to the lowest of them, the force of the power is still more increased, each power doubling the former number: thus a power whose intensity is equal to 8 lb. applied at *a* in fig. 9, will, by means of the lower pulley A, sustains 16 lb. and a power equal to 4 lb. at *b* will, by means of the pulley B, sustain the power of 8 lb. at *a*, and consequently the weight of 16 lb. at W; also a third power equal to 2 lb. at *c*, by means of the pulley C, will sustain the power of 4 lb. at *b*; and a fourth power of 1 lb. at *d*, by means of the pulley D, will sustain the power 8 at A, and the weight 16 at W.

Axis in Peritrochio. The axis in Peritrochio, or Wheel and Axle, is a power which combines the advantages of both the lever and the pulley. It consists, as in fig. 10, of a wheel *a*, called the *peritrochium*, and a round cylinder *b*, which may be conceived to be traversed through its whole length by a line called the *axis*, the ends of which, *c c*, are the pivots on which it performs its revolution. The radii, or spokes driven through the felloes of the wheel, which are called *scytalæ*, assist the action of the moving power on the wheel; sometimes they are fitted into the cylinder as at *d*, where they act as a lever. About the axis is wound a rope, or chain, by means of which great weights are raised; in this manner water is drawn from a well, &c.

Inclined Plane. An Inclined Plane is a plane inclined to the horizon.—*The inclination of the plane* is the angle

which one line in the plane A B, fig. 11, makes with another in the horizontal plane B C. The line B A is called the length of the plane, A C its altitude, and B C the length of the base, P represents the weight which by the help of this mechanical power may be raised. The power gained by the Inclined Plane is in proportion as the length of the plane is to its height, or as the radius to the sine of its inclination: thus suppose the greater weight P is balanced by a less weight W, hanging perpendicularly, then W : P :: C A : A B. Hence, therefore, if a spherical body be supported upon two inclined planes, the relative gravities of this body are to each other as the sines of the angles of inclination to radius 1, or directly as to their heights, and inversely as their lengths; consequently, if the planes have the same height, and the absolute weights of two bodies be directly proportional to the length of the planes, then the forces to descend will be equal, and will exactly balance each other, as in fig. 12.

Screw. The Screw is the combination of the lever and the inclined plane, and is principally used in pressing bodies together; but sometimes also in raising weights. The screw is a spiral thread, or groove, cut round a cylinder, and is distinguished into male or female. When the spiral thread is upon the outside of a cylinder the screw is said to be a *male*, or *convex* one, as A in fig. 13; but if the thread be cut along the inner surface of the cylinder, it is said to be a *female*, or *concave* screw, as B, fig. 13. This is commonly made fit to receive the male screw, and is then called a nut. When motion is to be given to any thing the male and female screw are necessarily conjoined, as in the screw-press represented fig. 14; but when joined with an axis in peritrochio, as in fig. 15, there is no occasion for a female screw, but a lever, or winch, as D C in fig. 14, is in all cases necessary to put the screw in motion. The *endless* or *perpetual* screw is one which works in and turns an indented wheel D F, fig. 15, without the aid of the internal screw, as in fig. 15, where A B is the lever to the endless screw in the cylinder B C; E is the wheel, H the axis, W the weight. In this machine, when the power and weight are in equilibrio, the product P and A B × E D = W × distance of threads × radius of axle. This screw is so called because it continually preserves its motion, while that of the wheel is continued.

Wedge. The Wedge is in the form of a double inclined plane, as A D C and B D C in fig. 16. It is usefully employed in riving of wood, &c. and acts, as is generally supposed, on this principle, that the power acting against the back A B is to the force acting perpendicularly against either side, A C or B C, as the breadth of the back is to the length of the sides; consequently the thinner the wedge the greater its effect in splitting.

MECHO'ACAN (*Bot.*) a West Indian root something like briony, the root of which is purgative. It is the *Convolvulus mechoacanna* of Linnæus.

ME'CON (*Bot.*) the poppy.

MECO'NIS (*Bot.*) the Lettuce.

MECO'NIUM (*Bot.*) opium, or the inspissated juice of the poppy.

MECONIUM (*Anat.*) the green excrementitious substance that is found in the large intestines of the fœtus.

ME'DAL (*Numis.*) in French *medaillo*, Italian *medaglie*, comes from the Latin *metallum*, metal, from the substance of which it is made; a piece of metal struck in the form of money, and stamped to preserve the memory of some person or event. Medals are distinguished into *consular*, which were struck in the time that Rome was governed by consuls; *imperial*, such as were struck from the reign of Julius Cæsar to the year of Christ 260; *ancient*, such as were struck between the third and seventh century; *modern*, those which have been struck within the last 300 years; *singular*, such of which there is but one of a sort extant.

MEDA'LLION (*Numis.*) a medal of an extraordinary size, which is struck only on rare occasions.

ME'DIANA *linea* (*Anat.*) a line or seam running down the middle of the tongue, and dividing it into two equal parts. —*Mediana vena*, a vein, or little vessel made by the union of the basilic and cephalic at the bend of the elbow.

MEDIA'STINI (*Ant.*) slaves who waited on such as frequented the baths and temples. *Cic. in Catil.* l. 2, c. 3; *Hor.* l. 1, ep. 14; *Non.* l. 2, c. 573; *Ulpian.* l. 15, § 44, ff. *de Injur.*

MEDIA'STINUM (*Anat.*) the double skin, or membrane, which stands in the middle of the breast, and divides it into two parts, right and left.

MEDI'CINAL *Days* (*Med.*) a name given by some writers to the days on which a crisis is expected.—*Medicinal hours* are those which are best fitted for the taking of medicine.

ME'DICINE (*Med.*) *Medicina*, the art of physic, is divided into five parts, namely, 1. *Physiology*, which treats of the human constitution in its sound state. 2. *Pathology*, which treats of the preternatural constitution of our bodies. 3. *Semiotica*, which treats of the signs of health and diseases. 4. *Hygiena*, which delivers rules for the regimen to be observed for the preservation of health. 5. *Therapeutica*, or the healing art in its proper sense, both as respects medicinal and surgical applications.

MEDICINE, in Latin *Medicamentum*, is also the name of the physical remedy.

ME'DICK (*Bot.*) the *Medicago* of Linnæus, an annual.

ME'DIETAS *Linguæ* (*Law*) a jury, or inquest, impanelled, whereof the one half consists of natives, and the other half of foreigners; which manner of trial was first given by Stat. 28 *Edw.* 3, c. 13. *Staundf. Plac. Cor.* l. 3, c. 7.

MEDIETA'TES (*Geom.*) a term formerly used for sets of proportionals.

ME'DIETY (*Arith.*) the moiety or half of a thing.

MEDI'MNO (*Com.*) a corn-measure in some parts of the Levant, thirty-one of which make eight English quarters.

MEDIMNUS (*Ant.*) a Greek measure of capacity containing about four pecks and six pints.

MEDI'N (*Com.*) a corn measure in Egypt equal to about one bushel English.

MEDI'NENSIS *Vena* (*Ent.*) the *Dracunculus*, or the *Gordius medinensis*; the muscular hair-worm which in some countries inhabits the cellular membrane between the skin and muscles.

MEDI'NI (*Com.*) or Medin, a small coin and money of account in Egypt, equal to about one halfpenny sterling.

MEDIO *acquietando* (*Law*) a judicial writ to destrain the lord for acquitting a mean lord of a rent which he formerly acknowledged in court not to belong to him. *Reg. Judic.* 129.

MEDITA'TIO *Fugæ* (*Law*) signifies literally the meditating to fly, or withdraw one's self, which, if discovered, or apprehended to be the case on the part of the debtor, the creditor may obtain a warrant for his imprisonment in the Scotch law, answering to an arrest in the English law.

MEDITERRA'NEAN (*Geog.*) an epithet for any piece of water that is locked in between two lands, particularly applied to the sea now known by that name, which lies between Europe and Africa.

MEDITRINA'LIA (*Ant.*) a Roman festival in honour of the Goddess Meditrina, kept on the 30th of September. It was so called, *a medendo*, from healing, because on this day it was usual to drink new wine mixed with old, by way of medicine. *Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 5, c. 3; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

MEDITU'LLIUM (*Anat.*) the spungy substance between the two tables of the skull.

ME'DIUM (*Log.*) the mean, or middle term in a syllogism, between the two extremes, i. e. the subject and predicate; it serves as an argument or reason for the affirming or denying any thing in the conclusion. [vide *Logic*]

MEDIUM (*Math.*) the same as *Mean.*

MEDIUM (*Nat.*) that space which is peculiarly framed to admit of certain bodies to pass through it; thus the air is the medium in which meteors breed and move.

MEDIUM (*Opt.*) any substance through which the rays of light are transmitted.

MEDIUM (*Bot.*) the *Campanula Medium* of Linnæus.

MEDIUM (*Astrol.*) the mid-heaven, or tenth house.

MEDIUM *Guard* (*Mil.*) a preparatory guard of the broad sword, or sabre, which consists in presenting the sword, or sabre, in a perpendicular line with the centre of the object opposed.

MEDIUM *Tempus* (*Law*) the main profits.

MEDIUM *Paper* (*Com.*) the size between demy and royal.

ME'DIUS *Venter* (*Anat.*) the middle venter, thorax, or chest.

ME'DLAR (*Bot.*) the *Mespilus Germanica* of Linnæus.

ME'DLEFE (*Archæol.*) *Medleta*, or *Medletum*, a sudden affray.

MEDSY'PPE (*Archæol.*) a harvest supper given to the labourer upon the bringing in of the harvest. *Plac.* 9 *Ed.* 1.

MEDU'LLA (*Anat.*) *Medulla ossium.* [vide *Marrow*] 2. *Medulla cerebri*, the white substance of the brain in distinction from the brown, or cortical. 3. *Medulla oblongata*, the medullary substance lying within the cranium, which is the beginning of the spinal marrow. 4. *Medulla spinalis*, the spinal marrow, or that part which goes down the middle of the back by the *vertebræ*, and is terminated at the *Os Sacrum.*

MEDULLA (*Bot.*) vide *Marrow.*

MEDU'LLARY (*Anat.*) an epithet for what belongs to the *Medulla*, as the *Medullary substance of the brain*, which is another name for the *Medulla Cerebri.*—*Medullary oil*, the finer and more subtle parts of the *Medulla Ossium.*

ME'DULLIN (*Bot.*) the pith of the *Helianthus annuus*, or Sunflower, the *Syringa vulgaris*, &c.

MEDU'SA (*Ent.*) a genus of Worms, Order *Mollusca*, having the *body* gelatinous; *mouth* central, beneath. The animals of this genus, when touched, cause a slight tingling and redness, whence they are usually denominated Sea-Nettles. They are supposed to constitute the chief food of cetaceous animals, and most of them shine with great splendour in the water.

MEDU'SA'S *Head* (*Bot.*) the *Euphorbia caput* of Linnæus.

MEE'RSHAUM (*Min.*) a German name for a sort of fine Turkish clay, of which pipes are made in various forms. It is classed under the family of *Soapstones*, being of the consistence of wax when first dug up. It assumes a beautiful brown colour after it has been used for some time as a smoking pipe.

MEE'SIA (*Bot.*) a genus of Mosses.

MEESIA is also the *Walkeria serrata* of Linnæus.

MEGALEI'ON (*Med.*) μαγαλεῖον, an unguent described by Dioscorides, l. 1, c. 69.

MEGALE'SIA (*Ant.*) μεγαλήσια, in Latin *Ludi Megalenses*; games celebrated in honour of Cybele, who was called by the Greeks μεγάλη θεὸς ἢ μήτηρ, i. e. the great Goddess, or Mother. This festival was kept by the Romans on the 12th of April. *Cic. de Arusp. Resp.* c. 12; *Liv.* l. 29, c. 14; *Aul. Gell.* l. 2, c. 24.

MEGALO'PHONOUS (*Mus.*) from μέγας, great, and φωνὴ, a voice; an epithet for one having a great voice.

MEGALOSPLA'NCHNOS (*Med.*) from μέγας, great, and σπλάγχνος, bowels; an epithet for one whose viscera are preternaturally large.

MEGA'RIC *Sect* (*Ant.*) a sect of philosophers called after Euclid of Megara, who was a strenuous supporter of the Socratic philosophy.

ME'GRIM (*Med.*) a species of cephalalgia, or pain affecting one side of the head towards the eye, or temple.

MEIBO'MII *Glandulæ* (*Anat.*) small glands situated between the conjunctive membrane of the eye and the cartilage of the eyelid, so called from Meibomius, by whom they were first described.

MEI'NY (*Archæol.*) the domestics, household, or all that live in a family together.

MEIO'NITE (*Min.*) a sort of azure stone.

MEIO'SIS (*Rhet.*) μείωσις, a figure of speech in which a term of less import is used than what the subject demands. *Quintil.* l. 8, c. 3.

MEI'WELL (*Ich.*) a small sort of cod, of which stock-fish is made.

MEL (*Med.*) Honey.—*Mel acetatum*, Oxymel.—*Mel Boracis*, Honey of Borax, a mixture of borax and honey.—*Mel despumatum*, clarified honey.—*Mel Rosæ*, Rose-honey, or a mixture of roses and clarified honey.

ME'LA (*Surg.*) a probe.

MELA'CHIUS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Cantharis*, according to Fabricius, consisting of such insects as have their feelers filiform, and the last joint setaceous.

MELÆ'NA (*Med.*) from μέλας, the Black Vomit.

MELÆNAE'TOS (*Orn.*) the Black Eagle. *Plin.* l. 10, c. 3.

MELA'GO (*Bot.*) the *Piper nigrum* of Linnæus.

ME'LALEUCA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 18 *Polyadelphia*, Order 3 *Polyandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* turbinated.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* turbinate; *style* one; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* subglobular; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Melaleuca leucodendron*, *Myrtus*, seu *Arbor*, Aromatic Melaleuca.—*Melaleuca nodosa*, seu *Metrosideros*, Knotted Melaleuca, &c.

MELAMPO'DIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 4 *Polygamia necessaria.*

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germs* small; *style* short; *stigma* obsolete.—PER. *calyx* unchanged; *seed* solitary.

Species. The species are annuals, as the *Melampodium Americanum*, *Calendula*, seu *Caltha*, &c.

MELA'MPYRUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* acuminate; *style* simple; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seed* solitary.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Melampyrum cristatum*, Crested Cow-wheat.—*Melampyrum arvense*, seu *Triticum*, Purple Cow-wheat.—*Melampyrum nemorosum*, seu *Parietaria*, Wood Cow-wheat, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

MELAMPYRUM is also the *Selago spuria* of Linnæus.

MELANÆ'TUS (*Orn.*) the Black Eagle.

MELANAGO'GUES (*Med.*) from μέλας, black, and ἄγω, to drive; medicines which expel the bile.

MELA'NCHLORUS (*Med.*) the Black Jaundice.

ME'LANCHOLY (*Med.*) μελαγχολία, from μέλας, and χολὴ, bile; a kind of phrensy proceeding from the overflowing of black bile.

MELA'NDRIUM (*Bot.*) the *Lychnis diurna* of Linnæus.

MELA'NDRYS (*Ich.*) the largest sort of tunny. *Plin.* l. 9, c. 15; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 2, c. 9.

MELA'NION (*Bot.*) the Black Violet.
ME'LANITE (*Min.*) a sort of garnet-stone.
MELA'NIUM (*Bot.*) the *Lythrum melanium* of Linnæus.
MELANO'MPHALE (*Bot.*) the *Ornithogalum arabicum* of Linnæus.
MELANOSCHŒ'NUS (*Bot.*) the *Schœnus mucronatus* of Linnæus.
MELANTE'RIA (*Chem.*) Green Vitriol.
MELANTHELÆ'UM (*Bot.*) from μέλας, and ἔλαιον, oil; oil expressed from the black seeds of fennel flower.
MELA'NTHIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* none.—COR. *petals* six. STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* globular. — PIST. *germ* conical; *styles* three; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.
Species. The species are bulbs, as the — *Melanthium virginicum*, Virginian Melanthium.—*Melanthium Sibericum*, Siberian Melanthium.—*Melanthium Indicum*, Indian Melanthium, &c.
MELANU'RUS (*Ich.*) a name for the *Sea bream*.
MELA'PIUM (*Bot.*) a kind of apple. *Plin.* l. 14.
ME'LAS (*Med.*) or *Lepra maculosa nigra*, a disease that appears on the skin in black or brown spots, and is very frequent in Arabia.
ME'LASIS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Hispa*, according to Fabricius, consisting of those insects which have the lip membranaceous and entire.
MELA'SMA (*Bot.*) the *Gerrardia nigrina* of Linnæus.
MELA'SSES (*Chem.*) vide *Molasses*.
MELA'STOMA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four. — STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsules* two; *seeds* many.
Species. The species are trees or shrubs, as the—*Melastoma acinodendron*, seu *Grossularia*. — *Melastoma holosericea*, seu *Arbor racemosa*.—*Melastoma malabathrica, Kedali*, seu *Fragarius*.—*Melastoma aspera* seu *Kalou-Kadali*.—*Melastom adiscolor*, seu *Arbor Americana*. —*Melastoma crispata*, seu *Funis*, &c. *Raii Hist.*
ME'LCA (*Med.*) a food made of acidulated milk.
MELCHI'TES (*Ecc.*) a sect of Christians in Syria subject to the patriarch of Alexandria.
MELCHIZEDE'CHIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics who held Melchizedech to be the Holy Ghost. *Isidor. Orig.* l. 8, c. 5.
MELD-FEOH (*Archæol.*) a reward given to one who discovered any breach of penal laws.
MELEA'GRIS (*Orn.*) the Turkey, a genus of birds, Order *Gallinæ*, having the *bill* conic, incurvate; *head* covered with spungy caruncles; *chin* with a longitudinal membranaceous caruncle; *tail* broad and expansile; *legs* spurred.
MELEAGRIS (*Bot.*) the *Fritillaria pyrinacia* of Linnæus.
MELEGE'TA (*Bot.*) Grains of Paradise.
MELEI'OS (*Min.*) a species of Alum.
MELENO'MPHALE (*Bot.*) the *Ornithogalum* of Linnæus.
MELETIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics of the fourth century, who joined with the Arians.
MELIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* conical; *style* cylindric; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *drupe* soft; *seed* roundish.
Species. The species are trees, as the—*Melia azedarach, Arbor, Pseudo*, seu *Zezypha*, Common Bread-Tree.—*Melia sempervirens*, seu *Arbor*, Evergreen Bread-Tree, &c. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*
MELIA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* large.—COR. *petals* four. —STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germs* four; *style* upright; *stigmas* four-cleft.—PER. *capsule* four-cleft; *seeds* inferior.
Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Melianthus major*, Great Honey-Flower.—*Melianthus minor*, Small Honey-Flower, &c.
ME'LICA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *glume* two-flowered.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* obovate; *styles* two; *stigmas* oblong.—PER. none; *seeds* single.
Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Melica ciliata*, seu *Gramen*, Ciliated Melic-Grass. — *Melica gigantea*, seu *Ana*, Gigantic Melic-Grass.—*Melica cerulea, Poa*, seu *Arundo*, Purple Melic-Grass. — *Melica falx*, seu *Cynosurus*, native of the Cape of Good Hope. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*
MELICERIO'LA (*Med.*) a small meliceris.
MELI'CERIS (*Med.*) a tumour inclosed in a cystis, consisting of matter like honey.
ME'LICET (*Ich.*) a sort of fish.
MELICHLO'ROS (*Min.*) or *Melichloros*, a precious stone of a yellow and honey colour. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 11; *Isid. Orig.* l. 16, c. 7.
ME'LICHROS (*Min.*) vide *Melichloros*.
MELICHRY'SOS (*Min.*) a precious stone of the hyacinth kind growing in India. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 9.
MELICO'CCA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-parted. — COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* short; *stigma* large. — PER. *capsule* blunt; *seed* nut roundish.
Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Melicocca bijuga*.
MELICO'PE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* erect; *style* filiform; *stigma* four cornered.— PER. *capsules* four; *seeds* compressed.
Species. The single species is the *Melicope ternata*, seu *Entoganum*, native of New Zealand.
MELICOTOO'N (*Bot.*) a sort of yellow peach.
MELICRA'TORY (*Med.*) from μέλι, honey, and κεράννυμι, to mix; a mixture of honey, a kind of mead. *Gorr. Def. Med.*
MELICY'TUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 5 *Pentandria*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* short. — COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* five.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* short; *stigma* flat.—PER. *capsule* berried; *seeds* five.
Species. The single species is the *Melicytus ramiflorus*, native of New Zealand.
MELIE'DES (*Nat.*) μελιηδὴς, honey-flavoured; an epithet for wine.
MELIGEI'ON (*Med.*) a fetid oleous humour.
MELILO'TUS (*Bot.*) μελίλωτος, another name for the *Lotus*.
MELIME'LI (*Med.*) the syrup of quinces preserved in honey. *Columel.* l. 12, c. 45.
MELIME'LUM (*Bot.*) Paradise Apple. *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 161.

MELI'NUM (*Med.*) from μῆλον, an oil extracted from apples. *Plin.* l. 13, c. 1.

MELIPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) Baum, or Balm.

MELI'SSA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seed* fair.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Melissa officinalis*, seu *Apiastrum*, Officinal, or Common Garden-Baum, or Balm.—*Melissa grandiflora*, *Calamintha*, seu *Thymus*, Great-flowered-Baum.—*Melissa nepeta*, seu *Pulegium*, Field-Baum. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

MELISSA is also the *Melittis melissophyllum* of Linnæus.

MELISSOPHY'LLON (*Bot.*) from μέλισσα, a bee, and φύλλον, in Latin *apiastrum*; another name for the *Melissa*. *Plin.* l. 21, c. 9.

MELI'TERA (*Med.*) μελίτηρα, a powder good for hollow ulcers. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 13.

MELI'TES (*Min.*) a precious stone of the colour of orange, or quince. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 11.

MELITI'SMUS (*Med.*) a linctus prepared with honey.

MELITI'TES (*Min.*) μελιτίτης λίθος, the Honey-Stone; a stone so called because it yields a sweet liquor resembling honey. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 151; *Plin.* l. 36, c. 19; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 16, c. 4; *Agric. de Nat. Foss.*; *Aldrov. Mus. Metal.*

MELI'TTIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* blunt.—PIST. *germ* blunt; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* none; *seed* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Melittis melissophyllum*, seu *Lamium*, Bastard Baum, &c.

MELITTO'MA (*Med.*) μελίττωμα, from μέλι, honey; a confection, or sweet-meat, prepared with honey.

MELI'TTON (*Ant.*) a place where bees were kept.

ME'LIUS *inquirendo* (*Law*) a writ which lies for a second inquiry of what lands and tenements a man died possessed, when partiality was suspected. *F. N. B.* 255.

MELIZO'MUM (*Med.*) from μέλι, honey; a drink prepared with honey.

MELLA'GO (*Med.*) from *mel*, honey; any drink which has the consistence of honey.

ME'LLATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed from the combination of mellitic acid with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides, as their bases.

MELLATION (*Nat.*) the time of taking honey out of the hives.

ME'LLELITE (*Min.*) vide *Mellites*.

MELLIFA'VIUM (*Med.*) the same as *Meliceris*.

MELLI'GO (*Nat.*) the juice and gum which bees collect from plants, which is not yet made into honey. *Plin.* l. 11, c. 6.

MELLI'NUS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Vespa*, or Wasp, consisting of those insects which have the lip ovate as long as the jaw.

MELLI'TES (*Min.*) or Honey-Stone, a genus of stones, Order *Inflammabilia*. This stone is soft and brittle, shining with a glassy lustre, of a conchoidal texture, and a honey-yellow colour.

MELLI'TIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid drawn from the stone Mellites.

MELLI'TA (*Med.*) preparations of honey.

ME'LO (*Bot.*) or Melon, the *Cucumis melo* of Linnæus.

MELOCA'CTUS (*Bot.*) the *Cactus mammelaris* of Linnæus.

MELOCARDUUS (*Bot.*) the same as *Melocactus*.

MELOCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) the fruit of the *Aristolochia*.

MELO'CHIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 2 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* five; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are mostly shrubs, as the—*Melochia pyramidata*, seu *Abutilon*, Pyramidal Melochia.—*Melochia venosa*, seu *Sida*, Veiny-leaved Melochia.—*Melochia tomentosa*, Downy-Melochia. But the—*Melochia corchorifolia*, seu *Althæa*, Red Melochia.—*Melochia supina*, seu *Althæa*, Prostrate Melochia, are annuals.

MELOCORCO'PALI (*Bot.*) a tree resembling the Quince-tree.

MELOCOTO'NEA (*Bot.*) a sort of peach.

MELO'E (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, Order *Coleoptera*, having the *antennæ* moniliform; *thorax* roundish; *head* inflected; *shells* flexile.

MELOLO'NTHA (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Scarabæus* or Beetle, according to Fabricius, comprehending the insects of this tribe, which have the mandible and abdomen naked at the end.

ME'LON (*Med.*) a disorder of the eye when it protuberates out of the socket.

MELON (*Bot.*) the *Cucumis Melo* of Linnæus.

MELO'NGENA (*Bot.*) the *Solanum pomiferum* of Linnæus.

MELOPE'PO (*Bot.*) the Garden-Pompion.

MELOPLA'CUS (*Med.*) μηλοπλάκους, a sort of cake made of quinces boiled in wine. *Gal. de Alim. Fac.* l. 2, c. 27.

MELO'SIS (*Surg.*) μήλωσις, the probing a wound or ulcer. *Hippocrat. de Vulner.*

MELO'THRIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* cylindric; *stigmas* three.—PER. *berry* ovate; *seed* several.

Species. The single species is an annual, as the *Melothria pendula*, *Cucumis*, seu *Bryonia*, native of Virginia.

MELOTIS (*Surg.*) μηλωτίς, a small probe.

MELT (*Ich.*) vide *Milt*.

ME'LTERS (*Mech.*) those who melt the bullion in the mint before it comes to be coined.

MELY'RIS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, Order *Coleoptera*, having the *antennæ* entirely perfoliate; *head* inflected under the thorax; *thorax* margined; *lip* clavate; *jaw* one-toothed.

ME'MBER (*Anat.*) in Latin *membrum*, an outward part of the body, which grows from it as a branch from the trunk of a tree.

MEMBER (*Archit.*) any part of a building, as a frieze, cornice, &c.; it is also sometimes used for a moulding.

MEMBER (*Gram.*) a part of a period or sentence.

ME'MBERED (*Her.*) an epithet in blazoning for the limbs of a bird, or other animals, when of a different tincture or colour from that of the body.

MEMBRA'CIS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Cicada*, according to Fabricius, comprehending the insects of this tribe which have the *antennæ* subulate.

ME'MBRANA (*Anat.*) membrane, a nervous, fibrous, broad, white, spreading substance, covering the bowels, muscles, &c.—*Membrana adiposa*, the membrane which contains the fat, and serves as one of the integuments of the body.—*Membrana hyaloidea*, or *arachnoidea*, the transparent membrane which includes the vitreous humour of the eye.—*Membrana nictitans*, a thin membrane which serves to defend the eyes of birds and beasts from dust, &c.—*Membrana pupillaris*, the membrane which covers the pupil of the eye of the fœtus before the sixth month.—*Membrana tympani*,

the membrane separating the *tympanum* of the ear from the *meatus externus*.—*Membrana urinaria*, the urinary coat belonging to the fœtus in the womb.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for whatever partakes of the nature of or appertains to a membrane.

MEMBRANO'LOGY (*Anat.*) from *membrana*, a membrane, and λόγος, doctrine; the doctrine of the common integuments and membranes of the body.

MEMBRA'NOSUS (*Anat.*) a muscle of the leg, the *Tensor vaginæ femoris*.

MEMBRE'TTO (*Archit.*) a pilaster that bears up an arch.

MEME'CYLON (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* undivided.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* crowned; *seeds*—

Species. The species are trees, as the *Memecylon capitellatum, grande, umbellatum, &c.*

MEMECYLON is also a species of the *Epigœa* of Linnæus.

MEMOI'RS (*Lit.*) histories written by those who have taken a part in the transactions, or been eye-witnesses to the scenes they describe.

MEMORA'NDUM (*Lit.*) a Latin term signifying literally a thing to be remembered, is now commonly applied to the note or mark which calls a thing to the mind.

MEMO'RIAL (*Polit.*) a writing delivered by a public minister of state on any matter of negotiation.

ME'MORY, *Time of* (*Law*) is defined in law to commence from the reign of Richard the First; and any custom may be rendered void which is proved not to have existed within that period.

MEMPHI'TES (*Min.*) μεμφίτης, a stone found at Memphis, in Egypt, of a pinguious substance, which, when rubbed, levigated, and laid on the parts that are to suffer by cutting and burning, renders them insensible to either. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 158.

MEN (*Mus.*) Italian for less, as *men allegro*, not so gay or brisk; *men forte*, not so loud.

MENA'GE (*Man.*) vide *Manage*.

ME'NAIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* awl-shaped.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species is the *Menais topiaria*, native of South America.

ME'NDICANTS (*Ecc.*) a term applied to several orders of religious who live on alms, or beg from door to door.

MENDO'NI (*Bot.*) the *Gloriosa superba* of Linnæus.

MENDO'SA *sutura* (*Anat.*) a scaly joining together of bones, as in those of the temple.

MENELÆ'A (*Ant.*) μενελάεια, a festival in honour of Menelaus, at Therapnæ, in Laconia. *Isocrat. in Helen. Encom. Pausan. Lacon.*

ME'NIALS (*Archæol.*) from *mœnia*, the walls of a castle; household servants living under their lord's roof, mentioned in the ancient statute. 2 *Hen.* 4, c. 21.

ME'NILITE (*Min.*) a sort of opal stone.

MENINGO'PHYLAX (*Anat.*) μηνιγγοφύλαξ, from μήνιγξ, the *pia mater*, and φυλάσσω, to guard; an instrument described by Celsus, which was contrived for guarding the membranes of the brain.

ME'NINX (*Anat.*) μήνιγξ, Greek for a membrane, and applied particularly to the membranes of the brain; namely, the *dura mater*, and the *pia mater*.

MENISCIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of ferns, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 2 *Felices*, or Ferns.

Generic Character. *Capsules* heaped in crescents between the veins of the frond.

Species. The species is the—*Meniscum reticulatum*, *Asplenium polypodium*, seu *Felix*, native of Martinico.

MENI'SCUS *glasses* (*Mech.*) glasses that are convex on one side, and concave on the other. [vide *Lens*]

MENISPE'RMUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 7 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* sixteen; *anthers* short.—PIST. *germs* two or three; *styles* short: *stigmas* bifid.—PER. *berry* large; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Menispermum canadense*, seu *Hedera*, Canadian Moon-Seed.—*Menispermum virginicum*, seu *Baccifera*, Virginian Moon-Seed. *Menispermum coculus*, seu *Tuba*, Jagged Moon-Seed.—*Menispermum edule*, seu *Cebatha*, Edible Moon-Seed. *Bauh. Pin.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

ME'NKER (*Ich.*) the jaw-bone of a whale.

ME'NNONITES (*Ecc.*) a sect of anabaptists in Holland.

ME'NOW (*Ich.*) a small fresh-water fish.

MENORRA'GIA (*Med.*) from μηνία, the Menses, and ῥήγνυμι, to break out; a flooding, or immoderate discharge of the Menses; a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Hæmorrhagiæ*.

ME'NSA (*Archæol.*) comprehends all patrimony or goods necessary for a livelihood.

MENSA (*Anat.*) the broader part of the teeth or grinders which masticate the food.

MENSA'LIA (*Law*) such parsonages or spiritual livings as were united to the tables of religious houses, called by the canonists mensal benefices.

MENSA'RII (*Ant.*) Roman officers appointed to manage the public treasury. *Liv.* l. 7, c. 21; *Salmas. de Mod. Usur.* c. 16.

ME'NSES (*Med.*) vide *Menstruation*.

ME'NSIS (*Chron.*) the Month. [vide *Chronology*]

MENSIS *vetitus* (*Law.*) vide *Fence Month*.

MENSIS *chemicus* (*Chem.*) a chemical month which contains forty days.

MENSO'RES (*Ant.*) were properly surveyors, the same as metatores; but the term was also applied to the harbingers who provided lodgings for the emperors in their routs, and to the domestics who waited at table.—*Mensores frumentarius* were distributors of the corn. *Cassiodor. Var.* l. 3, c. 53; *Theodos. C. de Mensor.* l. 1; *Pancirol. Notit. Dignit. Imp. Orient.* c. 92.

MENSTRUA'TION (*Med.*) the discharge of the menses or monthly courses, from the uterus of women; so called from their periodical return every month in a healthy subject.

ME'NSTRUUM (*Chem.*) or *Solvent*, a name given to all liquids which are used as dissolvents, to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction, &c. The principal *menstrua* are water, oils, vinous spirits, acids, and alkaline liquors. Water is the menstruum of all salts, gums, and animal jellies. Rectified spirits of wine is the menstruum of the essential oil, and resins of vegetables. Oils dissolve resins, balsams, &c. Acids dissolve alkaline salts, &c. On some bodies the air acts as a menstruum, and the solution produced thereby is called deliquation. [vide *Chemistry*]

MENSU'RA (*Ant.*) in the Hebrew מדה, Greek μέτρον, a measure; any quantity whereby things are measured. The principal measures among the ancients were the Jewish, Grecian, and Roman, of which the following tables, taken from Dr. Arbuthnot, exhibit a general view.

MENSURA.

SCRIPTURE MEASURES.

1. *Long Measure,* In English Feet, Inches, and Decimal Parts.

							Feet.	In.	Dec.
Digit							0	0	912
4	Palm						0	3	648
12	3	Span					0	10	944
24	6	2	Cubit				1	9	888
96	24	8	4	Fathom			7	3	552
144	36	12	6	1½	Ezekiel's Reed		10	11	328
192	48	16	8	2	1¾	Arabian Pole	14	7	104
1920	480	160	80	20	13½	10 Schœnus or measuring line	145	11	104

2. *Another Long Measure,* In English Miles, Paces, Feet, and Decimals.

				M.	P.	F.	Dec.
Cubit				0	0	1	824
400	Stadium			0	145	4	6
2000	5	Sab. Day's Journey		0	722	3	000
4000	10	2	Eastern Mile	1	403	1	000
12000	30	6	3	Parasang	4	153	3	000
96000	240	48	24	8	Day's Journey	33	172	4	000

3. *Liquid Measure of Capacity,* Reduced to English Wine Measure.

						G.	P.	In.	Dec.
Caph						0	0⅛	0	177
1⅓	Log					0	0⅔	0	211
5⅓	4	Cab				0	3⅓	0	844
16	12	3	Hin			1	2	2	533
32	24	6	2	Seah		2	4	5	067
96	72	18	6	3	Bath or Epha	7	4	15	2
960	720	180	60	30	10	Caron Chomer	75	5	7	625

4. *Dry Measure of Capacity,* Reduced to English Corn Measure.

						Pks.	Gal.	Pints.	Sol. I.	Dec.
Gachal						0	0	0 17/50	0	31
20	Cab					0	0	2⅔	0	073
86	1⅓	Gomor				0	0	5 1/10	1	211
120	6	3⅓	Seah			1	0	1	4	036
160	18	10	3	Epha		3	0	3	12	107
1800	90	50	15	5	Letech	16	0	0	26	500
3600	180	100	30	10	2	Chomer or Ceron	32	0	1	18	969

TABLES OF GRECIAN MEASURES.

1. *Long Measure,* Reduced to English Paces, Feet, Inches, and Decimals.

											Paces.	Ft.	In.	Dec.
Dactylus, Digit											0	0	0	7551 1/11/16
4	Doron, Dochme										0	0	3	0218¾
10	2½	Lichas									0	0	7	5546⅞
11	2¾	1 1/10	Orthodoron								0	0	8	3101 9/16
12	3	1⅓	1 1/11	Spithame							0	0	9	0656¼
16	4	1 8/10	1 5/11	1⅓	Foot						0	1	0	0875
18	4½	1⅗	1 7/11	1½	1⅛	Cubit					0	1	1	5984⅜
20	5	2	1 9/11	1⅔	1¼	1⅕	Pygon				0	1	3	109⅜
24	6	2⅖	2 2/11	2	1½	1⅓	1⅕	Cubit larger			0	1	6	13125
96	24	9⅗	8 8/11	8	6	5⅓	4⅘	4	Pace		0	6	0	525
9600	2400	960	872 8/11	800	600	533⅓	480	400	100	Furlong or Stadium	100	4	4	5
76800	19200	7680	6981 9/11	6400	4800	4266⅔	3840	3200	800	8	Mile or Million	800	5	0	

It is worthy of observation, that the Grecian long measures in the preceding Table were commonly taken from the members of the human body; thus, Δάκτυλος is a finger's breadth; Δῶρον, a hand's breadth, or four fingers; Ορθόδωρον, the length of the hand, from the upper part to the extremity of the longest finger; Σπιθαμὴ, the length of the hand extended between the thumb and the little finger; Πῆς, the foot, equal to four hands' breadth; Πῆχυς, or larger cubit, from the elbow to the extremity of the fingers; Πυγὼν, from the elbow to the second joint of the fingers, or a cubit with the fingers inflected; Πυγμὴ, or cubit, from the elbow with the fingers quite clasped; Ὀργυια, or pace, from the extremity of one middle finger to the extremity of the other, the arms being extended. In this the Romans have followed the Greeks, having their *Digitus, Palmipes, Palmus, Pes,* &c.

2. *Attic Liquid Measure of Capacity,*

Reduced to English Wine Measure; namely, Gallons, Pints, Solid Inches, and Decimals.

										Gal.	Pints.	In.	Dec.
Cochlearion										0	$\frac{1}{120}$	0	$0.356\frac{5}{12}$
2	Cheme									0	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	$0.712\frac{5}{6}$
$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Mystron								0	$\frac{1}{48}$	0	$0.89\frac{1}{48}$
5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	Conche							0	$\frac{1}{24}$	0	$1.78\frac{1}{24}$
10	5	4	2	Cyathos						0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	$3.56\frac{1}{12}$
15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Oxybaphon					0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	$5.35\frac{3}{8}$
60	30	24	12	6	4	Cotyle				0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$14.1\frac{1}{2}$
120	60	48	24	12	8	2	Xestes			0	1	4	28.3
720	360	288	144	72	48	12	6	Chous		0	6	25	69.8
8640	4320	3456	1728	864	576	144	72	12	Metretes	10	2	19	62.6

3. *Attic Dry Measure of Capacity.*

Reduced to English Corn Measure; namely, Pecks, Gallons, Pints, Solid Inches, and Decimals.

						Pks.	Gall.	Pts.	In.	Dec.
Cochlearion						0	0	0	0	$27.6\frac{7}{10}$
10	Cyathus					0	0	0	2	$7.63\frac{1}{2}$
15	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Oxybaphon				0	0	0	4	$14.4\frac{3}{4}$
60	6	4	Cotyle			0	0	0	16	57.9
120	12	8	2	Xestes		0	0	0	33	15.8
180	18	12	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Choenix	0	0	1	15	$70.5\frac{1}{4}$
8640	864	576	144	72	48	Medimnos	4	0	6	3	50.1

MENSURA.

TABLES OF ROMAN MEASURES.

1. *Long Measure,*

Reduced to English Paces, Feet, Inches, and Decimals.

										Paces.	Feet.	In.	Dec.
Digitus transversus										0	0	0	725$\frac{1}{4}$
1$\frac{1}{2}$	Uncia									0	0	0	967
4	3	Palmus minor								0	0	2	901
16	12	4	Pes							0	0	11	604
20	15	5	1$\frac{1}{4}$	Palmipes						0	1	2	505
24	18	6	1$\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{1}{5}$	Cubitus					0	1	5	406
40	30	10	2$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1$\frac{2}{3}$	Gradus				0	2	5	01
80	60	20	5	4	3$\frac{1}{3}$	2	Passus			0	4	10	02
10000	7500	2500	625	500	416$\frac{2}{3}$	250	125	Stadium		120	4	4	5
80000	60000	20000	5000	5000	3333$\frac{1}{3}$	2000	1000	8	Milliare	967	0	0	

2. *Liquid Measure,*

Reduced to English Wine Measure.

									Galls	Pints.	Inch.	Dec.
Ligula									0	0$\frac{1}{48}$	0	117$\frac{5}{7}$
4	Cyathus								0	0$\frac{1}{12}$	0	469$\frac{2}{3}$
6	1$\frac{1}{2}$	Acetabulum							0	0$\frac{1}{8}$	0	704$\frac{1}{4}$
12	3	2	Quartarius						0	0$\frac{1}{4}$	1	409
24	6	4	2	Hemina					0	0$\frac{1}{2}$	2	818
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius				0	1	5	636
288	72	48	24	12	6	Congius			0	7	4	942
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna		3	4$\frac{1}{2}$	5	33
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	Amphora	7	1	10	66
46080	11520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40	20	Culeus	143	3	11	095

3. *Dry Measure,*

Reduced to English Pecks, Gallons, &c.

						Pks.	Gal.	Pints.	Inch	Dec.
Ligula						0	0	0$\frac{1}{48}$	0	01
4	Cyathus					0	0	0$\frac{1}{12}$	0	04
6	1$\frac{1}{2}$	Acetabulum				0	0	0$\frac{1}{8}$	0	06
24	6	4	Hemina			0	0	0$\frac{1}{2}$	0	24
48	12	8	2	Sextarius		0	0	1	0	48
384	96	64	16	8	Semimodius	0	1	0	3	84
768	192	128	32	16	2	Modius		1	0	0	7	68

The Grecian square measures consisted of the *plethron*, or acre, equal, according to some, to 1,444, or, according to others, to 10,000 square feet, and the *aroura*, which was half the plethron. The Roman square measure was the *jugerum*, which, like the *libra*, or *as*, was divided into twelve parts, or *unciæ*, as in the following table, where they are reduced to English measure.

4. *Roman Square Measure.*

Jugerum.	*Sq. Ft.*	*Scruples.*	*Roods English.*	*Poles.*	*Sq. Ft.*
As	28800	288	2	18	250·05
Deunx	26400	264	2	10	183·85
Dextans	24000	240	2	2	117·64
Dodrans	21600	216	1	34	51·42
Bes	19200	192	1	25	257·46
Septunx	16800	168	1	17	191·25
Semis	14400	144	1	9	125·03
Quincunx	12000	120	1	1	58·82
Triens	9600	96	0	32	264·85
Quadrans	7200	72	0	24	198·64
Sextans	4800	48	0	16	132·43
Uncia	2400	24	0	8	66·21

The *Actus major* was 14,400 square feet, equal to a *semis*; the *Clima* was 3600 square feet, equal to sexuncia; and the *Actus minimus* was equal to a sextans.

MENSURA (*Archæol.*) a bushel of corn, &c.—*Mensura regalis*, the king's standard measure kept in the exchequer, by which all other measures are to be made.

MENSURA'TION (*Math.*) that branch of mathematics which treats of the measurement of the extensions, capacities, and solidities, &c. of bodies.

MENTA'GRA (*Med.*) a kind of obstinate tetter, which, according to Pliny, first appeared about the reign of Claudius. It began upon the chin, and extended itself over the rest of the face. *Plin.* l. 26, c. 1.

ME'NTHA (*Bot.*) in Greek μίνθη, in English Mint, a sweet smelling herb, which was so called because it was placed very much on the *mensæ*, or tables of the Romans at their festivals. It is a carminative, opens obstructions of the womb, and procures the catamenia; but if put into milk, it has the property of preventing coagulation. *Hippocrat. de Vict.* l. 2, sect. 26; *Aristot.* sect. 20, prob. 2; *Theophrast.* l. 7, c. 7; *Columel. in Hort.*; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 41; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 8; *Gal. de Simpl.* l. 6.; *Geopon. Auct.* l. 12, c. 25.

MENTHA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*; Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Mentha auricularia*, *Alopecurus*, seu *Majorana*.—*Mentha aquatica*; *Sisymbrium*, seu *Aquatica*, Water Mint.—*Mentha sativa*, *Cruciata*, seu *Menta*.—*Mentha arvensis*, seu *Calamintha*; Corn Mint, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

MENTULA'GRA (*Med.*) a disorder of the penis, induced by the contraction of the *Erectores musculi*, which causes impotence. *Castell. Lex. Med.*

MENTZE'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* cylindric; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* long; *seeds* six.

Species. The single species is an annual, as the *Mentzelia aspera*.

MENYA'NTHES (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* acute.—PIST. *germ* conical; *style* cylindric; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Menyanthes nymphoides*, *Limnanthemum*, *Waldschmidia*, seu *Nymphœa*, Fringed Buckbean, or Water-Lily.—*Menyanthes indica*, seu *Nedel ambel*, Indian Buck-Bean.—*Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Trifolium*, seu *Acopa*, Common Buckbean, or Marsh Trefoil. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

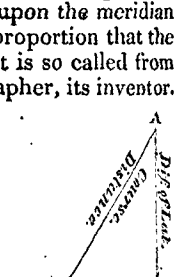
MEPHI'TIC (*Chem.*) poisonous like mephitis, as—*Mephitic Exhalations*, noxious steams arising out of the earth. —*Mephitic Air*, another name for Nitrogen Gas, or *Azotic Gas*, which is fatal to animal life.—*Mephitic Acid*, another name for *Carbonic Acid*, because it cannot be respired without occasioning death.

MEPHI'TIS (*Chem.*) a sulphurous smell or exhalation, which the miners call the *Damp*, that arises from corrupt water or putrid earth that has lain long unmoved. Virgil calls it *sæva Mephitis*, because of its noxious qualities. Mephitis was an Etruscan word for Juno, who presided over foul air; on which account there was a temple dedicated to Mephitis, by the lake of Amsanctus, which was celebrated for its putrid waters and noxious exhalations. *Cic. de Div.* l. 1, c. 36; *Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 84; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 93; *Gal. de. Usu. Part.* l. 7, c. 8.

ME'QUIA (*Com.*) a corn measure of Portugal, equal to nearly a quart.

MERA *Noctis* (*Archæol.*) midnight.

MERCATOR'S *Chart* (*Geog.*) a projection of the globe of the earth, *in plano*, wherein the degrees upon the meridian increase towards the poles, in the same proportion that the parallel circles decrease towards them. It is so called from Gerard Mercator, a noted German geographer, its inventor. —*Mercator's Sailing*, the art of finding upon a plane the way of a ship on a course assigned, the meridians being all parallel, and the parallels of latitude straight lines. In the right-angled triangle, A *b* c, let A *b* be the true difference of latitude between two places, the angle *b* A c the angle of the course sailed, and A c the true distance sailed, then will *b* c be what is called the departure, as in plane sailing. Produce A *b* till it be equal to the difference of latitude, and draw B C parallel to *b* c, so shall B C be the difference of longitude. Now, from the similarity of the two triangles, A *b* c, A B C, when three of the parts are given, the rest may be found, as in the following proportions; as



Radius	: sin. course ::	distance	: departure.
Radius	: cos. course ::	distance	: dif. lat.
Radius	: tan. course ::	merid. dif. lat.	: dif. long.

by means of which proportions all the cases of Mercator's sailing may be resolved.

MERCATO'RUM *festum* (*Ant.*) a festival kept by the Roman merchants on the 15th of May, in honour of Mercury, on which occasion a sow was sacrificed. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

MERCEDO'NIUS (*Ant.*) or *Merkedonius*, an epithet for the intercalary month, brought into the account every other year, and appointed by Numa for the payment of rents,

wages, &c.; so called from *merces*, a reward or pay.—*Mercedoniæ Dies*, pay-days appointed by Julius Cæsar, instead of that month. *Plut. in Num. et Cæs.; Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Tertull. de Idolol.* c. 13; *Scalig. de Emendat. Temp.*

ME'RCER (*Com.*) one who deals in wrought silks.

MERCERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) was incorporated in 1393. Their armorial ensigns are "*gules*, a demi-virgin, with her hair dishevelled, crowned, issuing out (and within an orb) of clouds, all *proper*."

ME'RCHANT *adventurers* (*Her.*) vide *Adventurers*.

ME'RCHANT-MAN (*Mar.*) a trading ship employed in importing and exporting goods.

MERCHANT-SE'RVICE (*Com.*) a marine service of Great Britain, which is distinguished from the King's service.

MERCHANT-TAI'LORS, *Company of* (*Her.*) were first called *tailors* and *linen-armourers*. They were afterwards incorporated in 1501, by the name of Merchant-Tailors. Their armorial ensigns are "*Argent*, a tent royal, between two parliament robes, *gules*, lined *ermine*; on a chief, *azure*, a lion of England.

ME'RCHENLAGE (*Archæol.*) the laws of the Mercians, a people who formerly inhabited different counties in England.

ME'RCHET (*Law*) or *Maid's Fee*, a fine anciently paid by inferior tenants to the lord of the manor for liberty to dispose of their daughters in marriage.

ME'RCIA (*Archæol.*) Amerciament.

MERCU'RIALS (*Med.*) things compounded or prepared with quicksilver.

MERCURIA'LIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 7 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-parted. — COR. none. — STAM. *filaments* nine; *anthers* twin. — PIST. roundish; *styles* two; *stigmas* reflex. — PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are annuals and perennials. The following are perennials, as the—*Mercurialis perennis*, seu *Cynocrambe*, Dog's Mercury.—*Mercurialis tomentosa*, seu *Phyllon*, Woolly Mercury, &c. The following are annuals, namely, the—*Mercurialis ambigua*, Doubtful Mercury, and the—*Mercurialis annua*, Annual Mercury. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

MERCURIALIS is also the *Acalypha Virginica* of Linnæus.

MERCU'RIALIST (*Astron.*) one born under the planet Mercury.

ME'RCURIES (*Com.*) venders of printed books or papers.

MERCU'RIUS (*Min.*) Mercury, or Quicksilver, the *Hydrargyrum* of Linnæus.

ME'RCURY (*Astron.*) the smallest of the inferior planets marked by the character ☿, is the nearest to the sun, being never at a greater distance than 36 millions of miles. He performs his sidereal revolution in 87 days, 23 hours, 15′ 43″, and his mean synodical revolution in 116 days. He emits a brilliant white light, but by reason of his keeping always near the sun, he is frequently to be seen only for a short time. He appears a little after sun-set, and again a little before sun-rise. Sometimes, when he plunges into the sun's rays in the evening, he may be seen crossing the sun under the form of a black spot; which passage is called the *Transit of Mercury*, and is in reality an annular eclipse of the sun. The motion of Mercury, as he recedes from the sun, is direct in reference to the stars: when he is about 18° distant he appears to be stationary, and afterwards his course becomes retrograde. [vide *Astronomy*, and fig. 36, Plate 19]

MERCURY (*Her.*) signifies the colour purple in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

MERCURY (*Bot.*) the *Mercurialis* of Linnæus. — English Mercury, the *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*, a perennial.

MERCY *Seat* (*Ant.*) a table, or cover, lined on both sides with plates of gold, and set over the ark of the covenant, on each side of which was a cherubim of gold with wings spreading over the Mercy-Seat.

ME'RGANSER (*Orn.*) the *Mergus* of Linnæus, a water-fowl very similar in appearance and size to a goose, which frequents the Hebrides during the winter season.

ME'RGER (*Law*) is where a greater estate and a less meet in one and the same person without any intermediate estate; in that case the lesser is merged or lost in the greater, as if the fee comes to the tenant for years, or for life, then the particular estates are merged in the fee.

ME'RGUS (*Orn.*) a sea-fowl so called because it gets its food *mergendo* by diving: it portends the approach of a storm by flying to the land.

Virg. Geor. l. 1, v. 361.

Cum medio celeres revolant ex æquore mergi,
Clamoremque ferunt ad litora.

Lucan. l. 5, v. 553.

Nec placet incertus qui provocat æquora Delphi,
Aut siccum quod mergus amat quodque ausa volare,
Ardea sublimis pennæ confisa natanti.

Aristot. Hist. Anim. l. 1, c. 1; *Theophrast. de Sign. Pluv. et Vent.; Plin.* l. 18, c. 35; *Ælian. Hist.; Anim. Hist.* l. 7, c. 7.

MERGUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of birds, Order *Anseres*.

Generic Character. Bill toothed, cylindrical, hooked at the point; *nostrils* small, oval; *feet* four-toed, the outer toe longest.

Species. The principal species are as follow, namely—*Mergus minutus*, the Minute Merganser.—*Mergus serrator*, the Red-breasted Merganser.—*Mergus merganser*, the Goosander.—*Mergus castor*, the Dun-Diver.—*Mergus albellus*, the Sinew or White Nun.—*Mergus imperialis*, the Imperial Goosander.

MERIA'NA (*Bot.*) et *Marienella*, the *Antholyza mariana* of Linnæus.

MERI'DIAN (*Astron.*) in the Greek μεσημβρινὸς, or μεσημβρινὸς; a great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the poles of the world, as also through the Zenith and Nadir, and crossing the Equinoctial at right angles. It divides the sphere into two hemispheres, eastern and western, and is called meridian from the Latin *Meridies*, mid-day, or noon, because when the sun comes to this circle, it is then mid-day, or noon, to all under it. *Gem. Elem. Astronom.; Cleom. de Sphær.; Procl. de Sphær.*

MERIDIAN is also a great circle on the terrestrial sphere passing through the North and South Poles, and any given place: thus the meridian of London is that circle which passes through London and the poles of the earth. These meridians are as numerous as the places on the earth, and the *first Meridian* is that from which the reckoning commences. This is fixed differently by different nations, the capital of each country being mostly chosen as the first meridian for their respective globes.—*Meridian Line* is an arch, or part of the meridian of the place terminated each way by the horizon.—*Meridian of a globe* is the brazen circle on which the globe hangs and turns.—*Meridian altitude of the sun or a star*, is the greatest height of them when they are in the meridian of the place where they are observed.

MERIDIAN LINE (*Diall.*) a right line arising from the intersection of the meridian of the place with the plane of the dial.

MERIDIAN *magnetical* (*Mar.*) a great circle passing through or by the magnetical poles.

MERI'DIONAL DISTANCE (*Mar.*) the difference of the longitude between the Meridian under which the ship is at present, and any other she was under before.—*Meridional Parts*, the parts by which the meridians in Mercator's or Wright's charts increase, as the parallels of latitude decrease.

MERI'LLION (*Her.*) an instrument used by the Hatband-makers, by whom it is borne as a part of their arms.

MERI'SMUS (*Rhet.*) μερισμὸς, in Latin *Partitio*, called by Cicero, *Digestio;* the right distribution of the heads of a discourse in their proper places. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 3, c. 52; *Hermog.* περὶ ἰδ. l. 1; *Quintil.* l. 4, c. 5; *Aristid.*; περὶ λόγ. πολιτ.; *Rutil. Lup. de Fig.* l. 1, c. 17.

ME'RITOT (*Sport.*) a sort of play used by children, by swinging in ropes.

ME'RKIN (*Gunn.*) a mop to clear cannon with.

MERLA'NGIUS (*Zool.*) the *Asellus marinus* of Linnæus.

ME'RLIN (*Orn.*) the *Falco esalon* of Linnæus; a kind of hawk twelve inches long, which inhabits Europe, and migrates southerly during the winter. This species was formerly used in hawking, and its nest was valued at twenty-four pence.

ME'RLON (*Fort.*) that part of the breastwork of a battery which is between two port-holes.

ME'RMAID (*Her.*) a fictitious animal represented in coat armour with the head of a woman and the tail of a fish, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth *argent* a mermaid, *gules* crined *or*, holding a mirror in her right hand, and a comb in her left, by the name of *Ellis*."

MEROBA'LNEUM (*Med.*) from μέρος, a part, and βάλανεῖον, a bath; a partial bath, or bathing.

ME'ROCELE (*Med.*) from μηρὸς, a thigh, and κήλη, a tumour; a femoral hernia.

ME'ROPS (*Orn.*) the Bee-Eater; a genus of Birds, Order *Picæ*, having the *bill* curved; *nostrils* small, at the base of the bill; *tongue* small, the tip generally jagged; *feet* gressorial.

ME'RTON, *Statutes of* (*Law*) Statutes made at Merton.

ME'RULA (*Orn.*) the Blackbird, or the *Turdus merula* of Linnæus.

MERULA (*Ich.*) a merling, or whiting; a sort of fish.

MERU'LIUS (*Bot.*) a species of *Agaricus*.

MESA'NCYLUM (*Ant.*) a kind of spear which was thrown.

MESARÆ'ON (*Anat.*) the same as the *Mesenterium*.

MESARA'IC (*Anat.*) an epithet for the veins branching from the *Vena Porta*, and enclosed in the mesentery.

MESAU'LA (*Ant.*) an entry, or passage, between a hall and a parlour. *Vitruv.* l. 6, c. 10.

ME'SCH-FAT (*Husband.*) a mashing vessel for brewing.

ME'SE (*Mus.*) μέση, i. e. χορδὴ, the middle string, which, in seven, is the fourth, and therefore Boetius makes it to be the sun's note. In the present scale it answers to *a la mi re*. *Euclid. Introd. Harmon.*; *Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 4; *Bald. Lex. Vitruv.*

MESEMBRYA'NTHEMUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 3 *Polygynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* awlshaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are perennials, as the *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*, seu *Kali*, Egyptian Fig-Marigold.—*Mesembryanthemum copticum*, Coptic Fig-Marigold.—*Mesembryanthemum noctiflorum*, Night-flowering Fig-Marigold.—*Mesembryanthemum splendens*, Shining Fig-Marigold: but the following are annuals, namely, the—*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, seu *Ficoides*, Diamond Fig-Marigold, or Ice-plant:—*Mesembryanthemum apetalum*, Dwarf-spreading Fig-Marigold.—*Mesembryanthemum limpidum*, Transparent Fig-Marigold, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

MESENTE'RIC (*Anat.*) belonging to the mesentery as the—*Mesenteric Arteries*, which are two branches of the *aorta*.—*Mesenteric Glands*, conglobate glands in the cellular membrane of the mesentery.—*Mesenteric veins*, those that run into one trunk and evacuate their contents into the *Vena Portæ*.

MESENTERI'TIS (*Med.*) an inflammation of the mesentery.

MESE'NTERY (*Anat.*) in Greek μεσεντήριον, from μέσος, the middle, and ἔντερον, an intestine; a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen attached to the vertebræ of the loins, and to which the intestines adhere. It is formed by a duplicature of the peritonæum, and contains within the membrana adiposa, lacteals, lymphatics, lacteal glands, arteries, veins, and nerves.

MESI'RE (*Med.*) a disorder of the liver, accompanied with a sense of heaviness, a tumour, inflammation, &c.

ME'SLES (*Her.*) an ancient term for a field composed equally of metal and colour, as gyronny, paly, &c.

ME'SLIN (*Husband.*) corn that is mixed, as wheat, rye, &c. to make bread.

ME'SNE (*Law*) a lord of a manor who held of a superior lord having tenants under himself; also a writ which lies where there is a lord mesne and a tenant.—*Mesne Process*, a process that issues pending the suit upon some interlocutory matter, as the summoning of witnesses, and the like.

MESO'CHON (*Mus.*) the chanters or orderers of the choir.

MESO'CHORUS (*Ant.*) μεσόχορος, he who in public assemblies gave the signal for acclamations, that all might join in at the same time.

MESOCO'LON (*Anat.*) μεσόκωλον, that part of the mesentery which is joined to the colon.

MESOCRA'NIUM (*Anat.*) from μέσος, the middle, and κρανίον, the skull; the crown or vertex of the head.

MESOGA'STRION (*Anat.*) from μέσος, the middle, and γαστὴρ, the stomach; the substance on the concave part of the stomach, which attaches itself to the adjacent parts.

MESOGLO'SSI (*Anat.*) muscles inserted in the middle of the tongue.

MESOI'DES (*Mus.*) a sort of Melopœia which was performed by means of the mean or middle chords.

MESOLA'BIUM (*Math.*) μεσολάβιον; a mathematical instrument for finding mean proportionals between any two given lines.

MESOLEUCUS (*Min.*) a precious stone of a black colour, with a white vein in the middle. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 11; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 16, c. 11.

MESOME'LAS (*Min.*) a precious stone, with a black vein in the middle. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 11; *Isid. Orig.* l. 16, c. 11.

MESOME'RA (*Anat.*) from μέσος, the middle, and μηρὸς, *femur*; the parts between the thighs.

MESOMPHA'LION (*Anat.*) from μέσος, the middle, and ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; the middle of the navel.

MESON (*Mus.*) μέσων, a name given by the Greeks to their *second tetrachord*. It is the genitive plural of μέσος, mean or middle, because it occupies the middle place between the first and third.

MESO'PHRYON (*Anat.*) from μέσος, the middle, and ὀφρὺς, the eye-brows; the space between the eye-brows.

MESOPLEU'RIA (*Anat.*) μεσοπλεύριον, from μέσος, and πλεῦρον, the pleura; the spaces between the ribs.

MESOPLEU'RII (*Anat.*) the intercostal muscles, about twenty-two in number, which lie between the ribs.

MESOPOTA'MENON (*Med.*) an ointment. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 21.

MESOPY'CNI (*Mus.*) μεσόπυκνοι, a name given by the ancients to the second sound of every tetrachord.

MESORE'CTUM (*Anat.*) from μέσος, the middle, and *rectum*, the portion of the peritonæum which connects the rectum to the pelvis.

MESOSPHÆ'RUM (*Bot.*) a sort of Indian Spikenard. *Plin.* l. 12, c. 12.

MESOZEU'GMA (*Gram.*) from μέσος, the middle, and ζεῦγμα; a part of a zeugma, which forms a grammatical figure.

ME'SPILUS (*Bot.*) μέσπιλος, a thorny tree, the fruit of which is astringent. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 3, c. 12; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 169; *Plin.* l. 15, c. 20; *Gal. de Alim. Facul.* l. 2, c. 38.

MESPILUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 2 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* twenty; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* five; *stigmas* headed.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* five.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Mespilus pyracantha, Oxyacantha, Pyracantha uva*, seu *Rhamnus*, Evergreen Thorn or Mespilus.—*Mespilus Germanica*, seu *Neflier*, Dutch Medlar.—*Mespilus amelanchier, Pyrus sorbus, Vitis*, seu *Diospyros*, Alpine Mespilus.—*Mespilus chamæ-mespilus, Cratœgus, Chamœ-mespilus*, seu *Botonaster, &c. Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

MESPILUS is also another name for the *Cratœgus* of Linnæus.

MESS (*Mil.*) a sort of ordinary where officers eat and drink together at a regulated price.—*Blue Mess*, the mess of the royal guards so called.—*Guard-Mess*, the table formerly kept by his Majesty for the life and foot guards in St. James's palace.

MESSA'RIUS (*Archæol.*) a chief servant in husbandry, a bailiff.

MESSE (*Mus.*) in Italian *Messa*, particular pieces of divine music frequently made use of in the Romish church.

MESSE (*Com.*) a piece of money in India, valued at about fifteen pence sterling.

ME'SSE-THANE (*Ecc.*) a mass priest.

ME'SSENGERS *of the Exchequer* (*Law*) officers belonging to that court, who attend the lord treasurer, to carry his letters, &c.—*King's Messengers*, officers who attend the secretary to carry dispatches, to take state-prisoners into custody, &c.—*Messenger of the press*, one who by order of the court searched printing houses, booksellers' shops, &c. in order to find out seditious books.

MESSERSCHMI'DIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* awl-shaped.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *style* cylindric; *stigmas* ovate.—PER. *berry* dry; *seeds* two.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Messerschmidia aiguzia*, seu *Tournefortia*.

MESSI'AH (*Bibl.*) משיח, i. e. anointed, the same as the Greek χριστός, the name and title of our LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

ME'SSINA (*Archæol.*) reaping time, harvest.

ME'SSIS *sementem sequitur*, (*Law*) i. e. the crop belongs to the sower, a maxim in Scotch Law in regard to *bona fide* possession.

ME'SSUA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 6 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-parted. — COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germs* roundish; *style* cylindric; *stigmas* thickish.—PER. *nut* roundish; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species, the *Messua ferrea; Nagassarium, Naglias, Calophyllum*, seu *Balutta*, is a tree. *Raii Hist.*

ME'SSUAGE (*Law*) a dwelling house, with some land adjoining, as garden, orchard, and all appurtenances thereto. *Bract.* l. 5, c. 28.

ME'STILO (*Archæol.*) a mixture of wheat and rye.

ME'TA (*Ant.*) the goal, a pillar of wood or stone in the form of a cone, at the end of the course race, where the chariots turned.

Hor. l. 1, od. 1, v. 4.

—— *metaque fervidis*
Evitata rotis.

Its form is alluded to by Ovid.

Met. l. 1, v. 106.

—— *metasque imitata cupressus.*

Isidor. Orig. l. 18, c. 30.

META'BASIS (*Med.*) from μεταβαίνω, to digress; a change in the remedies, or in the symptoms of a disease.

META'BOLE (*Med.*) μεταβολή, a change of any kind.

METACA'RPAL *Bones* (*Anat.*) the five longitudinal bones situated between the wrist and the fingers.

METACA'RPUS (*Anat.*) a bone of the arm composed of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

METACAR'PIUS (*Anat.*) a muscle belonging to the metacarpus.

METACHEIRI'XIS (*Surg.*) from μεταχειρίζω, to perform by the hand; surgical operation.

META'CHRONISM (*Chron.*) an error in chronology, reckoning either under or over the proper time.

METACINE'MA (*Med.*) μετακίνημα, a distortion in the pupil of the eye.

METAGI'TNIA (*Ant.*) μεταγείτνια, a festival in the month Metagitnion, in honour of Apollo. *Plut. de Exil.; Harpocration; Suidas.*

METAGI'TNION (*Chron.*) an Athenian month, answering to the latter part of our July and the beginning of August. [vide *Chronology*]

METACONDYLI (*Anat.*) μετακόνδυλοι, the utmost bones of the fingers.

METAL (*Min.*) μέταλλον, a substance possessing peculiar properties, which is bred in the bowels of the earth. Metals rarely occur in their native pure or unalloyed state, but mostly in combination with some other body; as with sulphur, oxygen, and acids, particularly with the carbonic, muriatic, sulphuric, and phosphoric acids. They are also sometimes found in combination with each other. In their different states of combination they are said to be *mineralized*, and are distinguished by their ores, which, when found in the crevices of rocks, or in cavities, are called *veins*. When the metallic matter of ores is encrusted, as it generally is, with some earthy substance, different from the rock in which the vein is situated, this is termed its *matrix*, which is, however, to be distinguished from the mineralizing substance, as sulphur, &c. with which the metal is combined.

The distinguishing properties of metals are as follow:—

1. *Lustre.* Their *metallic lustre*, or that particular brilliancy which they possess above every other substance, for, although some other bodies may possess it on their surface, yet there are none which this lustre pervades throughout, as in metals. This property renders them peculiarly proper for mirrors, of which they form the basis. The reflecting powers of some metals have been found to vary in the following order, where the highest number denotes the strongest power.

Brass	100	Steel	70
Silver	90	Lead	60
Tinfoil	85	Tinfoil, softened by	
Planished Block Tin	80	mercury	50

Their reflecting power, however, is generally found to be proportionate to their polish.

2. *Opacity.* They are perfectly opaque and impervious to the light even when reduced to thin plates, so that silver leaf $\frac{1}{100000}$ of an inch thick does not admit a single ray to pass through it. Gold is, however, an exception to this rule, for when reduced to a leaf $\frac{1}{280000}$ of an inch thick, it transmits light of a lively green colour. Nor is it improbable that, as Newton supposed, other metals would also reflect light if they could be beaten to a sufficient degree of thinness.

3. *Density.* They are the densest and heaviest of all substances in nature. The heaviest fossil, not metallic, having a specific gravity much below that of the lightest metal. They differ, however, from each other in this particular, as may be seen from the following table.

Metal.	*Spec. Grav.*	*Metal.*	*Spec. Grav.*
Platinum	22·069	Brass	8·30
Gold	19·25	Cobalt	7·80
Tungsten	17·50	Iron	7·70
Mercury	13·56	Molybdenum	7·40
Palladium	11·55	Tin	7·30
Lead	11·30	Zinc	7·00
Silver	10·50	Manganese	6·70
Bismuth	9·80	Antimony	6·50
Uranium	8·90	Tellurium	6·10
Copper	8·87	Sodium	0·972
Arsenic	8.40	Potassium	0·860
Nickel	8·30		

4. *Malleability.* Malleability, or the capacity of being extended by the hammer, belongs, in a peculiar manner, to metals, but not to all metals. Gold, silver, copper, tin, cadmium, platinum, lead, zinc, iron, nickel, palladium, possess different degrees of malleability, nearly in the order in which they follow each other, the highest degree standing first. This property is, however, considerably increased by heat; and the density, as well as hardness of the metals, is increased by their being hammered.

5. *Ductility.* Metals that are malleable are also ductile, that is, they admit of being drawn out into wires. Their ductility is nearly in the following order: gold, silver, platinum, iron, copper, zinc, tin, lead, nickel, palladium. To metallic wires belongs also a certain degree of *tenacity*, or power of supporting a weight without breaking, which has been found to vary in different wires in the following proportions.

	lb. avoird. Dec.
A wire of Iron supporting	549·250
Copper	302·278
Platinum	274·320
Silver	187·137
Gold	180·763
Zinc	109·540
Tin	34·630
Lead	27·621

Some of the malleable and ductile metals have also a high degree of elasticity, which fits them for the mechanical purpose of springs. Steel and iron possess this property above all other metals.

6. *Brittleness.* Brittleness is a distinguishing property of some metals, as Antimony, Arsenic, Bismuth, Cerium, Chrome, Cobalt, Columbium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Tellurium, Tungsten, Titanium, Uranium.

7. *Hardness.* None of the metals are remarkable for hardness, and some are so soft as to yield to the nail. The following metals are arranged in the order of their hardness; namely, Tungsten, Palladium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Platinum, Copper, Silver, Bismuth, Gold, Zinc, Antimony, Cobalt, Tin, Arsenic, Lead.

Besides these physical characters, by which metals are distinguished in a particular manner, they have also chemical characters that are worthy of notice.

1. Metallic bodies are of all others the best conductors of electricity and caloric.

2. Fusibility is a general property of metals; but the temperature at which they melt varies considerably, as may be seen from the following table.

Mercury is fluid at the common temperature.	
Potassium	150°
Sodium	200°
Arsenic	360°
Tin	450°
Lead	600°
Zinc	700°
Antimony	800°
Silver, Gold, Copper	in a bright cherry red heat.
Iron, Nickel, Cobalt	in a white heat.
Manganese, Palladium	in an intense white heat.
Molybdenum, Uranium, Tungsten, Chrome	imperfectly at the highest temperature of our furnaces.
Titanium, Cerium, Osmium, Iridium, Rhodium, Platinum, Columbium	require the intense heat produced by an inflamed current of oxygen and hydrogen.

Many metals are likewise volatile at higher temperatures than those required for their fusion, and may be distilled in close vessels. Mercury, Arsenic, Potassium, Tellurium, and Zinc are volatile, at a dull red heat. Gold and Silver require the heat drawn by the focus of a burning lens to convert them into vapour. They are crystallizable when suffered to cool slowly and undisturbedly. The tetrahedron and the cube are their primitive figures, although they sometimes take the octohedral form.

3. Their susceptibility of combination is very considerable and general. They all combine with oxygen, although some require high temperatures to effect this union. The result of this combination is called an *oxide*, and the process, *oxidation*. Some metals combine with oxygen in different proportions, whence they have received the name of *protoxide*, *deutoxide*, *tritoxide*, &c. The following table exhibits a general view of the different metallic oxides, with their colour and relative proportions, in round numbers, of oxygen, to 100 parts of metal.

Metal.	*Oxides.*	*Colour.*	*Parts of Oxygen to 100 of Metal.*
Gold	1	Brownish Black	10
Platinum	1	Black	8
——	2	——	16
Palladium	1	——	14
Rhodium	1	——	6
——	2	——	13
——	3	——	20
Iridium	1	Blue	——
——	2	Red	——
Silver	1	Olive	7
Mercury	1	Black	4

Metal.	Oxides.		Colour.	Parts of Oxygen to 100 of Metal.
Mercury	1		Red	8
Copper	1		Red	12
———	2		Black	25
Iron	1		Black	29
—	2		Red	44
Tin	1		Grey	13
—	2		White	27
Lead	1		Yellow	7
——	2		Red	11
——	3		Puce	15
Nickel	1		Ash Grey	27
——	2		Black	unknown
Zinc	1		White	24
Bismuth	1		Yellow	11
Antimony	1		Dull White	18
———	2	(acid)	Snow White	27
———	3	(acid)	Yellow	37
Arsenic	1	(acid)	White	34
———	2	(acid)	Ditto	82
Cobalt	1		Blue	19
——	2		Black	33
Manganese	1		Green	14
———	2		———	28
———	3		———	42
———	4		Black	56
Molybdenum	1		Blue	34
———	2	(acid)	White	50
Tellurium	1		Yellowish	20
Tungsten	1		Black	—
———	2	(acid)	Yellow	25
Uranium	1		Black	—
———	2		Yellow	25
Titanium	1		Blue	—
———	2		Red	—
———	3		White	—
Tantalum	–		White	—
Cerium	1		White	17
———	2		Fawn	26

Many of the metallic oxides have an attraction for water, which they manifest by being soluble in it; and also by combining with it in a solid or gelatinous form. The result of this latter combination is called a *hydrate*. Most of the metals can be combined with each other, by which they form what are called *alloys*, or if mercury be present, *amalgams*. [vide *Chemistry*]

The combinations of metallic bodies with sulphur form what are called *sulphurets*, which are formed in nearly the following proportions of sulphur to 100 parts of the metal given in round numbers.

Metal.	100 parts with Sulphur.	Metal.	100 parts with Sulphur.
Copper	25	Gold	24
Iron, 1st	58	Platinum, 1st	18
—— 2d	117	——— 2d	16
Tin, 1st	27	Palladium	14
—— 2d	54	Silver	14
Lead	15	Antimony	37
Nickel, 1st	51	Arsenic, 1st	33
——— 2d	77	——— 2d	75
Zinc	48	Cobalt	39
Bismuth	22	Molybdenum	67

The combination of chlorine with metals forms *chlorides*; that of iodine with metals forms *iodides*; that of phosphorus with metals *metallic phosphurets*; that of carbon *carburets*. Metals do not combine with earths by fusion; but the metallic oxides readily combine with acids, alkalies, and earths. [vide *Chemistry*]

From the above-mentioned properties, physical and chemical, different classifications have been made of metals, of which the following is the simplest among the modern forms, which includes the metals within four classes, comprehending, namely:—First, the malleable metals, as Gold, Platinum, &c. Secondly, the brittle and easily fused, as Bismuth, Antimony, Tellurium, Selenium. Thirdly, the brittle and difficultly fused, as Cobalt, Manganese, Chrome, Molybdena, Uranium, and Tungsten. Fourthly, the refractory metals, i. e. such as have never yet been exhibited in a perfectly metallic form, but always in combination with, more or less, of oxygen, as Titanium, Columbium, and Cerium.

The metals hitherto discovered are forty-two in number, of which seven were known in the earliest ages, and were designated by the same name and symbol as the planets, to which they were supposed to bear a relation. They were as follow:

		Represented thus.
Gold,	the Sun,	☉
Silver,	Moon,	☽
Mercury,	Mercury,	☿
Copper,	Venus,	♀
Iron,	Mars,	♂
Tin,	Jupiter,	♃
Lead,	Saturn,	♄

METAL (*Metal.*) is the name of some compositions, as—*Bath* or *Prince's Metal*, a composition of the finest brass.—*Bell Metal*, a composition of copper and tin melted together.

METAL (*Her.*) there are but two metals used in coats of arms; namely, gold, called *or*, and silver, called *argent*.

METAL (*Gunn.*) a term used in some phrases with regard to cannon, as—*Over Metal*, or "To be laid *over Metal*," when the mouth of a piece of ordnance, in disparting it, lies higher than the breech.—*Under Metal*, is when the mouth lies lower than the breech.—*Right Metal*, when a piece lies truly level.—*Superficies of Metals*, the surface or outside of a gun.

METALE'PSIS (*Rhet.*) a figure in rhetoric designed to be the continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Hermag.* περὶ εὑρ.; *Quintil.* l. 3, c. 6; *Sopater.* διαιρ.; *Ald.* p. 115; *Ulpian. in Demosthen.* περὶ παραπρεσβ.

METALLA (*Ant.*) or *ad Metalla*, vide *Ad.*

METALLIC (*Com.*) an epithet for what belongs to metals; as *Metallic Currency*, i. e. coinage; in distinction from *Paper Currency*, or notes, bills, &c.

METALLICI (*Anat.*) a name for such among the Romans as were condemned to the mines.

METALLOGRAPHY (*Lit.*) from μέταλλον, a metal, and γράφω, to describe; a treatise on, or description of metals.

METALLURGY, (*Met.*) μεταλλεργία, from μέταλλον, a metal, and ἔργον, a work; the working of metals so as to render them fit for the useful purposes of life. The extraction of the metal from the ore, or the mineral substance with which it is mixed, is generally termed *reducing*, or *reviving* the metal, because it is thereby reduced, or brought into a state of purity. The first process towards this end is the washing the ore in a trough called the *washing trough*, through which, a constant stream of water being kept running, the earthy particles are washed away, and the ore is left at the bottom. The next step is that of fusion, for the promotion of which, particularly in the reduction of iron, *fluxes*, or *fluxstones*, are employed, which, being melted with it, serve to purge the metal of its dross, and carry away all extraneous particles. The principal metals, which are rendered applicable for useful purposes, are platina, gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, zinc, and

bismuth.—*Platinum* is the densest, most infusible, and indestructible of all metals; and, on that account, it is the most difficult to be obtained in any quantity. Crude platina, or the ore from which platinum is procured, comes from America, where it has alone been found in small flat grains of silvery lustre. It is in this state exceedingly impure, containing no less than nine other metals; but it may be reduced to purity by dissolving it in concentrated nitromuriatic acid, and clearing the solution by sal ammoniac. An orange coloured precipitate falls to the bottom, which, when properly washed, dried, and reduced to powder by a red heat in a crucible, is the platinum in a state nearly of purity. If the process be repeated, it may be rendered perfectly pure; and afterwards, by the further application of heat, and hammering the grains in a thin plate of platinum, a mass of this metal, under the name of an *ingot*, is obtained, which is ready for any future purpose. The *gold* of the mines is either in grains, or in stones, or other mineral substance. The grains of gold are separated from the earth by simple washing. The gold ore, or that which is mixed with other substances, is a hard mineral abounding more or less with little brilliant particles of this metal, which are interspersed throughout. In order to separate the gold from the other superfluous matter, the ore is first bruised with iron pestles, and then reduced to a powder by means of a *stamping-mill*. This powder, which is called *flour*, is then mixed up with mercury and water into a paste, which is kneaded and worked in wooden troughs filled with water. This operation is continued for the space of two days, during which time the mercury imbibes all the particles of the gold, without cohering with the coarse earth or sand, which is easily washed away by the water upon inclining the trough. The mercury is then worked off by evaporation from the action of fire. Instead of mercury, antimony may be employed for the same purpose, having a similar property of imbibing all metals to itself, except gold, which, as it is the heavier body, falls like a regulus to the bottom of the crucible in which they are melted, the antimony and baser metals rising to the top in the form of scoriæ. As the gold is, however, still not entirely freed from the mixture of foreign substances, it is necessary to extract them by other processes which is termed *refining*. Of these processes, the most frequent is *cupellation*, or *testing*, with lead, and *parting* with aqua fortis. *Cupellation* is so called from the cupel, a particular kind of vessel used for this purpose; and *testing*, from the test, which is a larger kind of cupel. This vessel is made of the ashes of animal bones in particular, and is fitted to absorb metallic substances when changed by fire into fluid scoria. Gold is purified from copper best by means of cupellation. *Parting* with aqua fortis is one of the most common operations, both for purifying gold from a little silver, and for extracting a little gold from a great quantity of silver.

As gold, when cast into *ingots*, or *bars*, for the use of coining, is commonly mixed or *alloyed* with an inferior metal, as silver or copper; another process, called *assaying*, is requisite to determine the fineness of the gold, or the proportion which it bears to the other metal. The degree of fineness of gold is estimated by certain imaginary weights, or portions, called *carats*, into which the mass is supposed to be divided, and the proportion which the gold bears to its *alloy* is called the *assay*. [vide *Coining*]—*The ores of silver* contain a larger proportion of extraneous matters than other metals, and are reduced by *cupellation*, or *testing*; *amalgamation*, or *eliquation*; and *liquation*. This latter process was formerly employed in cases where silver was mixed with lead and copper, which three, being cast into the form of round masses, or loaves, by means of moulds, are set into a furnace on an inclined plane of iron with a small channel grooved out, and exposed to a moderate heat. By this process the lead melts, or, as it were, *sweats out* of the loaf; and, as the affinity between silver and lead is greater than that between copper and lead, the silver is carried with the lead leaving the copper behind. The lead is then separated from the silver by cupellation.—*Copper ore* is first broken in pieces for the purpose of reduction, which process is called *cobbing*. After which it undergoes roasting, fusions, and calcinations successively, until it is brought into a state of purity. The scum, which rises at the top of melted copper, iron, &c. is called the *slag*. The plates of copper of a fine red colour, called *rosette copper*, are procured by a particular management of the copper while in a state of fusion.—*Iron* being a refractory metal, its ores are reduced with considerable difficulty. The whole process is distinguished by the name of *smelting*, which, after the operation of pounding the ore, &c. is mostly effected by the application of heat in a blast-furnace, a sort of furnace so called from the *blast*, or *column of air*, which is admitted into it for the purpose of promoting combustion. When, by the assistance of fluxes, sand, &c. the iron is brought into a state of fusion, and disengaged from all extraneous matter, it is let out of the dam of the furnace by a channel made in sand to the place of its destination. The principal channel, or runner, is called the *sow*; and the lateral channels, or moulds, are denominated *pigs*; whence the iron in this state is called *pig-iron*, or *cast-iron*, and is sold by the measure of the pig, which weighs from twelve to eighteen hundred pounds. For the conversion of this into soft or malleable iron, it is heated again in a particular furnace for the purpose, called a *finery*, and subjected to the action of an immense hammer, the percussion of which is supposed to be so prodigious as to penetrate the very heart of the mass, to agitate the finest particles of the iron, and, by dissipating the calcined earth with other heterogeneous matter, to consolidate the metallic particles, and bring them into close contact. After the mass of iron has passed the operation of the great hammer, it is taken to the *nealing furnace*, or *forge*, where, by the action of the heat and the hammer, it is rendered malleable, and fit for use. This whole process is distinguished, either by the general name of *refining*, or by the particular appellation of *puddling*; and the iron, in this state, is commonly called *wrought-iron*. For the conversion of wrought-iron into steel particular furnaces are employed, into which the masses of iron are exposed to a vehement heat, until about two thirds of it are wasted. The remaining third is then forged into *steel*, which is only a purer kind of iron. There is another process with iron, called *case-hardening*, which consists in covering the iron while it is in the forges with a coat formed of ashes, the scrapings of iron, &c. which serves to harden the surface of the iron.—*Tin* and *Lead*, being more simple in their composition, are reduced by the processes already mentioned with comparatively greater facility than the other metals.

METAMO'RPHISTS (*Ecc.*) a name given to those sacramentarians who affirmed that the body of Jesus ascended into heaven wholly deified. *Prateol. de Dogmat. omn. Hæret.*

METAMORPHO'PSIA (*Med.*) from μεταμόρφωσις, a change of form, and ὄψις, vision; disfigured vision, or a defect in the vision, which causes persons to see objects under a form different from the reality.

METAMO'RPHOSIS (*Nat.*) a term applied generally to the changes animals undergo, but particularly to the

changes of form under which the same insect appears at different times.

METAPE'DIUM (*Anat.*) the *metatarsus.*

ME'TAPHOR (*Rhet.*) μεταφορὰ, which Quintilian renders by *translatio*, from μεταφέρω, to transfer; a trope of rhetoric, by which a strange and remote word is put for a familiar one by reason of the resemblance which it bears to the thing spoken of; as "The King is the head of his kingdom," because the head is the chief of the members. *Aristot. Poet.* c. 21; *Quintil.* l. 8, c. 6; *Voss. Inst. Rhet.*

META'PHRASIS (*Lit.*) μετάφρασις, a bare translation out of one language into another. *Quintil.* l. 10, c. 5; *Phot. Cod.* 170.

METAPHRE'NUM (*Anat.*) μετάφρενον, that part of the back which comes after the midriff.

METAPHY'SICKS, μεταφυσικὰ, a science which treats of entity and its properties, or the science of immaterial beings.

ME'TAPLASM (*Rhet.*) μεταπλασμὸς, a figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed or placed contrary to the usual order. *Eustath. ad Hom. Il. α.* p. 58; *Schol. ad Thucyd.* l. 2.

METAPOROPORE'SIS (*Med.*) a change in the pores of the body.

METAPTO'SIS (*Med.*) μετάπτωσις, the degenerating of one disease into another.

META'STASIS (*Med.*) μετάστασις, is when a disease departs from one part to another, as in apoplectic people, when the matter which affects the brain is translated into the nerves. *Hippocrat.* l. 5, aph. 7.

METASY'NCHRISIS (*Med.*) from μετὰ, and σύγχρισις, the restoring the parts or passages of the body to their natural state; or the operation of a medicine externally applied.

METATA'RSAL *Bones* (*Anat.*) the five longitudinal bones between the tarsus and the toes.

METATA'RSIUS (*Anat.*) the fleshy muscle lying under the sole of the foot.

METATA'RSUS (*Anat.*) from μετὰ and τάρσος, the sole of the foot; is composed of five small bones, connected to those of the first part of the feet.

META'THESIS (*Rhet.*) μετάθεσις, from μετατίθημι, to transpose; a figure of speech in which words are transposed so as to convey a suitable meaning; as "We should not live to eat but eat to live:" and also letters, as *pistris* for *pristis. Syrian. ad Hermog.* περὶ ϛάϲ. *apud Ald. Rhet.* p. 40. 156; *Jul. Rufin.*

METATO'RES (*Ant.*) officers in the Roman army, who were sent forward to mark out the ground for an encampment.

ME'TE-CORN (*Archæol.*) a certain measure, or quantity of corn formerly given by the lord of a manor as a reward for labour.

ME'TE-STICK (*Mar.*) a staff of a certain length fixed on a broad board at right angles in order to measure or determine the necessary height of a hold, and to level the ballast.

ME'TEL (*Bot.*) the *Datura metel* of Linnæus.

METE'MPSYCHI (*Ecc.*) μετεμψύχοι, heretics who, in imitation of Pythagoras and Plato, held the transmigration of souls.

METEMPSYCHO'SIS (*Theol.*) μετεμψύχωσις, the transmigration, or passing of the soul out of one body into another.

ME'TEOR (*Nat.*) vide *Meteors.*

METEO'RIC *Stores* (*Min.*) semi-metallic masses which sometimes fall from the atmosphere.

METEO'RICÆ *vigiliæ* (*Bot.*) a name for the flowers which open and shut according to the temperature of the air.

METEORO'LOGY (*Nat.*) μετεωρολογία, from μετέωρον, a meteor, and λόγος, a discourse; a discourse or treatise on meteors, or on the weather generally.

METEOROSCO'PY (*Nat.*) *meteoroscopia*, from μετέωρον, and σκοπέω, to view; that part of astronomy which treats of the difference of sublime heavenly bodies, the distance of stars, &c.

ME'TEORS (*Nat.*) imperfectly mixed bodies consisting of vapours drawn up into the middle region of the air, and exhibited in different forms, as in that of *ignis fatuus*, &c. —*Airy meteors* are such as are bred of flatuous and spirituous exhalations, as winds.—*Watery meteors* are composed of vapours separated from each other by means of heat; as rain, hail, snow, &c.

ME'TER (*Poet.*) vide *Metre.*

METER (*Com.*) or *Coal-meter*, a measurer of coals before they are delivered out to sale.

METHE'GLIN (*Med.*) in Latin *methegla*, from μέθυ, wine; a drink made of water, honey, herbs, &c.

METHEMERI'NUS (*Med.*) Quotidian, an epithet for a fever, from μετὰ, and ἡμέρα, a day, i. e. day by day.

ME'THOD (*Log.*) μέθοδος, from μετὰ, according, and ὁδὸς, a way; the apt disposition of things according to their natural order, or some given rule.

METHOD (*Math.*) a particular mode of solving questions, of which there are three kinds; namely, the analytical, synthetical, and poristical.—*Analytical Method* and *Synthetical Method*, vide *Analysis.* — *Poristical Method*, that which shows by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be resolved.

METHO'DIC *Sect* (*Med.*) a sect of physicians, so called because they conducted their practice by rules after the manner of Galen and his followers, in opposition to the *empyric sect.*

ME'THODIST (*Ecc.*) a denomination of professing Christians, so called because they affected to be more methodical and regular in their religious duties than other men. They seceded from the Church of England after the example of Wesley and Whitefield.

METHO'NICA (*Bot.*) the *Gloriosa superba* of Linnæus.

METŒ'CI (*Ant.*) μέτοικοι, the sojourners at Athens, who formed a class of inhabitants distinct from the πολῖται, or citizens, and the δοῦλοι, or slaves. They were permitted to dwell in the city, and follow their calling without molestation; but they were not eligible to any office of trust or emolument; and, in return for the protection granted to them, the men were obliged to carry certain vessels at the Panathenæa called σκάφαι, and the women ὑδρίαι. They were likewise obliged to choose a patron called προστάτης, who was allowed to demand certain services from them; and, in case of failure, either as to the choosing a patron, or giving him his due, they were liable to an action commenced against them before the polemarch, called ἀπροστασίου δίκη, whereupon their goods were confiscated. Besides this the men paid annual tribute called μετοίκιον. *Harpocration; Hesychius; Suidas.*

METO'NIC *Cycle* (*Astron.*) so called from Meton, the Athenian, by whom it was invented; the space of nineteen years, in which the lunations return, and begin as they were before; it is otherwise called the *Golden Number, Lunar Cycle*, or *Cycle of the Moon.* [vide *Chronology*]

METONY'MIA (*Rhet.*) μετωνυμία, a figure in rhetoric which implies a changing, or the putting one name or thing for another; as when the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, &c. *Quintil. Inst.* l. 8, c. 6.

ME'TOPE (*Archit.*) μετόπη, a space, or interval between every triglyph in the frize of the Doric Order. *Vitruv.* l. 4, c. 1.

METOPE is also said to be a space somewhat less than half a metope at the corner of the Doric frize.

METO'PION (*Bot.*) the *Rhus metopium* of Linnæus.

METOPO'SCOPI (*Phil.*) μετωποσκοπία, from μέτωπον, the forehead, and σκοπέω, to view; the art of telling men's natures, or inclinations, by looking on their faces.

METO'SIS (*Med.*) a kind of *Amaurosis.*

ME'TRE (*Poet.*) from the Greek μέτρον, a measure; a system of feet which compose a verse according to a certain measure. [vide *Poetry*]

METRENCHY'TA (*Med.*) from μήτρα, the uterus, and ἐγχύω, to infuse; injections into the uterus.

METRENCHY'TES (*Surg.*) from μήτρα, the uterus, and ἐγχύω, to infuse; a syringe for injecting fluids into the womb.

METRE'TA (*Ant.*) μετρητής, a vessel, or measure, containing something more than nine English gallons. *Cat. de Re Rust.* l. 107; *Columb. de Re Rust.* l. 12, c. 22; *Fannius.*

METRI'TIS (*Med.*) an inflammation of the uterus.

METROCE'LIDES (*Med.*) from μητὴρ, a mother, and κηλὶς, a blemish; marks impressed upon the child by the mother's imagination.

METROMA'NIA (*Med.*) a rage for composing verses which is said to have once seized a person in a tertian fever, who was otherwise by no means gifted with poetical powers.

METRO'POLIS (*Geog.*) from μητὴρ, the mother, and πόλις, a city; the chief city of a kingdom, or province.

METRO'NOMI (*Ant.*) μετρονόμοι, officers who inspected the sorts of measures among the Athenians, except those of corn. They were altogether fifteen in number, five for the city, and ten for the Piræus, which was the greatest city in Athens.

METROPO'LITAN (*Ecc.*) a title given to an archbishop because his see is in the metropolis of the province; wherefore the Archbishop of Canterbury is styled "The Metropolitan and Primate of all England;" the Archbishop of York, "The Metropolitan and Primate of England."

METROPTO'SIS (*Med.*) μετρόπτωσις, the falling down of the womb.

METRORRHA'GIA (*Med.*) from μήτρα, the matrix, and ῥήγνυμι, to break out; an excessive discharge from the uterus.

METROSIDE'ROS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* long; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* turbinate; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsules* three-celled; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Metrosideros diffusa*, seu *Melaleuca.*—*Metrosideros villosa*, seu *Leptospermum.*—*Metrosideros angustifolia*, seu *Myrtus*, &c.

METTADEL (*Com.*) a measure of wine containing one quart and near half a pint.

ME'TTESHIP (*Law*) a fine paid by the tenant to the lord for his omission to do customary duty.

ME'UM (*Bot.*) the *Athamanta meum* of Linnæus.

MEW (*Falcon.*) a coop for hawks, or a kind of cage where hawks are wintered when they mew and change their feathers; whence the stables called the *Mews*, at Whitehall, take their name, having been anciently the place where the mews for the King's hawks were kept.

TO MEW (*Falcon.*) is said of a hawk when it moults.

TO MEW (*Sport.*) to cast the horns as a stag does.

MEXICANA'VA (*Bot.*) the *Botrys Mexicana* of Linnæus.

MEXICA'NUM (*Bot.*) the Peruvian Balsam.

MEXOCO'TL (*Bot.*) the *Bromelia acanga* of Linnæus.

ME'YA (*Archæol.*) a mow of corn laid up in a barn.

MEZE'REUM (*Bot.*) the *Daphne mezereum* of Linnæus.

MEZZA-VO'CE (*Mus.*) vide *Sotto-Voce.*

MEZZO-FO'RTE (*Mus.*) vide *Sotto-Voce.*

MEZZO-TIN'TO (*Paint.*) i. e. middle tincture, a particular way of engraving on copper-plates by punching and scraping.

ME'ZUZOTH (*Ant.*) in the Hebrew מזוזות, certain pieces of parchment which the Jews hid or fixed in the door-posts of their houses, according to the injunction laid down in Deuteronomy, vi. 9.

ME'ZZANINE (*Archit.*) an Entresole, or little window, less in height than in breadth, serving to illuminate an attic.

MI (*Mus.*) the third of the six syllables invented by Guido for naming the notes in the gamut.

MI'ASMA (*Med.*) μίασμα, a contagious infection in the blood and spirits, as in the plague, &c.; more particularly such particles, or atoms, as are supposed to arise from distempered putrifying poisonous bodies, by which persons are affected at a distance.

MI'CA (*Ecc.*) the consecrated bread used at the communion service.

MI'CA (*Min.*) a genus of argillaceous Earths, consisting of silica and alumina, with a small proportion of oxide of iron, of magnesia, and lime. It is glabrous, smooth, light, and fusible before the blowpipe, into a white, or coloured enamel. Specific gravity from 2·6 to 2·9. The principal species are the—*Mica membranacea*, Muscovy Talc.—*Mica lepidolithus*, Lepidolite.—*Mica laminosa.*—*Mica squamosa, &c.* This sort of Earth is found mostly in Russia and the northern parts of Europe in large plates, which are often substituted for glass.

MICA *panis* (*Med.*) the soft part of bread used in cataplasms.

MI'CEL *Gemotes* (*Polit.*) great councils of Kings and Saxon noblemen.

MI'CHAELMAS (*Ecc.*) the festival of St. Michael, the archangel, observed on the 29th of September.

MICHAELMAS *Head Court* (*Law*) a meeting of the heritors in Scotland, when the roll of freeholders is revised.

MICHAU'XIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Andrew Michaux, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* columnar; *stigma* eight-parted.—PER. *capsule* turbinate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The single species, the *Michauxia campanuloides*, *Viola*, seu *Mindium*, Rough-leaved Michauxia, is a biennial. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Raii Hist.*

MICHE'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 7 *Polygynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. *petals* fifteen.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germs* numerous; *styles* none; *stigmas* reflex.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Michelia Champaca*, seu *Champacam*, &c.—*Michelia Tsjampaca*, seu *Tsjampaca, &c.*

MI'CHES (*Archæol.*) white loaves paid as a rent to some manors.

MI'CROCOS (*Bot.*) the *Grewia Asiatica* of Linnæus.

MICROCOU'STICS (*Surg.*) magnifying ear instruments.

MI'CROGRAPHY (*Lit.*) from μικρὸς, small, and γράφω, to write; the description of objects which are too minute to be seen without the help of a microscope.

MICRO'METER (*Astron.*) an astronomical instrument to find the diameters of the stars.

MICROMETER (*Nat.*) a universal spirit in nature, of which every animal life had some participation.

MICRONYMPHÆ'A (*Bot.*) the small Water-Lily.

MICROPTHA'LMY (*Med.*) from μικρὸς, small, and ὀφθαλμὸς, an eye; a preternatural smallness of the eyes.

MICROPSY'CHY (*Eth.*) μικροψυχία, from μικρὸς, and ψυχὴ, soul; littleness of mind, or meanness of character. *Arist. Eth.*

MI'CROPUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 4 *Polygamia necessaria.*

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindric.—PIST. *germ* obsolete; *style* filiform; *stigma* obsolete.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Micropus*

supinus, Trailing Micropus.—*Micropus erectus, Gnaphalium, Filago*, seu *Lintopodium, &c.*

MI'CROSCOPE (*Opt.*) from μικρὸς, small, and σκοπέω, to view; an optical instrument which magnifies any object extremely.

MICROSPHY'CTOS (*Med.*) from μικρὸς, small, and σφύξις, a pulse; one having a small pulse.

MICROTE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* superior; *styles* two; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *drupe* dry; *seed* smooth.

Species. The single species, the *Microtea debilis*, seu *Schollera*, is an annual, and native of the West Indies.

MI-COU'PY and *Mi-party* (*Her.*) an ancient term when the half of the shield is divided per fess and per pale.

MID-CHA'NNEL (*Geog.*) a way across, or in the middle of a channel.

MIDDLE LA'TITUDE (*Mar.*) a method of working the several cases in sailing, nearly agreeing with Mercator's latitude, but without the help of meridional parts.

MIDDLE-BA'SE (*Her.*) the middle part of the base of the escutcheon, represented by the letter H.—*Middle chief* is the middle part of the chief, represented by the letter B. [vide *Escutcheon*]

MI'DDLE-MEN (*Mil.*) they who stand in the middle of the file.

MID-HEA'VEN (*Astron.*) that point of the ecliptic which culminates, or is at the meridian at any time.

MID-RIB (*Bot.*) *rachis*, the main nerve or middle rib of the leaf, running from the base or petiole to the apex, and from which the veins of the leaf usually arise and spread.

MI'DRIFF (*Anat.*) from the Saxon mið, and hrif, the diaphragm; a skin or membrane which separates the heart and lungs from the lower belly.

MIDSHIP BEA'M (*Mar.*) in French *maître bau*, the beam on which the extreme breadth of the ship is formed.—*Midship bend*, the broadest frame in a ship, called also the *dead-flat.*—*Midship section*, the frame-work of timber which determines the extreme breadth of a ship.—*Midshipmen*, officers who assist on all occasions, both in stowing and rummaging the hold, and sailing the ship, &c.: they are generally gentlemen upon preferment, having served the limited time in the navy as volunteers.

MIDSUMMER-DAY (*Chron.*) the 24th of June, as it is commonly reckoned, which is the festival of St. John the Baptist.

MIDWI'FERY (*Med.*) the vulgar name for *obstetrication*.

MIE'GIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Rudulph Mieg, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* one-flowered—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* simple; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species, the *Miegia maritima*, seu *Remirea*, is a native of Cayenne.

MI'GMA (*Ant.*) fodder mixed together for cattle.

MIGNONE'TTE (*Bot.*) the *Reseda lutea* of Linnæus; root annual.

MI'LAX (*Bot.*) vide *Smilax*.

MILE (*Arith.*) a long measure used by different countries to compute the distance of places one from another. The length of the mile in different countries is computed in feet, as follows:—

		Feet.
The mile of	England..... contains	5,454
———	Scotland	6,000
———	France	5,250
———	Spain	7,090
———	Burgundy.....	6,000
The mile of	Flanders ..... contains	6,666
———	Holland	8,000
———	Muscovy	3,750
———	Italy	5,000
———	Lithuania	18,500
———	Poland	19,850
———	Sweden.....	30,000
———	Germany, Small.....	20,000
———	Middle	22,500
———	Large.....	25,000

MI'LFOIL (*Bot.*) the *Achillea* of Linnæus.

MILIA'RES *glandulæ* (*Anat.*) vide *Sebaceæ glandulæ*.

MILIA'RIA (*Med.*) miliary fever; a fever so called from the pustules, or vesicles, which resemble millet seed. It is a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Exanthemata*.

MILIA'RIUM (*Ant.*) a long vessel contrived with brazen pipes for the heating of water. *Senec. Nat. Quæst.* l. 3, c. 24; *Columel.* l. 9, c. 14; *Athen.* l. 3, c. 20; *Pallad.* l. 5, c. 8; *Ulp. l. cum aurum* 19 §, *si cui*, &c.

MI'LITANT (*Theol.*) or *church militant*, the church here on earth, so called because it is subject to combats, trials, and temptations, &c.

MI'LITARY, an epithet for what belongs to soldiers and warfare, as—*Military architecture*, which is the same as fortification.—*Military column*, a column on which is engraven a list of the troops of an army employed in any expedition.—*Military execution*, the ravaging a country or town that refuses to pay the contribution levied upon it; also the punishment inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.—*Military exercises*, the exercises and evolutions performed by soldiers in a body.—*Military fever*, a kind of epidemic fever frequent in camps.—*Military road*, or *way*, a road or passage made for the passage of armies, like those constructed by the Romans in Britain, and other countries, of which many vestiges still remain.

MILI'TIA (*Ant.*) the military system of the ancients consisted either of the *res militaris*, the military concerns, and the *res navalis*, the naval concerns.

Res Militaris.

The *res militaris* may be considered under the head of Armies, Arms, Encampments, Order of Battle, Signals, Sieges, Discipline, &c.

Armies of the Ancients.

What relates to the armies of the ancients may be considered under the head of the Grecian and Roman armies.

Grecian Army. The Grecian armies consisted for the most part of free denizens, the main body being composed of foot, and the rest of those who were carried on chariots, horses, or elephants. The foot soldiers were distinguished into three sorts, namely, ὁπλῖται, the first and principal, who bore heavy armour; ψιλοὶ, the light armed men, who fought with arrows, &c.; and πελτέσται, a middle sort between the two, so called from the πέλται, or narrow shields, which they bore. The horsemen, ἱππεῖς, were at first not numerous, being those only who had wealth enough to equip themselves; they afterwards provided substitutes to serve for them. At first, horses were managed with a string only, but in process of time with bridles, having bits of iron, called λύκοι, in Latin *lupi*, because they resembled the teeth of a wolf; they were also furnished with trappings, called στρώματα, or ἐφίππια. The riders usually leaped upon their horses, or the horses were taught to bow themselves, so as to receive them. Sometimes they mounted by the help of slaves, or short steps, which were both called ἀναβολεῖς.

Their chariots were richly ornamented with gold and silver, and drawn by two horses. Each chariot carried two men, whence it was called δίφρος. The charioteer was named ἡνίοχος, whose office was esteemed honourable, but he was inferior in dignity to the warrior, who was called παραβάτης, and directed him where to drive. Some chariots were called δρεπανηφόροι, because they were armed with hooks or scythes; but these were not long in use among the Grecians. The Athenians admitted none to serve on horseback until they had passed a strict probation, both as to themselves and their horses, which was performed by the ἵππαρχος. He enquired into the estate and bodily endowments of the probationer, as also into the different qualities of his horse, rejecting all such as were unruly. Horsemen were distinguished by different appellations, according to their armour, or mode of fighting, as ακροβολισταὶ, those who annoyed the enemy by shooting at a distance; so likewise δορατοφόροι, ξυστοφόροι, ἱπποτοξόται, &c. Those who rode on two horses alternately were called ἀμφίπποι; and those who were armed more heavily than the rest were named δημάχαι. They were also distinguished into the κατάφρακτοι, and μὴ κατάφρακτοι, i. e. heavy and light armed, after the same manner as the footmen. The *cataphractæ*, or cuirassiers, were not only themselves fortified with solid plates of brass, but their horses also, which, from the members defended by them, were called προμετωπίδια, παρόπια, &c. Camels and elephants were also employed occasionally in war, but they were soon laid aside, from the experience of their unfitness. Among the Athenians, the principal officers, in the time of their kings, was the πολέμαρχος, or general; afterwards each tribe chose its στρατηγὸς, or commander, who if he were appointed with uncontrollable authority, was styled αὐτοκράτωρ. There were also the ten ταξίαρχοι, who were under the στρατηγοὶ; the two ἱππαρχοὶ, or commanders of the cavalry, and the ten φύλαρχοι, who were under them. The inferior officers derived their title from the squadron or number of men under their command, as λοχαγοὶ, χιλίαρχοι, ἑκατόνταρχοι, δεκάδαρχοι, &c. The whole Grecian army, as compounded of horse and foot, was called στρατία; the front μέτωπον, or πρῶτος ζυγὸς, the right hand man of which was πρωτοστάτης; the wings κέρατα, the soldiers of which, and their leader, were παραστάται; those in the middle ranks ἐπιστάται; the rear, ἔσχατος; a party of five soldiers, πεμπάς; of ten, δεκάς; of eight, ten, twelve, or sixteen, λόχος; the leaders of which severally were the πεμπάδαρχοι, δεκάδαρχοι, λοχαγοὶ, &c. There was also διμοιρία, a half λόχος; συσσυσις, a double λόχος; and τάξις, or ἑκατονταρχία, which consisted of eight λόχοι, or 128 men; the leader of this last was called ταξίαρχος, or ἑκατόνταρχος. To every ἑκατονταρχία were assigned five attendants, called ἔκτακτοι, because they were not reckoned in the ranks with the soldiers; these were στρατοκήρυξ, the cryer, σημιοφόρος, the ensign, σαλπιγκτὴς, the trumpeter, ὑπηρέτης, the servant, ὑπαγὸς, the lieutenant. To the above-mentioned may be added other and larger divisions, as, σύνταγμα, πεντακοσιαρχία, χιλιαρχία, φαλαγαρχία, &c.; but the most important division in the Grecian army was the φάλαγξ, which consisted sometimes of twenty-eight men, sometimes of two thousand, and sometimes of eight thousand. This division was remarkable for the order in which it was drawn up, so as to withstand the shock of the most violent attack. The Macedonian phalanx, according to Polybius, was a square battle of pikemen, formed of sixteen in flank, and five hundred in front; the soldiers standing so close together, that the pikes of the fifth rank were extended three feet beyond the front of the battle, the principal parts of which were, μῆκος φάλαγγος, the length of the phalanx, which was the same as the front; βάθος, the depth, sometimes called the τεῖχος, which was reckoned from the front to the rear; ξυγοὶ were the ranks taken according to the length; στίχοι, the files, measured according to the depth, &c. The phalanx was distinguished also according to its form, into ἔμβολον, a wedge; πλινθίον, a brick; πύργος, a tower, or a brick inverted, &c. The divisions of the Lacedæmonian army were distinguished by different names, as μόραι, the regiments; λόχοι, the fourth part of a μόρα; πεντηκοστύες, the fourth part, or according to some, the half of a λόχος, &c. The movements of the soldiers were distinguished into, πρότάξις, placing the men in the front; ἐπίταξις, placing them in the rear; πρόσταξις, adding part of the rear to either of the flanks; ὑποταξις, doubling the wings, by disposing the light-armed men under them in an embowed form; ἔντασις, παρέντασις, or προσέντασις, placing different sorts of soldiers together; ἐπαγωγὴ, a continued series of battalions in march drawn up in the same form behind one another, so that the front of the latter is extended to the rear of the former; παραγωγὴ, wherein the soldiers proceed not by file, as in the former case, but by rank. The motions of the soldiers at the officer's command were called κλίσεις, as κλίσις, ἐπὶ δεξιὰ, to the right; κλίσις ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, to the left; ἐπανάκλισις, a retrograde motion; μετάβολὴ, a double turn to the same hand, so that their backs were turned to what before lay to their faces; ἐπιστροφὴ, a wheeling of the whole battalion to the right or left; ἀναστροφὴ, a return to their former station; πίμπασμος, a double turn; ἐπιστροφὴ, or wheeling; ἐξελιγμὸς, a countermarch, &c.

Roman Army. The Romans were a nation of soldiers, every citizen being obliged to enlist when the public service required him, from the age of seventeen to forty-six. Every foot soldier was obliged to serve twenty campaigns, and every horseman ten. Those who had served out their time were called *emeriti*, and if they enlisted again, *evocati*. Soldiers were raised by the consuls out of every tribe, and the names of those summoned to attend were written in a book; whence *scribere*, to enlist, levy, or raise. When there was not time to go through the usual forms, the Consul said, *Qui rempublicam salvam esse vult, me sequatur;* this was called *conjuratio*, and the men thus raised *conjurati;* but soldiers raised on a sudden alarm, called *tumultus*, were named *subitarii*, or *tumultuarii*. Sometimes persons were sent round the country to press men into the service, which was called *coercitio*, or *conquisitio*, and the persons performing this office *conquisitores*. The forces sent by foreign kings and states were called *auxiliaries*.

The Roman army was divided into legions, each legion into ten cohorts, each cohort into three maniples, and each maniple into two centuries. The different kinds of infantry which composed it were three; namely, the *Hastati, Principes,* and *Triarii*. — The *Hastati* were so called because they first fought with long spears, which were afterwards laid aside. They consisted of young men in the flower of life, and formed the first line in battle.—The *Principes*, who were men of middle age, and of the greatest vigour, occupied the second line. They are supposed to have originally occupied the first line previous to the institution of the *hastati*, and thence to have derived their name.—The *Triarii* were commonly veterans, or hardy old soldiers, of long experience and approved valour: they were so called from the place they occupied, namely, the third place, which was considered as the main strength and support of the army. There was a fourth kind of troops, called *velites*, from *a volando*, i. e. their swiftness, or agility. They were young soldiers, lightly armed, who held no distinct place in the legion, but fought in scattered parties. To

these belonged *fundatores*, the slingers, and *sagittarii*, the archers.

The horse required to every legion were three hundred, which were divided into ten *turmæ*, and every *turmæ* into three *decuriæ*. The auxiliaries were divided into two great bodies, which formed the *alæ* or *cornua*, the wings of the army, except certain portions that were separated from the rest under the name of *extraordinarii*, and a more select portion, under the name of *ablecti*.

The officers in the Roman army were, the *Centuriones*, *Tribuni*, *Legati*, and *Imperator*.—*Centuriones*, the Centurions, were chosen by the Tribunes from among the common soldiers, according to their merit; of these there were two in each maniple, distinguished by the title of prior and posterior. The centurion of the first century of the first maniple was called *primipilus*, *centurio primipili*, &c. He presided over all the other centurions, and had the charge of the eagle, or chief standard of the legion, whence he was also called *dux legionis*: the other centurions were denominated *minores ordine*, and more particularly *primipilus posterior* for the second centurion of the first maniple; *centurio prior* and *posterior secundi pili* for the two centuries of the second maniple of the *triarii*, and so on to the tenth, who was called *centurio decimipili prior et posterior*; in like manner *primus princeps*, *secundus princeps*, &c. *primus hastatus*, &c. The centurions chose each two assistants, called *optimates*, or *succenturiones*; besides which every manipulus had two *vexillarii*, or ensigns.—*Tribuni*, the Tribunes, were six in number to each legion, who commanded under the consul, each in his turn, for about a month usually. They are supposed to have had the charge of ten centuries. Under the emperors they were chosen chiefly from among the senators and equites, whence they were distinguished into *laticlavii* and *angusticlavii*.—*Legati*, or Lieutenant-Generals, were, as their name imports, such as acted for the general, and managed all affairs under his sanction. When the Consul or Proconsul was absent they had the honour of using the *fasces*, and stood already on the same footing as the officer whom they represented.—The *Imperator*, or Commander-in-Chief, had not only the command of the whole army, horse and foot, but also the honour of taking *auspicia*, the omens; whence in military expeditions the army was said *gerere rem suis auspiciis*, and *suis divis*. The military cloak or robe of the general was called *paludamentum*, in distinction from the *sagum*, or cloak, which was that of the officers and men.

Arms.

The arms of the ancients were either defensive or offensive. The defensive arms were called by the Greeks ἁλιξετήρια σκεπαστήρια, or προβλήματα, and by the Romans *arma*, or *arma ad tegendum*, in English armour; the offensive, *tela*, weapons.

Armour. The armour consisted of the following different parts, fitted to the several members of the body, namely—κυνῆ φάλαινα, in Latin *galea*, the Helmet, or defence, otherwise called κράνος, κόρυς, &c. Some of its parts received their names from the members guarded by them, as ὀφρύς, that part which covered the eyebrows; and the little lappet erected over the brow was called γώνος, i. e. a penthouse: but its principal part was λόφος, or φάλος, *crista*, the crest, which was for the most part of feathers, or the hair of horses, as may be seen in Plate, No. I. (47).—Μίτρα, made of brass, but lined with wool, was worn under the coat of mail next to the skin.—Ζῶμα, or ζωστὴρ, reached from the knees to the belly, where it was joined to the brigandine. The ζωστὴρ is commonly used for the belt that surrounds the rest of the armour, in distinction from the ζώνη, which was worn either on the outside or inside, after the manner of the μίτρα.—Θώραξ, answering to the *Lorica* of the Romans, and the Cuirass of more modern times, consisted of two parts, namely, one to defend the back, and the other the belly. There was also the ἡμιθωράκιον, or half-thorax, which answers to the modern Breastplate.—Κνημῖδες, *ocreæ*, Greaves, or a defence for the legs.—Χεῖρες were guards for their hands.—Ἀσπὶς, in the Latin *clypeus*, which was sometimes composed of wicker-work, or wood, but most commonly of hides. The shield was of different forms, from which it derived different names, as θυρεὸς, an oblong square shield, which answered to the *scutum* of the Romans; πέλτη, *parma*, a small light buckler, &c.; γέρρον, or γέρρα, a square buckler, &c. The offensive weapons of the ancients were as follow, namely, ἔγχος and δόρυ, *hasta*, the spear, or pike; ξίφος, *ensis*, the sword; ἀξίνη, a pole-axe; κορύνη, a club; τόξον, *arcus*, the bow; γρόσφος, ὄστος, &c. *jaculum*, *pilum*, &c. different kinds of darts and javelins; σφενδόνη, a sling; πυροβόλοι λίθοι, fire-balls, one sort of which was called σκυτάλη, which were made of wood.

Encampments, Order of Battle, Signals, Sieges, and Discipline, &c.

Encampments. The camps of the Grecians were originally built in a spherical form; those of the Romans were square. The latter never passed a night, even in the longest marches, without pitching a camp. Persons were sent on forward, *castra metari*, i. e. to mark the ground, whence they were called *metatores*. A single night's encampment was called either *castra* or *mansio*; when the encampment was for any continuance, it was called *castra stativa*, and also *castra æstiva*, or *castra hyberna*, according as it was intended for summer or winter quarters. The general's station in the camp was called the *Prætorium*, on the right side of which was the *Quæstorium*, destined for the Quæstores, or treasurers of the army, near to which was the forum. On the other side the Prætorium were the *legati*, and below the Prætorium the *Tribuni*, by the side of which lodged the *Præfecti* of the auxiliaries. The Romans fortified their camp with *fossa*, a ditch, and *vallum*, a trench; to which belonged *agger*, the mound, and *sudes*, the wooden stakes, to secure and strengthen it. The guards, or watches, called φυλακαὶ by the Greeks, were distinguished into ἡμεριναὶ, or daily, called by the Latins *excubiæ*, and νυκτεριναὶ, nightly, the *vigiliæ* of the Romans. At several hours of the night officers called κερκόπολοι, went round the camp, and, in order to try the watch, sounded κώδων, a little bell, to which the soldiers were to give an answer; whence to go this round was called κωδωνίζειν. The Romans were even more vigilant than the Greeks in this particular, the *circuitio vigilium*, or visiting the watch, was performed commonly four times in the night, and sometimes by the general himself in person. Guards placed before the gates were properly called *stationes*, and those on the rampart *custodiæ*. Every evening before the watches were set, the *symbolum*, or Watchword, was given by means of a *tessera*, or tile, on which the word was written. This was handed from the general to the tribunes and præfects of the allies, by them to the centurions, and by them to the soldiers. The person carrying the *tessera* from the tribunes to the soldiers was called *tesserarius*.

Order of battle. The Greeks were far inferior to the Romans in marshalling an army, for they drew up their whole army as it were in one front, and thus trusted the

success of the day to a single force; whereas the Romans, ranging their *hastati principes* and *triarii* in distinct bodies behind one another, were able to renew the attack three several times in case of failure. The cavalry was posted at the two corners of the army, like the wings on a body, fighting sometimes on foot and sometimes on horseback. The general commonly took his post near the middle of the army, between the *principes* and the *triarii*; the *Legati* and *Tribuni* near him; the *Centuriones* at the head of their centuries, &c. Sometimes the army was drawn up in different forms, as *cuneus*, the wedge, *globus*, the globe, *forfex*, a pair of sheers, *serra*, a saw, &c. Previous to any engagement, or military expedition, it was customary for the general to encourage his men by making an harangue, which, among the Romans, was *adlocutio*, as is represented in fig. 2, Plate No. I. (47). The Roman commander, on this occasion, mounted a throne erected with green turf, and surrounded with the fasces, ensigns, and other military ornaments; he addressed himself to the army, and reminded them of their former exploits. Besides the alarm, which was called by the Romans *classicum*, and was sounded by the trumpets, &c. the soldiers among the ancients used to give a general shout at the first encounter.

Signals and Ensigns. Signals were of two kinds, namely, σύμβολα and σημεῖα; the σύμβολα were either φωνικὰ, i. e. expressed by the voice, or ὁρατὰ, i. e. visible to the eye: the first were the συνθήματα, or watch-words, the *tessaræ* of the Romans, and the παρασύνθηματα, or gestures, as nodding the head, waving the hand, &c. Σημεῖα, the signals, were either flags which were raised by the Greeks on different occasions, or they were the sounds of instruments. The first instruments among the Greeks were κόχλοι, the shells of fishes; these were succeeded by trumpets, of which there were different kinds, as the σάλπιγξ, the common trumpet, χρέη, a round trumpet, κάρυξ, a shrill-sounding trumpet, &c. The Romans used only wind-instruments of music in the army, namely, *tuba*, which was straight like our trumpet; *cornu*, the horn, bent almost round; *buccina*, a sort of horn commonly used at the watches; *lituus*, the clarion, bent a little at the end like the augur's staff, or *lituus*. These instruments being all of brass, the players of them went under the name of *æneatores*, besides their particular appellations of *tubicines*, *cornicines*, *buccinatores*, &c. The ensigns, or standards, among the Roman infantry, were called *signa*, and that of the cavalry *vexillum*, which were a silver eagle, with expanded wings, on the top of a spear, with other figures, as represented in fig. 2, pl. 47.

Sieges. When the ancients endeavoured to possess themselves of a town, or castle, they first attempted it by storm, which was called by the Greeks σαγηνεύειν, and in Latin, *coronâ cingere*. When they designed to lay close siege to a place, the first thing they set about was the ἀποτειχισμὸς, or *circumvallatio*, which consisted of a ditch and a rampart, *lorica et pinnæ*, the latter of which consisted of turfs, in the Greek πλινθία, in Latin *cespites*; to which were added by the Romans *cervi*, large stakes in the form of stags; *cippi*, large branches of trees fixed in *fossæ*, trenches, in front of which were dug *scrobes*, pits, in the form of a *quincunx*, which were covered over with bushes called *lilia*. The engines used by the ancients in their sieges were either defensive or offensive. Of the former kind were Χελώνη, *testudo*, a tortoise, a machine so called, because it served to cover the soldiers as a tortoise is covered by its shell; the χελώνη στρατιωτῶν, *testudo militaris*, otherwise called συναστισμὸς, was formed by the soldiers when drawn up close to one another, placing their targets above their heads, so that the whole body resembled a penthouse, down which the weapons of the enemy easily glided, as it is represented in fig. 3. There were other forms of the χελώνη, as the χωρὶς, which was square, and the ὄρυξ, which was triangular.—Χῶμα, *agger*, a mount raised to the height of the walls.—Πύργοι, *turres*, moveable towers made of wood, which were placed upon the mounts; to these might be added *musculus*, a sort of *testudo*, *vineæ*, wicker hurdles, *plutei*, *crates*, &c. The offensive sort of engines, called in Greek μάγγανα, in Latin *tormenta*, were Κριὸς, *aries*, the Battering Ram, an engine with an iron head, called in the Greek ἔμβολὴ, or κεφαλὴ, resembling a ram's head, as in fig. 4, where B is the *Aries compositus*, and C the *Aries testudineus*, which differs from the former in having χελώνη, a shroud, wherewith the men were covered; καταπέλται, *catapultæ*, engines for casting arrows and darts, as represented in fig. 5; *ballistæ*, engines for casting stones, as represented in fig. 6, for which the Greeks had no other than the general name of μάγγανα, or μαγγανικὰ ὄργανα, &c.

Discipline. Under the military discipline may be comprehended their punishments and rewards. Among the Greeks the soldiers were mostly punished at the discretion of the commanders; but it was provided by the laws, that αὐτομόλοι, deserters, should suffer death, and ἀστράτευτοι, i. e. such as refused to serve in the wars were obliged to sit in the public *Forum* for three days in women's apparel. Among the stated punishments of the Romans were privation of pay, and those so mulcted were called *ære diruti*; *gradus dejectio*, degradation of rank; *censio hastaria*, forfeiture of their spears, &c. The severer punishments were to be beaten with rods, scourged and sold as a slave, and beaten to death with clubs called *fustuarium*, &c. When a number had been guilty of a capital crime worthy of death, every tenth man was chosen by lot for punishment, which was called *decimatio*. The rewards of both the Greeks and Romans were more numerous than their punishments. Private soldiers who behaved valiantly were raised into office, and officers were promoted to a higher command. Some were presented with gifts of different kinds, particularly with crowns, which were distinguished, according to the purposes for which they were given, into *corona civica*, *navalis*, *castrensis*, *obsidionalis*, &c. [vide *Corona*, &c.] There were also smaller rewards, as the *hasta pura*, *vexillum*, *phaleræ*, *torques*, *armillæ*, *catellæ*, &c.

Military honours. The honours conferred by the Romans on their victorious generals were various, and distinguished, into—*Salutatio imperatoris*, i. e. saluting the commander with the title of imperator; *Supplicatio*, a solemn procession to the temple of the gods, to return thanks for a victory. *Ovatio* and *triumphus*, two solemnities which differed only in the degree of magnificence and pomp. The *ovation*, which was generally assigned to those who had obtained a bloodless victory, was so called from *ovis*, a sheep, because a sheep was usually offered at this procession, as an ox was at a triumph. The *triumph*, the highest military honour which could be obtained, was so called from θρίαμβος, a surname of Bacchus, who was said to be the inventor of this sort of procession, of which a general view is given in Plate No. II. (48), on the authority of Onuphrius Panvinus. A triumph was decreed by the senate to the general who, in a just war with foreigners, had in one battle slain above 5000 enemies of the republic, and thereby had enlarged the boundaries of the empire; whence a triumph was called *justus* which was fairly won.

Spoils, Trophies, &c. The booty of the ancients consisted in prisoners and spoils. The prisoners who could not ransom themselves were made slaves. The spoils were

distinguished by the Greeks into the σκῦλα, those which were taken from the persons of their dead enemies, and λάφυρα, what was taken from the living, consisting of whatever was moveable. When any booty of great value was taken, the soldiers presented their general, or commander, with it; and before the distribution of the spoils they selected the best as an offering to the gods, which were called ἀκροθίνια; these were either burnt, hung up in temples, or fixed upon trees or pillars of stone, which were called τροπαῖα, or τρόπαια, i. e. trophies on which were placed inscriptions, containing the names of the gods to whom they were dedicated. The inscription was called ἐπιγραφή, or ἐπίγραμμα. [vide *Trophy*]

The spoils of the Romans were called either *spolia* or *exuviæ*; but those which were taken by the general from the commander of the enemy, whom he had slain with his own hand, were called *spolia opima*, which were placed in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius.

Declarations of War and Treaties. The Grecians in declaring war used to send κήρυξ, a herald to prepare the persons who had injured them for an invasion. Sometimes, in token of defiance, they cast a spear towards them. The ceremony of declaring war was more solemn among the Romans. Their heralds, called *feciales*, were priests who performed the whole ceremonial part of making treaties, or commencing hostilities. On every such occasion one of them, habited in the vest of his order, and surrounded with all the insignia of his office, was appointed to go to the confines of the country that had done the injury. When arrived there he made a formal declaration of the cause of his arrival, and demanded satisfaction, which, if not made within thirty days, he returned and performed the last part of his ceremony, which consisted in throwing a spear into the enemy's country, at the same time declaring the commencement of hostilities in a formal manner. The leagues of the ancients were distinguished into the σπονδή, συνθήκη, or εἰρήνη, peace, whereby both parties ceased from hostilities; ἐπιμαχία, whereby they obliged themselves to assist one another in case they should be invaded; συμμαχία, whereby they covenanted to assist each other on all occasions. The Romans were less concerned in making treaties than in extending their dominions, which they effected as much by policy as by arms; converting all conquered countries into members of their empire. The forms of government which they established in distant parts were distinguished into *coloniæ*, which consisted, for the most part, of inhabitants transplanted from Rome; *municipia*, or corporate towns, where the natives were allowed the use of their old laws; *præfecturatæ*, which were governed by Roman præfects; and *fœderatæ civitates*, cities which were left the entire use of their own laws, customs, and constitutions; but lived in a state of confederacy with the Romans on certain conditions, agreed upon between the parties. The *Provinciæ* were countries of larger extent, which were new-modelled at the pleasure of the conquerors, and subjected to the authority of governors annually sent from Rome. From these provinces taxes and contributions were exacted, as the senate thought fit. They were of two sorts; namely, the certain and the uncertain. The certain tribute, or *stipendium*, was either a set sum of money collected by the Quæstor, called *pecunia ordinaria*; or else a subsidy raised on particular occasions, called *pecunia extraordinaria*. The uncertain tribute consisted of the *portorium*, or duties upon goods imported or exported; *scriptura*, a tax upon pastures and cattle; and *decuma*, or the tenth part of the crop, which the farmers were obliged to pay to the Roman state. The principal sources of information on the military affairs of the ancients, besides the Greek and Roman historians, are *Ælian* "De Tactica," *Heron* "De Machinamentis Militaribus," *Pollux* "Onomasticon," *Isidori* "Origines," &c.

Militia Navalis.

What relates to the naval armament or naval affairs of the ancients, is principally to be learned from the accounts which we have of the Greeks and Romans. Under this head may be considered the different sorts of ships, the parts of ships, their tackling, &c.; and, lastly, the officers and men which composed the crew of different sorts of *ships*.

The first ships among the ancients were nothing else but hulks made of trees, hollowed out, which were called πλοῖα μονόξυλα, as consisting of one piece of wood. They were afterwards constructed of different forms and sizes, which were distinguished according to their use, into ships of passage, ships of burden, and ships of war.

Ships of passage were called πόρια and ἐπιβάδες, for the transportation of men; ὁπλιταγωγοί, for that of armed men; ἱππηγοί, ἱππαγωγοί, &c. for the transport of horses, &c.

Ships of burden were called ὁλκάδες, φορτηγοί, and πλοῖα, *naves onerariæ*, to distinguish them from the νῆες, which were properly the ships of war. The former, on account of their orbicular form, were likewise called στρογγύλαι; and the latter, namely, the ships of war, μακραί, long, on account of their superior length. The most remarkable of the *naves longæ* were the τριήρεις, τετρήρεις, and πεντήρεις, called by the Latins *triremes*, *quadremes*, and *quinqueremes*, according to the number of their banks of oars, which being raised in a sloping direction one above another, those which had most banks were built highest, and rowed with the greatest strength, as may be seen in fig. 1, Plate No. III (49). There were besides these, other rates, both higher and lower. Of the former kind were the ἑξήρεις, *hexeres*; ἑπτήρεις, *hepteres*, &c. Of the latter, the δίκροτοι, *biremes*, and μονήρεις, the *moneres*, or ships with a single bank of oars. Of the *moneres* there are five sorts mentioned; namely, the εἰκοσόροι, *actuariæ*, τριακόντοροι, τεσσερακόντοροι, πεντακόντοροι, ἑκατοντόροι, i. e. ships of twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and an hundred oars. To the above list may be added, the ἡμιολία, betwixt a *unireme* and a *bireme*; τριημιολία, betwixt a *bireme* and a *trireme*; ὑπηρετικαί, tenders or victualling ships. Also, among the Romans, the *liburnæ* or *liburnicæ*, a very light sort of *biremes*. Vessels were, moreover, distinguished into κατάφρακτοι, in Latin *tectæ* or *constratæ*, and ἄφρακτοι, *apertæ*. The κατάφρακτοι were so called because they had, κατασφράματα, hatches which the ἄφρακτοι had not.

Parts of Ships. Ships consisted of three principal parts; namely, *venter*, the belly; *prora*, the prow; and *puppis*, the stern. To the belly belonged τρόπις, *carina*, the keel, called also στεῖρα, from its firmness; χέλυσματα, *cunei*, pieces of wood to protect the keel; φάλκις, within which was αντλίον, the pump; δευτέρα τρόπις, the second keel; κύτος γάστρα, called by Herodotus κοιλη της νηὸς, in Latin *testudo*, a hollow place above the pump; νομεῖς and ἐγκονιλία, *costæ*, ribs which encompassed the γάστρα; πλευραί, *latera*, the sides of the ship, composed of large rafters, extended from prow to stern, and called ὑποζώματα, ζωστῆρες, and ζωμιάματα, because by them the whole fabric was, as it were, begirt. In both these sides the rowers had their places, called τοιχοί, ἑδωλία, in Latin *fori et transtra*, placed above one another. The lowest was called θάλαμος, and those that laboured θαλάμιοι; the middle ζυγά, and the men ζύγιοι; the uppermost θράνες, and the men θρανῖται.

The holes through which the rowers put their oars were called τρῆματα, the spaces between the banks ἴγκοπα, and the passage above all these, for walking in, was called the πάραδος or παράθρανος, because it was near the *thranus*.—Πρῶρα, the Prow or fore deck, is sometimes called μέτωπον, the forehead; its sides were termed πτερὰ, wings, and παρειαὶ, the Cheeks: to which belonged παρεξειρεσία, the tops of the cheeks. The ornaments of the prow were ἀκρόνεα, in Latin *corymbe*; ἀκροστόλια, or περικεφαλαία, so called because placed at the extremity of the στόλος, a long plank at the head of the prow; χηνίσκος, so called from χὴν, a goose, which it resembled in figure; παράσημον, the flag, which in Latin was called *pictura*, to distinguish it from the *tutela*, which was always the representation of some god. About the στόλος was placed a round piece of wood, called πτύχις, or ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye, in Latin *scutellum*, on which was inscribed the name of the ship. To these were added ἔμβολον, *rostrum*, the beak with which they annoyed the enemy's ships; and ἐπωτίδες, pieces of wood on each side the prow to guard it from the beaks of the enemy's vessels.—Πρύμνα, *puppis*, the Stern, was called by the poets οὐρα, the Tail. The top was called ἄφλαστον, in Latin *aplustre*, under which was the ἀσάνδιον, and the interior of this was termed ἐνθέμιον. The bow of the stern was called ἐπισείων; and the planks of which it was composed περιτόνεια.

Tackling, &c. The principal tackling and instruments, &c. used in *ships*, were as follow: πηδάλιον, *gubernaculum*, the Helm, the parts of which were οἴαξ, *clavus*, the Rudder; φθεὶρ, or πτερύγιον, *pinnæ*, the broad parts; ῥίζα, the Stock; and αυχὴν, *ansa*, the Handle, as in fig. 4. Pl. No. III, (49); ἄγκυρα, the anchor, which, if composed only of one tooth, was called ἑτερόστομος; of two, ἀμφίστομος; ἔρμα, θεμέλιος, ἔρισμα, *saburra*, Ballast; βόλις, called by Herodotus καταπειρητηρίη, by Lucillius *catapirates*, an instrument for sounding depths; κοντοὶ, in Latin *conti*, poles for thrusting vessels from banks; ἀποβάθραι, ἐπιβάθραι, or κλίμακες, a sort of ladders or bridges which were laid between a ship and the land, or between two ships; ἀντλίον, ἄντλον, in Latin *haustrum*, *tollens*, &c. a Swipe, or engine for drawing up water. To some of these instruments certain ropes were wanted, as πείσματα, *ancoralia*, Anchor cables, which were sometimes called κάμηλοι; ῥύματα, ὁλκοὶ, or σπεῖραι, *parolcones*, *remulei*, ropes, by which ships are towed; ἀπόγεια, ἐπίγεια, πείσματα, πρυμνήσια, *retinacula*, ropes for tying ships to a shore, which were mostly fastened to rings that were fixed in stones, called δακτύλιοι; κῶπαι, *remi*, oars, the broad part of which was called πλάτη, in Latin *palmula* or *tonsa*; σκαλμοὶ, *scalmi*, round pieces of wood on which the rowers hung their oars; τρόποι, τροπωτῆρες, *strophi*, or *struppi*, leathern thongs wherewith the oars were hung on the *scalmi*; ὑπηρέσια, skins on which the rowers sat; ἑδώλια, σέλματα, ξυγὰ, in Latin *transtra* and *juga*, the seats of the rowers; ιστία, φώσωνες, ἄρμενα, *vela*, sails; ἀρτέμων, which is taken by some for the *supparum*, or topsail; ἀκάτια, the great sails; δόλων, the Trinket, or small sail in the fore-deck; ἐπίδρομος, the mizen-sail; κεραῖα, κέρατα, *antennæ*, the sail-yards, the extremities of which are called ἀκροκέραια, the arms, and ἀγκύλαι, being of an orbicular form, the parts close to the mast ἄμβολα; ἱστὸς, *malus*, the mast; the hole into which the foot of the mast was fixed in the middle of the ship was termed μεσόδμη, or ἰσοδόκη; the parts of the mast were these, namely, πτέρνα, the foot; λινὸς, or τράχηλος, to which the sail was fixed; καρχήσιον, the pully by which the ropes were turned round; θωράκιον, built in the manner of a turret for soldiers to stand upon and cast darts; ἰκρίον, a piece of wood above the θωράκιον, the extremity of which was called ἱλακάτη, on which hung a ribbon, called, from its perpetual motion, ἐπισείων; καταφράματα σανιδώματα, Hatches, sometimes called καταφράγματα, elevated parts on the deck for the soldiers to discharge their weapons from; παραφράγματα, παρακαλύμματα, in Latin *plutei* or *propugnala*, coverings to shelter the men; δελφὶν, a dolphin, or massive piece of lead, which was thrown against the enémy's ships; κεραίαι, engines for casting stones into the enemy's ships; δρέπανον, a sharp iron crooked like a sickle, with which they cut asunder the ropes of the sail-yards; χεὶρ σιδηρᾶ, in Latin *manus ferrea*, a grappling iron; ἅρπαγες, *harpagines*, hooks, invented by Anacharsis, the Scythian philosopher, for tossing the enemy's ships in the air. The principal ropes belonging to these several parts were as follow, [vide fig. 3, Plate No. III, (49)], ἐπίτονοι, in Latin *anquinæ* or *chalatorii*, wherewith the sail-yards were bound to the main-mast, or let up and down; κάλωσες, *ceruchi* or *rudentes*, those whereby the sail-yards were governed; ὑπέρα, *hyperæ* or *opifera*, whereby they were dilated or contracted; πόδες, in Latin *pedes*, cords at the corner of the sails, whereby they were managed as occasion required; to which belonged προπόδες, small cords below the πόδες; μισαρίαι, whereby the mast was erected or let down; πρότονοι, ropes passing through a pulley on each side the mast, to keep it fixed and immoveable.

Officers and Men. There were two sorts of officers in all fleets, one that governed the ships and the mariners; the other that had command of the soldiers. These were ναύαρχος, ναύαρχος, or στρατηγὸς, *præfectus classis*, the admiral; ὑποναύαρχος, the vice-admiral; τριήραρχος, captain of a trireme, and so on with others according to the vessel they commanded; κυβερνήτης, the master or pilot; ἀρχικυβερνῆται, those who had the management of all marine concerns; πρωρεὺς or πρωράτης, the steersman; κελευστὴς, *portisculus*, *agitator*, or *hortator remigum*, the boatswain as is supposed; τριηραύλης, the musician who raised the spirits of the rowers with music, which was called ἴυγλαρος; δόποι or ναυφύλακες, in Latin *custodes navis*, those who had charge of the ships, particularly in the night, to keep them off the rocks; ταμίας, the steward, or person who distributed to the men their share of victuals; ἐσχαρεὺς, he who had charge of the fire, supposed by some to be the cook; λογιστὴς, or γραμματεὺς, the bursar or purser. The crews of the ancient Greeks were not distinguished into different ranks, the different offices of rowing, fighting, &c. being performed by the same men, who were called αὐτερέται; but these were afterwards divided into θρῆται, κωπηλάται, called also οἱ ὑπάρχοντες and τὰ πληρώματα. The rowers were denominated θρανῖται, θαλαμῖται, and ζυγῖται, according to the situation on the highest, lowest, and middle banks; those in ships of burden were called ἐρογγυλοῖῶται; those in *triremes*, τριηρῖται, &c.; the foremost in their respective banks were named πρόκωποι; those behind ἐπίκωποι. The ναῦται, or mariners, who formed a third class of the crew, performed all the other duties of the ship. These were denominated, according to their office, ἀρμενιῆαι, such as managed the sails; σχοινοβάται, such as climbed the ropes; &c. There was also a description of mariners, inferior to the rest, who were called μισθοναῦται, who were not confined to any certain place or duty. The soldiers that served at sea were termed in Latin *classiarii*, in Greek ἐπιβάται, either ἀπὸ τῦ ἐπιβαίνειν τὰς νῆας, i. e. from their embarking in ships; or ἀπὸ τῦ ἀναβαίνειν τὰ καταφράματα, from their ascending the hatches where they fought.

Voyages, Engagements, &c. When the fleet was to sail the mariners hauled the ships into the water, which was called πρύμναν κινεῖν, *puppim movere*, which was peformed by means of levers, and spars of wood, called μοχλοὶ,

vectes, and φάλαγγες, called by Virgil *lapsus*; and afterwards by the machine, called the *helix*, which was invented by Archimedes. When arrived at any port, they ran their ships backwards, which the Greeks called ἐπὶ πρύμναν, or πρύμναν κρούεσθαι. They then tacked about, which was called ἐπιστρέφειν, turning the heads of their ships to the sea, according to Virgil *obvertunt pelago proras*. The rowers then rested on their oars, which in Greek was called ἐπέχειν τὴν ναῦν, in Latin *inhibere remos*. The artificial haven was called in Greek ὅρμος, and in Latin *stationarium*, which consisted of three parts; namely, the χηλαὶ the arms, called by Cicero *cornua*, which extended into the sea in the shape of crabs' claws; στόμα, *fauces*, the mouth, or entry; and μυχὸς, the interior. Sometimes the havens were called κλεῖσις, in Latin *claustra*, because they were inclosed with high pales; sometimes also ναύλοχοι and ναυσταθμοι. In times of war the ancients fortified their harbours; and, when their fortifications were thought strong enough, they used to drag their ships on shore, which was called ἑωλκεῖν, in Latin *subducere naves*; and, as a safe-guard, they appointed a few ships, called προφυλακίδες, to watch the enemy's movements. In their naval engagements, they adapted their order of battle to time and circumstances, being sometimes formed like a half moon, called φόλος μηνοειδὴς, the horns jutting out towards the enemy; but sometimes having the belly nearest the enemy, which was called κυρτὴ παράταξις; sometimes in a circular form, which was called κύκλον τάττειν; sometimes in the figure of the letter v, which was named ἐπικαμπὴς παράταξις, in Latin *forceps*, &c.

Explanation of the Plate No. III. (49).

Fig. 1. A quinquireme, in which A represents the *thalanites*, or lowest order of the rowers; B, the *thranites*, or highest order; C, the *carina*, or Keel.

Fig. 2. A trireme consisting of A, the *hypozome*, the large rafters; B, the *thalamus*; C, the *zyga*; D, the *thranus*; E, the space, called in Greek ἴγκωμα; F, the *parodus*, or *Agear*; G, the *stolus*; H, the place of the *acrostolium*; I, the *oculus*, or *scutulum*; K, the *aplustre*; L, the *anserculus*; M. the *lucerna*, seu *lumina nocturna*; N, the *peritonæum*; O, the *gubernaculum*; P, the place for the *parasemon*; Q, the *rostrum*; R, the *parexinesia*; S, the *tutela*; T, the *turris*; V, the *velum*, or sail, furled on the sail-yard; Y, the *stylus*.

Fig. 3. A vessel with its tackling, &c. consisting of *a*, the *chalatorii funes*; *b*, the *epitoni*; *e*, the *ceruchi*; *d*, the *hyperæ*; *e*, the *pedes*; *f*, the *protoni*; *g*, the *calones*; *h*, the *thoracium*; *i*, the *maleola*; *k*, the *antennæ*, or Sail-yard, with *acatus*, the main-sail; *l*, the *cornua*; *m*, the *dolon*; *n*, the *velum*; *o*, the *anserculus*; *p*, the *stylus*, with the *tænia*, and the sail called *supparum*; *q*, the *propedes*; *r*, the *anchorale*; *s*, the *elecate*, under which is the *artemon*.

Fig. 4. The *gubernaculum*, consisting of *a*, the *pinnæ*; *b*, the *rhiza*; *c*, the *clavus*; *d*, the *ansa*.

MILITIA (*Mil.*) a force raised by ballot for the permanent defence of the country, beyond which their services do not extend.—The *supplementary Militia*, an auxiliary force raised in 1798, for the particular emergence of the times.—*Local Militia*, another auxiliary force, whose services are more limited than those of the old Militia.

MILIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* one-flowered.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* none.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* two; *stigmas* petal-form.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. The species are annuals and perennials. The following are the principal annuals; namely, the—*Milium lendigerum*, *Agrostis*, *Alopecurus*, seu *Gramen*.—*Milium digitatum*, Fingered Millet-Grass.—*Milium villosum*, *Andropogon*, seu *Bobartia*, Woolly Millet-Grass. The following are the principal perennials; namely, the—*Milium effusum*, Common Millet-Grass.—*Milium capense*, Cape Millet-Grass.—*Milium confertum*, Clustered Millet-Grass, &c. *Bauh. Pin.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

MILIUM is also the *Holcus bicolor* of Linnæus.

MILK (*Med.*) *Lac*, a fluid secreted by peculiar glands, and designed to nourish animals in the early part of their life. It separates by an easy process into *Cream*, *Curd*, *Whey*, otherwise called *Serum of Milk*; when distilled it leaves a brown extract called the *Extract of Milk*; and if agitated frequently in a warm place, it goes into a vinous fermentation called the *Spirit of Milk*.

MILK (*Chem.*) the constituent parts are, 1. The *Aroma*, or odorous volatile principle, which flies off when it is fresh milked in the form of visible vapour. 2. Water which constitutes the greatest part. 3. *Bland oil*, from which the cream is formed. 4. *Curd*, which is the animal gluten that coagulates. 5. *Sugar*, which, with the water, forms the serum of milk. 6. Some neutral salts, as the muriate of potash, and the muriate of lime, &c. The human milk is very sweet and thin; the next is that of asses, then that of mares, of goats, and, lastly, of cows; whence it is prescribed in this order to consumptive persons.

MILK-BLO'TCHES (*Med.*) an eruption of white vesicles, which breaks out on the face of young children while they are teething.

MILK-FE'VER (*Med.*) vide *Puerperal Fever*.

MILK-PA'RSLEY (*Bot.*) the *Selinum* of Linnæus.

MI'LK-TEETH (*Anat.*) a name for the first teeth, which are commonly shed between seven and fourteen.

MILK-THI'STLE (*Bot.*) a biennial, the *Carduus marianus* of Linnæus, the leaves of which are eaten as a salad when young.

MI'LK-VETCH (*Bot.*) the *Astragalus* of Linnæus.

MILK-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Polygala incarnata* of Linnæus.

MI'LKY *way* (*Astron.*) Galaxy, or *Via Lactea*, a broad track, or path, encompassing the whole heavens, which is easily discernible by its white appearance, from which it derives its name.

MILL (*Mech.*) a machine for grinding corn; but, in a more extended sense, any machine whose action depends on a rotatory motion; as water-mills, wind-mills, horse-mills, hand-mills, and also steam-mills, &c.—*Mill-Leat*, a trench to carry away water to and from a mill.—*Mill-Pic*, an instrument used by Millwrights.

MILLEFOLIO *affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Selago corymbosa* of Linnæus.

MILLEFOLIUM (*Bot.*) the *Hottonia palustris* of Linnæus.

MILLEGRANA (*Bot.*) the *Hernaria glabra* of Linnæus.

MILLENA'RIANS (*Ecc.*) sectarians, who believe that Christ shall return to the earth, and reign over the faithful one thousand years before the end of the world. *Prateol. de Dogm. Omn. Hæret.*

MILLE'PEDA (*Ent.*) Millepede, a sort of worm, having a great number of feet. *Plin.* l. 29, c. 6.

MILLE'PORA (*Ent.*) Millepore, a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Zoophyta*, the animal of which is a *hydra*; the *coral* mostly branched, and covered with cylindrical pores.

MILLE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Philip Miller, F, R, S, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 4 *Polygamia Necessaria*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two linear.—PER. none; *calyx* converging into a triangular figure; *seeds* in the male none, in the female solitary.

Species. The three species are annuals, as the *Milleria quinqueflora*, *biflora*, et *contrayerba*.

MILLERS-THUMB (*Ich.*) a kind of Bull-head, the *Cottus gobio* of Linnæus, that inhabits the brooks of Europe and Siberia.

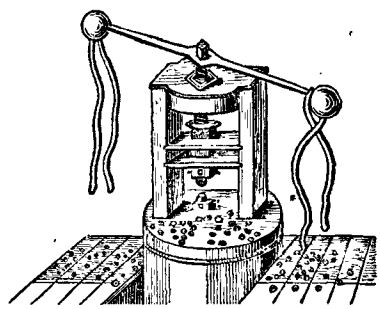
MI'LLET-CYPRUS-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Scirpus dichotomus* of Linnæus.—Millet-Indian, the *Holcus sorghum*.

MILLI'ARE (*Ant.*) or *Milliarium*, a Roman mile, so called because it consisted of *mille Passus*, a thousand paces. —*Milliarium aureum*, a gilded pillar, or mile-stone, in the Roman Forum, from which the miles were reckoned throughout Italy. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5; *Tac. Hist.* l. 1, c. 27; *Suet. in Otho.* c. 6; *Dio.* l. 54.

MI'LLREE (*Com.*) a portuguese gold coin equal to about 3*s.* 6*d.* sterling. It is so called because it consists of a thousand rees, and is most commonly a money of account.

MI'LLING (*Mech.*) the same as *Fulling*.—*Milling*, or *throwing of silk*, a preparation of silk before it is dyed, whereby it is twisted more or less, at pleasure.

MILLING is also a process in coining which consists in stamping the coin by the help of a *mill*, as it is called, and as it is represented in the annexed figure, in the lieu of hammering, or making the stamp with a hammer, which was formerly in use. The coining-mill is constructed so that it will stamp 20,000 planchets in one day. These *planchets* are the pieces of metal which are made of a smooth flat surface fit to receive the stamp intended to be given, and of a size and thickness suitable to the nature of the coin for which it is in future to pass. After the planchets have been prepared and weighed with standard pieces, they are fixed in the mill between the two *dyes*, or steel masses, on which the figures are previously engraven that are to be stamped on the planchet, which, being squeezed between them by the force of the screws in the mill, receives the impression of both at one pull.



MILOGLO'SSUM (*Anat.*) the muscle.

MILPHO'SIS (*Med.*) μίλφωσις, a baldness of the eyebrows.

MI'LREA (*Com.*) vide *Millree*.

MI'LRINE (*Her.*) a cross that has the four ends turned and clamped like the milrine, which carries the millstone, as in the annexed figure.

MILT (*Ich.*) the soft roe of fishes.

MILT *of Gold* (*Com.*) a Portuguese coin, in value two ducats and a half.

MI'LT-PAIN (*Vet.*) a disease in hogs.

MI'LT-WASTE (*Bot.*) the *Asplenum ceterach* of Linnæus.

MILTIADI'A (*Ant.*) μιλτιάδεια, a festival celebrated at Chersonesus by horse racing, in honour of Miltiades.

MI'LVUS (*Ich.*) a fish somewhat resembling the bird of this name. *Plin.* l. 9, c. 27; *Raii Ichth. Aldrov. de Pisc.*

MILVUS (*Orn.*) the Kite, or *Falco Milvus* of Linnæus.

MILZADE'LLA (*Bot.*) the herb Archangel.

MIME'SIS (*Rhet.*) μίμησις, *Imitatio*, a figure of speech wherein the actions and words of others are represented. *Aristot. Poet.* c. 1; *Cicero de Orat.* l. 3, c. 52; *Dionys. de Compos.* c. 20; *Hermog.* περὶ ἰδ. *apud Ald. Rhet.* p. 394; *Apsin. Rhet.* περὶ λύσ. *Ald.* p. 698; *Demet. Eloc.* p. 226.

MIMO'SA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* capilary; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* truncated.—PER. *legume* long; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are trees, shrubs, or undershrubs, as the—*Mimosa simplicifolia*, seu *Mangium*, Simple-leaved Mimosa.—*Mimosa inga*, *Arbor*, seu *Inga*, Large-leaved Mimosa, or Inga-tree.—*Mimosa nodosa*, seu *Phaseolus*, Knobbed Mimosa.—*Mimosa purpurea*, seu *Acacia*, Purple Mimosa, or Soldier-Wort.—*Mimosa pudica*, seu *Æschynomene*, Humble Plant, or Sensitive Plant.—*Mimosa scandens*, *Gigalobium*, *Lens*, *Phaseolus*, *Faba*, *Lobus*, *Pusætha*, seu *Perim*, Climbing Mimosa, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

MIMOSA is also a species of the *Æschynomene*.

MI'MULUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* bifid.—PIST. *germ* conical; *style* simple; *stigma* ovate.—PER. *capsule* oval; *seeds* a great many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Mimulus ringens*, *Euphrasia*, *Lysimachia*, seu *Digitalis*, Oblong-leaved Monkey Flower.—*Mimulus luteus*, seu *Gratiola*, Ovate-leaved Monkey Flower, &c. *Raii Hist.*

MIMULUS is also the *Rhinanthus crista galli* of Linnæus.

MIMU'SOPS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* eight-leaved.—COR. *petals* eight.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* cylindric; *stigma* simple.—PER. *drupe* oval; *seed* single.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Mimusops elengi*, *Prunus Arbor*, *Flos*, *Kauki*, seu *Elengi*.—*Mimusops kauki*, *Benectaria*, seu *Metrosiderops*.

MI'MUS (*Ant.*) μίμος, imitation, or mimickery, was a sort of farce performed by one person, which consisted principally of buffoonery and low comedy. It was without exordium, and accompanied with music. The performers of the *mimi* were also called by the same name. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 2, c. 59; *Diomed.* l. 3; *Putset. Ed.* p. 488.

MI'NA (*Ant.*) in the Greek μνᾶ, a Grecian coin worth 100 drachmæ, or somewhat more than three pounds sterling. Sixty *minæ* made one attic talent. *Plut. in Solon.*

MINARET (*Archit.*) or *minneret*, a small tower or steeple in Turkey, from which the Christians were called to prayers.

MI'NDIUM (*Bot.*) the *Michauxia campanuloides* of Linnæus.

MINE (*Fort.*) in French *mine*, a subterraneous passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, for the purpose of blowing it up by gunpowder. These are commonly made by the besiegers, in distinction from the *countermines*, which are made by the besieged. The place where the powder is lodged is called the *chamber* of the mine, in French *fourneau*; the centre of which is called the *focus*, in French *foyer*; the passage leading to the powder is the *gallery*; the line drawn from the centre of the chamber perpendicular to the surface of the ground is called the *line of least resistance*; the pit or hole made by springing the mine is called the *excavation*; the pipe or hose by which the fire is communicated to the mine is the *saucisson*; and to prevent the powder in the saucisson from contracting any dampness, the latter is put in a small trough, called an *aujet*, made of boards. Mines are of different kinds, and are distinguished into *fugasses*, or small mines, frequently made before the weakest parts of a fortification; *trefle-mines*, mines with two chambers only; *double trefle mines*, having four lodgments or chambers; *triple trefle mines*, having six lodgments; *T mines*, mines in the form of the letter T; *double T mines*, in the form of a double T, having eight lodgments, and four doors; *triple T mines*, having twelve lodgments, and six doors.

MINE (*Min.*) signifies properly a deep pit under ground, from which various metals are extracted; but in its ordinary sense it is applied to the cavities which are artificially made for the procuring of metals, in distinction from *quarries*, which are dug for the purpose of procuring stone. These mines are mostly dug through various strata or beds of substances of which the interior of the earth is composed. In these *strata* are found innumerable fissures, called by the miners *lodes*, which contain the metal sought for. The insides of the fissures are commonly coated over with a hard crystalline earthy substance, or rind, which in the breaking of hard ore frequently comes with it, and is known by the name of *capels*, or *walls* of the lode. As the contents of these fissures lie together mostly in a channel, or long course, they are termed *veins*, which extend frequently through a large tract of country; but when they deviate from the direct perpendicular course, and take a sloping direction, this is denominated the *underlaying*, or *hade* of the vein; and when the fissures run in a horizontal direction they are called *flat lodes*, and *lode plots*. Some veins cross each other, when they are denominated *contras*, vulgarly *counters*; and sometimes a vein will suddenly disappear without giving the usual warning of becoming narrower, or of worse quality; this is called by the miners a *start*, or *leap*. Among the number of means employed for discovering mines or veins was that of the divining rod, so called from its supposed power of being attracted by the metals; the efficacy of which rod is now generally denied. Another very ancient, and less uncertain, mode of discovering veins of metal, or mines, is that called *shoding*, which is tracing them by loose stones, or fragments of the metal, called *shodes*, which may have been separated, and carried off to a considerable distance, by which those who are accustomed to the work can form an estimate of the spot where the vein lies from which they came.

Metals, while in connection with other mineral substances, are called *ores*, the reducing and working of which is called metallurgy. [vide *Metallurgy*]

MI'NER (*Min.*) one who digs the mines or works the metals in the mines.

MINER (*Mil.*) vide *Miners*.

MI'NERAL (*Min.*) an epithet for whatever appertains to minerals, as—*Mineral kingdom*, the third grand division under which Linnæus arranged all the objects of nature. [vide *Mineralogy*]—*Mineral poisons*, mineral substances that are of a poisonous nature, as arsenic, sublimate, &c. —*Mineral salts*, mineral substances which have saline properties, as alum, nitre, vitriol, &c.—*Mineral waters*, springs which are impregnated with mineral substances. [vide *Waters*]

MINERAL, *Æthiops'* (*Med.*) vide *Æthiops*.

MINERA'LOGY, *mineralogia*, from the low Latin *minera*, and the Greek λόγος, a discourse, or doctrine; the science which treats on the nature of minerals. Minerals are the hard component parts of the globe, which assume a variety of forms, more or less intimately connected with each other, or generated by each other. The natural division of all mineral bodies appears to be into Earths, Salts, Fossils, and Ores, the distinctions between which are much better understood than defined. Modern mineralogists have aimed at giving a consistency to this science by forming various systems of classification; according to which not only the classes and orders, but also the genera and species, of minerals might be minutely discriminated. Avicenna, a writer of the eleventh century, divided minerals into four classes; namely, Stones, Salts, Inflammable Bodies, and Metals. In the sixteenth century George Agricola wrote a treatise on mineral substances, wherein he divided them into, 1. Simple or Homogeneous Minerals; and, 2. Heterogeneous Minerals. The simple minerals he subdivided into, 1. *Terra*. 2. *Succus Concretus*. 3. *Lapis*. 4. *Metallum*. His second grand division comprehends two subdivisions; namely, 1. Compound Minerals. 2. Mixed Minerals. Many writers on mineralogy appeared in the course of the 17th and at the beginning of the 18th century; among the number of whom was Beccher, who proposed to arrange mineral substances on chemical principles, according to their constituent parts. But the first regular system, which gave birth to many others, was the one published by Linnæus, of which the following account is given, as also of the most important by which it has been succeeded.

Linnean System. In 1736 Linnæus published his system of mineralogy, in which mineral bodies are divided into three classes; namely, *Petræ*, *Mineræ*, and *Fossilia*; and each is subdivided into orders; namely, the first into *Vitrescentes*, *Calcareæ*, and *Apyræ*; the second into *Salia*, *Sulphurea*, and *Mercurialia*; the third into *Concreta*, *Petrifactæ*, and *Terræ*.

Cramer's System. The system of Cramer, which followed that of Linnæus, divided minerals into seven classes; namely, 1. Metals. 2. Semimetals. 3. Salts. 4. Inflammable Substances. 5. Stones. 6. Earths; and 7. Waters.

Waller's System. According to the system of Waller, which was published in 1747, minerals were distributed into four classes; namely, *Terræ*, *Lapides*, *Mineræ*, and *Concreta*. Each of these classes was subdivided into four orders; namely, the first class into *Macræ*, *Pingues*, *Minerales*, and *Arenaceæ*; the second class into *Calcarei*, *Vitrescentes*, *Apyri*, and *Saxa*; the third class into *Salia*, *Sulphurea*, *Semimetalla*, and *Metalla*; the fourth into *Pori*, *Petrifacta*, *Figurata*, and *Calculi*.

Woltersdorf's System. The system of Woltersdorf, published in 1748, comprehended minerals under seven classes; namely, *Terræ*, *Lapides*, *Salia*, *Bitumina*, *Semimetalla*, *Metalla*, and *Petrifacta*; these classes were each subdivided into orders; namely, the first class into *Argillaceæ* and *Alcalinæ*; the second class into *Vitrescentes*, *Argyllacei*, *Gypsei*, and *Alcalini*; the third class into *Acida*, *Alcalina*, and *Intermedia*; the fourth class into *Fluida* and *Solida*; the fifth class into *Fluida* and *Solida*; the sixth class into *Nobilia* and *Ignobilia*; the seventh class into *Sanguineorum*, *Insecta*, *Testacea*, *Vegetabilia*, and *Marina*.

Cronstedt's System. Cronstedt, in 1758, revived the classes of *Avicenna*, comprehending minerals, under the four classes *Terræ*, *Salia*, *Phlogistica*, and *Metalla*; each of which was subdivided into different orders; namely, the first class into *Calcareæ*, *Siliceæ*, *Granatinæ*, *Argillaceæ*, *Micaceæ*, *Fluores*, *Asbestina*, *Zeoliticæ*, and *Magnesiæ*; the second class into *Acida* and *Alkalina*; the third class consists solely of the *Phlogistica*; the fourth class is divided into *Metalla perfecta* and *Semimetalla*. This system of Cronstedt, which is founded on chemical principles, is exposed to the objections to which all such systems are liable that are founded on a fluctuating science like chemistry; besides that many *genera* are excluded, as, Sand-Stone, Schist, Soil, Toph, Stalactites, Eagle-Stone, Calculus, and Nitre.

Bergman's System. Bergman divided minerals into four classes; namely, *Salia*, *Terræ*, *Bitumina*, and *Metalla*; and these again into orders; namely, the first class into *Acida*, *Alkalina*, *Neutralia*, *Terrestria*, *Metallica*, and *Tripliciter Combinata*; the second class into *Ponderosæ*, *Calx*, *Magnesiæ*, *Argillaceæ*, and *Siliciæ*; the third class into *Bitumen*, *Petroleum*, and *Adamas*; the fourth class consists only of one order.

Werner's System. The system of Werner, published in 1789, comprehends four classes; namely, Earths, Salts,

Inflammables, and Metals. These classes include the following Orders and Genera.

Class I. Earths.

Including five Orders; namely, Silicious, Argillaceous Talcs, Calcareous, and Ponderous.

The First Order, Siliceous.

Genera.	*Genera.*	*Genera.*
Lapis Diaboli	Topaz	Heliotrope
Diamond	Emerald	Chrysoprase
Chrysoberyl	Beryl	Schistous Silex
Jargon	Schorl	Obsidian
Hyacinth	Lapis Thumensis,	Cat's Eye
Chrysolith	Quartz	Phrenite
Garnet	Pyromachus	Zeolite
Ruby	Chalcedony	Lapis Lazuli.
Sapphire	Lythoxylon	

The Second Order, Argillaceous.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Pure Argill	Coticula
Porcelane Earth	Tripoli
Common Argill	Mica
Jasper	Chlorite
Opal	Chalcolite
Pitchstone	Hornblend
Adamantine Spar	Wacken
Felspar	Basalt
Argillaceous Schist	Lava
Inflammable Schist	Pumice
Aluminous Earth	Veronese Argill
Aluminous Schist	Lythomarge
Aluminous Stone	Mountain Soap
Nigrica	Ochre.

The Third Order, Talcs.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Steatite	Asbestus
Nephite	Cyanite
Fuller's Earth	Actinolite.
Plastic Talc	

The Fourth Order, Calcareous.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Cactiform	Bituminous margaceous
Chalk	Schist
Marble	Apatite
Compact Marble	Boracite
Stalactite	Mineral Fluor
Pisolite	Gypsum
Schistaceous Spar	Selenite
Magnesiac Spar	Witherite
Swine Stone	Ponderous Spar.
Marl	

Class II. Salts.

The second class includes five Orders, namely, Vitriolic, Nitrous, Muriatic, Borax, and Alcalies, and the following genera under each order.

First Order, Vitriolic.

Genera.	*Genera.*	*Genera.*
Native Vitriol	Alum	Native Salamur.
Butyraceous	Halotrichum	

Second Order, Nitrous.

Genera.
Common Nitre.

Third Order, Muriatic.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Common Salt	Sal Ammoniac.

Fourth Order, Borax.

Fifth Order, Alcalies.

Genus.
Native Mineral Alcali.

Class III. Inflammables,

Includes the Orders Bitumens, Sulphurs, and Graphites.

First Order, Bitumens.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Naphtha	Petrol
Asphalt	Spissexylon
Coal	Meliedite.
Amber	

Second Order, Sulphurs.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Common Native Sulphur	Volcanic Native Sulphur.

The third, Graphites, consists of only one genus.

Class IV. Metals.

This class includes only the following genera:

Genera.	*Genera.*
Platinum	Zinc
Gold	Antimony
Quicksilver	Cobalt
Silver	Nickel
Copper	Magnesia
Iron	Molybdenum
Lead	Arsenic
Tin	Woolfram.
Bismuth	

Kirwan's System. Kirwan published a system in 1795, in which he adopted the Classes of Werner, but varied the orders and distribution of the genera as follows:

Class I. Earths.

This class includes the orders Calcareous, Barytic, Muriatic, Argillaceous, Silicious, Aggregate, and Mixed Earth, and each order the following genera:

First Order, Calcareous.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Native Lime	Marlite
Aerated Calx	Pyritaceous Limestone
Agaric Mineral Chalk	Argentine
Arenaceous Limestone	Sidero-Calcite
Testaceous Tufa	Ferro-Calcite
Compact Limestone	Elastic Marble
Swinestone	Gypsum
Oviform	Fluor
Baryto-Calcite	Phosphorite
Muri-Calcite	Tungsten.
Marl	

Second Order, Barytic.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Baroselenite	Liver-stone.

Third Order, Muriatic.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Kiffekil	Serpentine
Martial muriatic Spar	Asbestus
Calci-murite	Amianth
Argillo-murite	Mountain-Cork
Chlorite	Amianthinite
Talcite	Asbestinite
Talc	Actinolite
Steatite	Jade
Pot-Stone	Boracite.

Fourth Order, Argillaceous.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Native Argill	Sapparre
Porcelain Clay	Mica
Potter's Clay	Micarelli
Indurated Clay	Hornblend
Schistose	Basaltine
Shale	Labrador Hornblend
Fuller's Earth	Schiller Spar
Lithomarge	Schistose Hornblend
Bole	Wacken
Argillaceous Marl	Muller
Coloured Chalk	Kragg
Green Earth	Trapp
Umber	Basalt
Tripoli	Calp
Phospholite	Argillite
Lepidolite	Novaculite.

Fifth Order, Silicious.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Quartz	Chalcedony
Amethyst	Cat's Eye
Emerald	Flint
Beryl	Hornstone
Prase	Schisthose Hornstone
Oriental Ruby	Siliceous Schist
Spinel	Basamite
Accidental Ruby	Hornslate
Hyacinth	Japper
Garnet	Egyptian Pebble
Chrysoberyl	Sinople
Chrysolite	Porcellanite
Olivin	Heliotrope
Obsidian	Woodstone
Shorl	Elastic Quartz
Tourmalin	Felspar
Thumerstone	Labrador-Stone
Phrenite	Petrilite
Ædilite	Felsite
Zeolite	Argentine Felspar
Stauwhite	Red-Stone
Kubellite	Siliceous Spar
Opal	Agate
Semiopal	Stronthian
Pitchstone	Jargon
Hydrophanes	Sidneia
Hyalite	Adamantine Earth.

Sixth Order, Aggregate.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Granite (Quartz, Felspar, Mica).	Granatine triplets, formed of any triple aggregation.
Sienite, (Quartz, Felspar, Hornblend, or Quartz, Felspar, Hornblend, Mica).	Norka, or Murker (Quartz, Mica, Garnet).
	Grunsten (Hornblend and Mica, Hornblend and Felspar.
	Schistose, Mica (Quartz and Mica).
Granitell (duplicates), Stellstein (Quartz and Mica).	Porphyry.
Rapikivi (Felspar and Mica).	Amygdaloid
Granilite (aggregates of four).	Pudding-Stone.
Gneiss	Sand-Stones.
	Rubble-Stone.
	Breccias.

Seventh Order. Mixed Earths.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Lime-Stones	Calciferous Asbestinite
Calces of Iron	Serpentine
Spars	Trapp
Marls	Argillite
Gypsum	Hornblend-Slate, &c.
Potstone	Iron Shot Quartz
Steatites	Earthy Quartz, &c.

Appendix I.

Diamond.

Appendix II.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Lavas	Pumice
Enamels	Zeolites
Terras	Traps
Tufas	and
Piperino	Basalts.

Class II. Salts.

This class includes the orders Acid, Alkaline, Neutral, and, under each, the following genera.

First Order, Acid.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Carbonic	Phosphoric
Vitriolic	Arsenical
Sulphureous	Boracic
Nitrous	Molybdenous
Muriatic	Tungstenic
Sparry	Succinous.

Second Order, Alkaline.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Vegetable	Volatile alcalies.
Mineral	

Third Order, Neutral.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Tartar-Vitriolate	Salt of Sylvius
Glauber's Salt	Common Salt
Vitriol-Ammoniac	Sal Ammoniac
Epsom-Salt	Muriated Barytes
Alum	——— Calx
Aluminous Ores	——— Magnesia
Vitriol of Iron, Copper, &c.	——— Argill
Copper and Zinc	——— Iron
Nitre	——— Copper
Nitrous Ammoniac	——— Manganese
Nitrated Soda	Borax
——— Calx	Tincal.
——— Magnesia	

Class III. Inflammables.

This class comprehends the orders Aerial, Bituminous, Carbonaceous, and Vegeto-Bituminous, and under each the following genera.

First Order, Aerial.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Inflammable	Hepatic.

Second Order, Bituminous.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Napththa	Maltha
Petiol	Mineral Tallow
Mineral Tar	Mineral Caoutchou
Mineral Pitch	

Third Order, Carbonaceous.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Coal	Carbonated Wood.
Plumbago	Turf and Peat.

Fourth Order, Vegeto-Bituminous.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Jet	Copal
Amber	Honey-Stone.
Ambergris	Sulphur.

Class IV. Metals.

This class comprehends the following metals under the three orders, Perfect, Imperfect, Semimetals.

First Order, Perfect.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Platinum	Silver
Gold	Quicksilver.

Second Order, Imperfect.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Copper	Lead
Iron	Tin.

Third Order, Semimetals.

Genera.	*Genera.*
Zinc	Uranite
Antimony	Tungstenite
Arsenic	Molybdænite
Bismuth	Sylvanite
Cobalt	Menachanite
Nickel	Titanite.
Manganese	

Wernerian System altered. The Wernerian system has, since its publication, undergone several alterations and additions, of which the most remarkable is the substitution of Genera, Families, and Species, for Orders, Genera, and Species, as may be seen in the following sketch.

Class I. Earths and Stones.

1. Diamond Genus.

Diamond.

2. Zircon Genus.

Zircon
Hyacinth.

3. Siliceous Genus.

Chrysolite Family.

Chrysoberyl
Chrysolite
Olivine
Coccolite
Acijite
Vesuvian

Garnet Family.

Leucite
Melanite
Garnet
Grenatite
Grossularia
Melanite
Allochroite
Collophorite
Aplome
Granatite
Pyrope
Cinnamon-tree.

Epidote Family.

Epidote
Zoisite
Anthophyllite
Axinite.

Ruby Family.

Ceylanite
Automolite
Spinelle
Sapphire
Corundum
Adamantine Spar
Emery.

Shorl Family.

Topaz
Pyrophysalite
Enclase
Emerald
Beryl
Shorlite
Shorl
Pistazite
Zoisite
Axinite or
Thumerstone.

Quartz Family.

Quartz
Hornstone
Flinty Slate
Flint
Floatstone
Chalcedony
Menilite
Opal
Hyalite
Jasper
Heliotrope
Chrysoprase
Plasma
Cat's Eye.

Pitchstone Family.

Obsidian
Pitchstone
Pearlstone
Pumice.

Zeolite Family.

Prehnite
Zeolite
Cubizite
Cross-Stone, or
Staurolite
Laumonite
Dipyre
Natrolite
Azurite
Lazulite
Hydrargillite.

Feldspar Family.

Gehlenite
Andalusite
Feldspar
Scapolite
Indianite
Arctizite, or Wernerite
Diaspore
Sodalite
Spodumene
Eleolite
Meionite
Nephelite
Jommite
Ice-Spar
Ichthyophthalmite.

4. Argillaceous Genus.

Clay Family.

Native Alumina
Porcelain Earth
Common Clay
Claystone
Adhesive Slate
Polishing Slate
Tripoli
Alum Stone.

Clay-Slate Family.

Aluminous Schistus
Bituminous Schistus
Drawing Slate
Whet Slate
Clay Slate.

Mica Family.

Lepidolite
Mica
Pinite
Potstone
Chlorite.

Trap Family.

Hornblende
Basalt
Wacken
Phonolite, or Clink-Stone
Lava.

Lithomarge Family.

Green Earth
Lithomarge
Rock Soap
Umber
Yellow Earth.

5. Magnesian Genus.

Soap-Stone Family.

Native Magnesia
Bole
Meerschaum, or Sea Froth
Agalmatolite
Fuller's Earth
Steatites
Figure Stone.

Talc Family.

Nephrite
Serpentine
Schillerstone
Talc
Asbestus.

Actynolite Family.

Cyanite
Actynolite
Tremolite
Smaragdite
Sahlite
Schalstone.

Class II. Salts.

1. Genus Calcareous Salts.

Family of Carbonates.

Slate Spar
Agaric Mineral
Chalk
Limestone
Calcareous Tufa
Aphrite, or Foam Earth
Slate Spar
Arragonite
Brown Spar
Dolomite
Rhomb, or Butter Spar
Swinestone
Marl
Bituminous Marl Slate.

Family of Phosphates.

Apatite
Asparagus Stone
Phosphorite.

Family of Fluates.

Fluor.

Family of Sulphates.

Gypsum
Selenite
Anhydrite
Cube Spar.

Family of Borosilicates.

Datolite
Botryolite.

Family of Silicates.

Table Spar.

Family of Arseniates.

Pharmacolite.

Family of Tungstates.

Tungsten.

2. Barytic Genus.

Family of Barytes.

Witherite.

Sulphates.

Ponderous Spar, or
Baroselenite.

3. Strontian Genus.

Carbonates.

Strontianite.

Sulphates.

Celestine.

4. Magnesian Genus.

Sulphates.

Magnesia.

Carbonates.

Anhydrous Carbonate, or
Magnesite

Borates.

Boracite.

5. Aluminous Genus.

Sulphates.

Native Alum
Native Vitriol
Mountain Butter
Native Epsom Salt
Native Glauber Salt
Sulphate of Soda
Sulphate of Ammonia.

Mellates.

Honey-Stone

Fluates.

Cryolite.

Nitrates.

Native Nitre
Nitrate of Potash.

Carbonates.

Native Soda
Native Magnesia.

Muriates.

Native Sal Ammoniac, or
Muriate of Ammonia
Rock-Salt
Sea-Salt
Borates
Borax.

Class III. Combustibles.

1. Sulphur Genus.

Sulphur.

2. Bituminous Genus.

Petroleum, or Mineral Oil
Mineral Pitch
Amber
Coal
Resin.

3. Graphite Genus.

Graphite
Glance Coal
Mineral Charcoal.

Class IV. Ores.

1. Gold Genus.

Native Gold
Electrum.

2. Platina Genus.

Native Platina.

3. Palladium Genus.

4. Iridium Genus.

5. Tellurium Genus.

Native Tellurium
Graphic Ore
White and Yellow Ore
Foliated or Black Ore.

6. Mercury Genus.

Alloys.

Native Mercury
Amalgam of Silver.

Sulphurets.

Cinnabar
Carbo-Sulphuret.

Chlorides.

Horn Mercury.

7. Silver Genus.

Alloys.

Native Silver
Auriferous
Antimonial
Arseniac
Bismuthic.

Sulphurets.

Common Sulphuret
Antimonial
White Silver Ore.

Oxides.

Red Silver Ore.

Chlorides.

Hornsilver.

Salts.

Carbonate.

8. Copper Genus.

Alloys.

Native Copper.

Sulphurets.

Common Sulphuret
Variegated Copper Ore
Copper Pyrites
White Copper Ore
Grey Copper Ore
Black Copper Ore.

Oxides.

Red Copper Ore
File Ore
Copper Black.

Salts.

Anhydrous Carbonate
Blue Carbonate
Malachite
Mountain Green
Silicate
Arseniate
Lenticular
Muriate, or Green Sand of Peru
Phosphate
Sulphate.

9. Iron Genus.

Alloys.

Native Iron.

Sulphurets.

Magnetic Pyrites
Cubic Pyrites.

Oxides.

Magnetic Iron-Stone
Specular Iron-Stone
Red Iron-Stone
Hydrate of Iron, or Hæmatites.

Salts.

Carbonate of Iron
Phosphate, or Native Prussian Blue
Arseniate
Chromate
Silicate
Tungstate
Sulphate.

10. Manganese Genus.

Oxides.

Grey Ore
Black Ore
Sulphuretted Oxide of Manganese.

Salts.

Phosphate, or Pitchy Iron Ore
Silicate.

11. Uranium Genus.

Oxides.

Protoxide, or Pitch Ore
Green Mica, or Hydrate
Uran Ochre, or Peroxide of Uranium.

12. Ore of Cerium.

Salts.

Cerite, or Silicate of Cerium
Yttrocerite
Orthite
Fluate
Allanite, or Silicate of Cerium and Iron
Gadolinite, or Silicate of Yttria, Cerium, and Iron.

13. Tantalum Genus.

Oxides.

Tantalite
Yttrotantalite.

14. Cobalt Genus.

Alloys.

White Cobalt Ore
Glance Cobalt Ore
Grey Cobalt Ore.

Sulphurets.

Cobalt Pyrites.

Oxides.

Black Cobalt Ochre
Brown Cobalt Ochre
Yellow Cobalt Ochre.

MINERALOGY.

Salts.

Arseniate of Cobalt
Sulphate.

15. Nickel Genus.

Alloys.

Native Nickel
Copper Nickel.

Oxides.

Nickel Ochre.

16. Molybdenum Genus.

Sulphurets.

Common Sulphuret, or Molybdena.

17. Tin Genus.

Sulphurets.

Sulphuret of Tin and Copper, or Tin Pyrites.

Oxides.

Tin-Stone
Wood-Tin.

18. Titanium Genus.

Oxides.

Ruthite
Anatasse
Menachanite
Icerine
Nigrine.

Salts.

Sphene, or Silicate of Titanium.

19. Zinc Genus.

Sulphurets.

Blende, or Black Jack.

Oxides.

Red Zinc Ore.

Salts.

Silicate, or Electric Calamine
Anhydrous Carbonate, or Calamine
Hydrous Carbonate, or Earthy Calamine
Sulphate.

20. Bismuth Genus.

Alloys.

Native Bismuth.

Sulphurets.

Common Sulphuret of Bismuth.
Plumbo-cupriferous Sulphuret
Cupriferous Sulphuret of Bismuth.

Oxides.

Bismuth Ochre.

21. Lead Genus.

Sulphurets.

Galena
Blue Lead Ore
Antimonial Sulphuret.

Oxides.

Yellow Oxide of lead
Native Minium.

Salts.

Carbonate, or White, Earthy, and Black Lead Ores
Murio-Carbonate
Phosphate
Arseniophosphate
Chromate
Sulphate
Molybdate
Arseniate.

22. Antimony Genus.

Alloys.

Native Antimony.

Sulphurets.

Grey Ore of Antimony
Nickeliferous Sulphuret
Black Ore of Antimony.

Oxides.

White Oxide of Antimony
Red Ore of Antimony
Antimony Ochre.

23. Arsenic Genus.

Alloys.

Native Arsenic.

Sulphurets.

Arsenical Pyrites
Realgar, or Red Orpiment
Yellow Orpiment.

Oxides.

Native Oxide of Arsenic.

Linnean System by Gmelin. As the Linnean system has been adopted throughout this work, the following Table exhibits a view of the Classes, Orders, and Genera; a more particular account of which, together with the species comprehended under them and their synonyms, may be found in their respective places.

Class I. Earths.

First Order.

Talcose.

Talcum
Serpentinus
Asbestus
Actinotus
Hornblende.

Second Order.

Ponderous.

Barytes
Crossopetra
Strontia
Sydneia.

Third Order.

Calcareous.

Creta
Tophus
Spathum
Schistolithus
Inolithus
Stalactites
Pisolithus
Marmor
Suillus
Tremolites
Stellaris
Humus
Marga
Magnesiata
Gypsum
Hepaticus
Lazarus
Fluor
Apatites
Boracites.

Fourth Order.

Argillaceous.

Aluminaris
Argilla
Puteolana
Cæmentum
Cariosus
Ardesia
Basaltes
Lava
Mica
Opalus
Zeolithus
Scorbus.

Fifth Order.

Siliceous.

Genima
Olivinus
Felspatum
Pyromachus
Petrosilex
Jaspis
Smiris
Circonius
Amarus
Lydius
Chlorogranatus
Arena
Quartzum
Chalcedonius
Adamas.

Sixth Order.

Adamantinus.

Seventh Order.

Aggregate.

Granites
Gneissum
Porphyrius
Amygdalites
Breccia
Arenarius.

Class II. Salts.

Natrum
Borax
Muria
Nitrum
Mirabile
Amarum
Alumen
Vitriolum.

Class III. Inflammables.

Turfa
Bitumen
Mellites
Succinum
Ambra
Graphites
Sulphur.

Class IV. Metals.

Malleable.

Platinum
Aurum
Argentum
Hydrargyrum
Cuprum
Ferrum
Stannum
Plumbum
Niccolum, or Nickel
Zincum.
Stibium
Tellurium
Arsenicum
Cobaltum
Magnesium
Tungstenum
Molybdenum
Uranium
Titanium
Chromium
Columbium
Tantalum.

Brittle.

Bismutum

Class V. Petrifactions.

Animal.	Entomolithus
Anthropolithus	Conchyliolithus
Zoolithus	Coralliolithus.
Ornitholithus	
Amphibiolithus	*Vegetable.*
Ichthyolithus	Phytolithus.

Nomenclature of Mineralogy. Werner, to whom mineralogy owes its present nomenclature, divides the characters of minerals into general and particular.

General Characters.

The general characters are, Colour, Cohesion, Unctuosity, Coldness, Weight, Smell, Taste.

Colour. The colours of minerals are distinguished into fundamental and compound.—*Fundamental Colours* are eight in number; namely, snow-white, as Carrara marble; ash-grey, as wacken; velvet-black, as jet; Berlin or Prussian blue, as sapphire; emerald-green, as fluor spar; lemon-yellow, as in yellow orpiment; carmine-red, as in cinnabar. Chesnut brown, the colour of the ripe chesnut. —*Compound Colours* are, 1. Of the whites, reddish-white, or snow-white mixed with a crimson-red, as porcelain; yellowish-white, or snow-white with a lemon-yellow, as white amber; silver-white or greyish-white, as silver; greenish-white, or snow-white mixed with a little emerald-green, and ash-grey, as gypsum, quartz, &c.; milk-white, or snow-white, with a little Berlin and ash-grey, as chalcedony. 2. Of the Greys, the lead-grey, or ash-grey, with a little blue and metallic lustre, as galena; bluish-grey, or ash-grey, with a little blue, as bluish grey clay; smoke-grey, or ash-grey, with a little brown, as grey hornstone; pearl-grey, i. e. grey with a little crimson-red and blue, as quartz; greenish-grey, i. e. with a little emerald-green, and sometimes a trace of yellow, as in cat's-eye, prehnite, &c.; yellowish-grey, i. e. with lemon-yellow and a trace of brown, as yellowish-grey chalcedony; steel-grey, i. e. grey with a little blue and a metallic lustre, as grey copper ore. 3. Of Blacks, the greyish-black, or velvet-black, with a little ash-grey, as in basalt; iron-black, darker than the preceding, with a metallic lustre, as in magnetic iron-stone; pitch-black, with a little brown and yellow, as pitch-stone; raven-black, with a little brown, yellow, and green, as in black blende; bluish-black, as in black cobalt. 4. Of Blues, the indigo blue, or Berlin blue, with a little black, as in blue martial earth; azure-blue, with a little red, as in *lapis lazuli*; violet-blue, with much red, and a little brown, as in fluor spar and amethyst, &c.; lavender blue, with a little grey, as in jasper; smalt-blue, with white, a little grey, and a trace of red, as in azure copper ore; sky-blue, as in blue fluor spar. 5. Of Greens, the verdigris-green, or emerald-green, with much Berlin blue, and a little white, as in green copper ore; mountain-green, with a little yellowish-grey, as in actynolite; apple-green, with a little greyish-white, as in chrysolite; grass-green, with a little lemon-yellow, as in chrysoprase; blackish-green, with a considerable portion of black, as in green serpentine; pistachio-green, with a little yellow and brown, as in chrysolite; asparagus-green, with a little greyish-white, as in chryso-beryl; olive-green, with much brown, as in garnet; siskin-green, with much lemon-yellow, and a little white, as in green lead ore. 6. Of Yellows, the sulphur-yellow, or lemon-yellow, with much emerald-green and white, as in native sulphur; gold-yellow, straw-yellow, with much greyish-white, as in calamine and bismuth ochre; honey-yellow, with chesnut-brown; wax-yellow, i. e. reddish-brown, with a little ash-grey, as in common opal; ochre-yellow, with much chesnut-brown, as in iron ochre, calamine, &c.; orange-yellow, with a little carmine-red, as in red orpiment; brass-yellow, with the metallic lustre, as in copper pyrites; cream colour, or Isabella-yellow, with greyish-white, and a little brown and red, as in sparry iron ore; wine-yellow, with reddish-brown and grey, as yellow calcareous spar. 7. Of Reds, the aurora-red, or carmine-red, mixed with much lemon-yellow, as in red orpiment; hyacinth-red, with lemon-yellow, and a little brown, as in the hyacinth, and in brown blende; brick-red, with much greyish white, as in porcelain jasper; scarlet-red, with a very little lemon-yellow, as in red cinnabar; copper-red, as in native copper; blood-red, scarlet-red mixed with brownish-black, as in Bohemian garnet; cochineal-red, carmine-red mixed with bluish-grey, as in cinnabar; crimson-red with much blue, as in ruby; columbine-red, with more blue, and a little black, as in red cobalt ore; flesh-red with greyish white, as in felspar; rose-red, cochineal-red mixed with white, as in red zeolite; peach-blossom-red, crimson-red mixed with white, as in striated and earthy red cobalt ores; cherry-red, crimson-red mixed with much brownish-black, as in red argillaceous iron-stone; brownish-red, blood-red mixed with brown, as in red earthy iron-stone. 8. Of Browns, the chesnut-brown, mixed with a little red and yellow, as in brown tin ore; clove-brown, with cochineal-red and a little black, as in rock crystal; hair-brown, clove-brown mixed with ash-grey, as in wood-tin ore from Cornwall; yellowish-brown, chesnut-brown, with a considerable portion of lemon-yellow, as in brown iron ochre and jasper; pinchbeck-brown with the metallic lustre, as brown mica; wood-brown, yellowish-brown with much ash-grey, as in bituminous wood; liver-brown, as in brown cobalt ore; blackish-brown, chesnut-brown and black, as in mineral pitch.

In respect to intensity, colours are either dark, deep, or light; or they are said to *incline* to one another, or to *pass into* one another; and when they lose their original colour, to be *tarnished.* When different colours appear in the same mineral they may be disposed in clouds, dots, streaks, rings, veins, zones, &c.

Cohesion. In respect to cohesion, minerals are either solid, friable, or fluid.

Unctuosity. In respect to unctuosity, they are either greasy or meagre.

Coldness, &c. In respect to coldness, they vary only in degree; and in respect to smell and taste the distinctions are too obvious to need description.

Weight. The weight of minerals is accurately discovered by taking the specific gravity by means of a hydrostatic balance. [vide *Specific Gravity*]

Particular Characters.

The particular characters comprehend the general Aspect, Aspect of the Surface, Aspect of the Fracture, Aspect of the Distinct Concretions, Hardness, Tenacity, Frangibility, Flexibility, Adhesion to the Tongue, and Sound.

General Aspect. Under the general aspect are comprehended the transparency, streak, and soiling.—In respect to *transparency*, minerals are said to be *transparent* when objects can be seen distinctly through them; *semi-transparent* when seen indistinctly through them; *translucent* when light passes through them, but not in such quantity that objects may be discerned through them; *opaque* when no light is transmitted; *hydrophanous* when opaque minerals become transparent in water. When objects are seen double through a transparent mineral they are said to *refract doubly.*—The *streak*, or *scratch*, is the mark left by the scratching a mineral, which is termed *similar* if it be of the same colour as the mineral, or *dissimilar* if of a different colour.—*Soiling* is the stain which

some minerals leave when rubbed on the fingers, or on paper.

Aspect of the Surface. To the aspect of the fracture belong the shape of the mineral, the kind of surface, and the lustre of the surface.—The *external shape* is *common* when it is too irregular to be compared, in respect to form, with any other body, as when it composes the part of a solid rock, and is called *massive;* or when it is very small, and is said to be *disseminated.* When it occurs loose it is either in angular pieces, in grains, in plates, or in membranes. The external shape is denominated *particular* when it may be compared with that of any other body. Of this description are the dentiform, filiform, capillary, globular, reniform, cellular, amorphous, vesicular, &c. whereby is indicated the body which the mineral resembles in shape. The shape of minerals is moreover denominated *regular* when they occur in a crystallized state [vide *Crystallization*, and *Chemistry*]; and *extraneous* when they are of the nature of petrifactions. The external surface of minerals is *uneven* when it has small unequal elevations and depressions; *granulated* when composed of small round elevations, like shagreen; *rough* when the elevations felt are too small to be distinctly seen; *smooth*, as in the hæmatites; *streaked*, as in rock crystals, &c.; and *drusy* when coated with small crystals, as the quartz.—*External Lustre* is of two kinds, *common* and *metallic;* the latter of which is subdivided into semimetallic, adamantine, pearly, resinous, and glassy. In point of intensity, the lustre is *splendent* when it may be seen at a great distance in the daylight; *shining* when the light is reflected weakly at a distance; *glistening* when the lustre is visible at no greater distance than an arm's length; *glimmering* when the surface held near in full daylight presents a number of shining points; *dull* when the surface has no lustre.

Aspect of the Fracture. This aspect comprehends the lustre which is called the internal lustre, the kind of fracture, and shape of the fragments.—The *internal lustre* is distinguished like the external.—As to the kind of fracture, it is *compact* when all the parts of the surface are continuous; *fibrous* when the surface has marks of a fibrous nature; *radiated* when the fibres are flattish; and *foliated* when the mineral appears composed of thin plates.—The *compact fracture* is *splintery* when on the otherwise even surface scaly parts are visible; *even* when free from all perceptible inequalities; *conchoidal* when it has small roundish elevations; *uneven* when it has many small inequalities, which, according to their magnitude, are called coarse, small, or fine; *earthy* when the surface of the fracture resembles dried earth; *hackly* when it has many minute but sharp points, that are sensible to the touch more than to the eye.—The *fibrous fracture* has its fibres straight or curved, disposed in parallel lines, diverging from each other, or interwoven.—The *foliated fracture* has plates of different sizes, that are perfect or imperfect, straight, or variously curved.—The *radiated fracture* is distinguished by its *striæ*, or channels.—The *clivage*, or direction of the plates, may be simple, double, triple, &c.—The *shape of the fragments* is either regular or irregular. *Regular* fragments are such as have a geometrical form, as the cubic, rhomboidal, trapezoidal, tetrahedral, octahedral, dodecahedral. *Irregular* fragments have no geometrical form, and are called wedge-shaped, splintery, tabular, or indeterminate.

Aspect of the distinct concretions. Distinct concretions are distinct masses, of which certain minerals are composed, which may be separated from each other without breaking through the solid part of the mineral. These concretions may be considered, as to their shape, their surface, and their lustre. The shape is either granular, angular, lamellar, or columnar. The surface is smooth, rough, streaked, &c. The lustre is distinguished, as in the other cases.

Hardness. Minerals are distinguished in this respect into *hard*, which do not yield to the knife; *extremely hard*, when they do not yield to the file; *semihard*, when they yield with difficulty to the knife; and *soft*, when they yield easily to the knife, but not to the nail.

Tenacity. In respect to tenacity, minerals are *brittle* when on being cut with a knife the particles fly asunder with a noise; *sectile* when they admit of being cut with a knife without splitting or cracking; *ductile* when the mineral may be drawn into wires.

Frangibility. Minerals admit of five degrees of frangibility; namely, *very tough*, *tough*, *moderately tough*, *fragile*, and *very fragile.*

Flexibility. Some minerals are simply *flexible*, others *elastic*, and others *inflexible*, which break when the direction of the fibres is changed.

Adhesion to the Tongue. This property in minerals varies in the degrees of *strong*, *rather strong*, *weak*, and *very weak.* Some admit of no adhesion.

Sound. As to the sounds which minerals emit, they may be distinguished into *ringing*, *grating*, *creaking*, &c.

The above-mentioned properties are all comprehended under the general name of external characters, in distinction from the physical and chemical characters by which some minerals are known.

Physical Characters. The most common and obvious of the physical characters is the electrical property which some minerals possess. Some minerals become electric when heated, others when rubbed. The electricity thus excited is in some positive or vitreous; in others it is negative or resinous. The magnetic property of some minerals, particularly of the iron ores, is well known, as also the phosphorescent property of others, particularly the varieties of the blende. To the Lemnian earth, and other boles, belongs the peculiar property of making a crackling noise when split and thrown into water; and other minerals have particular properties by which they might be sufficiently distinguished.

Chemical Characters. By chemical experiments the nature of many mineral substances may be easily and quickly ascertained. The fusibility of many minerals is determined by the blowpipe. The effervescing property of some bodies is determined by means of acids, particularly nitrous acid. Ammonia, or the volatile alkali, dissolves copper, and assumes a blue colour; acetic acid is employed as a test of lead, by its communicating to the acid a sweetish taste. In this manner discriminating characters are derived from the chemical properties of minerals, which may answer the purpose of classification in many cases full as well as the external characters.

MINE'RVAL (*Ant.*) or *minervale munus*, a gratuitous present made by boys to their masters just before the feast called *Quinquatria*, or the feast of Minerva. It was so called because Minerva presided over the arts. *Tertull. de Idolol.* c. 10; *Hieron. in Epist. ad Ephes.; Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.* 11, p. 338.

MINERVALIA (*Ant.*) vide *Quinquatria.*

MI'NIATURE (*Paint.*) a drawing of pictures in a very small compass; particularly portraits.

MI'NIM (*Mus.*) a measure of time marked thus, , which is equal to two crotchets, or half a semibreve.

MINIM *Friars* (*Ecc.*) an order of Franciscan monks founded in 1743.

MI'NIMA (*Algeb.*) vide *Maxima.*

MINIMA *Naturalia* (*Phil.*) particles, or little parts of matters, otherwise called *atoms.*

MI'NIMENTS (*Law*) writings, or evidences whereby a person is able to defend his title to his estate.
MI'NION (*Gunn.*) a piece of ordnance, the bore of which was 3¼ inches diameter.
MINION (*Print.*) a sort of type or size next below the brevier.
MI'NISTER *of State* (*Polit.*) one who acts not by an authority of his own, but by a delegated authority from the king.
MINISTER *of the Gospel* (*Ecc.*) a clergyman, whose office is to attend the service of God.
MINI'STREL (*Poet.*) vide *Minstrel.*
MI'NIVER (*Zool.*) a white fur, procured from the belly of the Siberian squirrel.
MI'NIUM (*Chem.*) or Red Lead, a deutoxide of lead, obtained by exposing this metal, or its protoxide, to heat, with a large surface, and a free access of air, till it be converted to a red oxide. It is an impure substance, containing sulphate of lead, muriate of lead, with an excess of base, oxide of copper, silex, and a portion of the yellow oxide.
MI'NNIKINS (*Mech.*) pins of the very smallest size.
MI'NNING *Days* (*Ecc.*) anniversary feasts on which the souls of the deceased were had in special remembrance.
MINNINGS *of a Disease* (*Med.*) the symptoms with which it is preceded.
MI'NOR (*Law*) one in non-age, or under the age of twenty-one, particularly applied to an heir, male or female.
MINOR (*Mus.*) vide *Major* or *Music.*
MINOR (*Log.*) vide *Major* or *Logic.*
MI'NORS (*Ecc.*) the friars of the order of St. Francis, so called by the rules of their order.
MINO'RITY (*Law*) a state of nonage, or being under age.
MINORITY (*Polit.*) the smaller party of those who give their votes on any particular questions, applied particularly to the proceedings in the two Houses of Parliament, where the opposition party are mostly in the minority.
MINO'VERY (*Law*) or manovery, a certain trespass committed by a man's handy work in the forest, as an engine to catch deer.
MI'NOW (*Ich.*) a small fish of the Carp kind, the *Cyprinus phoxinus* of Linnæus.
MI'NSTREL (*Mus.*) a player on any musical instrument; a term applied particularly to the musicians in former times who went about to the houses of the great.
MINT (*Bot.*) another name for the *Mentha* of Linnæus.
MINT (*Law*) the place where the King's money is coined. The officers belonging to the mint are the following: 1. The Warden, who is the chief, and receives the silver and bullion from the goldsmiths to be coined. 2. The Master-Worker, who receives the silver from the warden and delivers it out to the moniers. 3. The Comptroller, who sees that the money is made to the just assize. 4. The Master of the Assay, who weighs the silver, and sees that it is according to the standard. 5. The Auditor, who takes account of the silver before it is coined. 6. The Surveyor of the Melting, who is to see the silver cast out. 7. The Clerk of the Irons, who sees that the irons be fit for working. 8. The Graver, who cuts the dies. 9. The Melters, who melt the bullion. 10. The Blanchers, who cleanse and anneal the money. 11. The Moniers, some of whom shear the money, others beat it broad, &c. 12. The Provost, who provides and overlooks the moniers.
MINT, a pretended privileged place in the Borough of Southwark.
MINUA'RTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* three-cornered; *styles* three; *stigmas* thickish.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* some.
Species. The species are annuals, as the *Minuartia dichotoma campestris et montana.*
MINUET (*Mus.*) a graceful kind of dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step, and a balance. The melody of this dance consists of two strains, which, from their being repeated, are called reprizes.
MINUS (*Algeb.*) vide *Algebra* and *Characters.*
MINU'TA (*Med.*) a violent fever, accompanied with a syncope.
MINU'TE (*Law*) the same as small, as *Minute Tithes* for small tithes.
MI'NUTE (*Chron.*) a small portion of time, the sixtieth part of an hour.
MINUTE (*Math.*) the sixtieth part of a degree, marked thus (').
MI'NUTES (*Law*) the first draughts of writings; also the abstract of a judge's sentence, or short notes of any thing.
MINX (*Zool.*) an animal of the Otter kind, which is of a deep chesnut colour.
MI'QUELETS (*Polit.*) banditti that infest the Pyrenean mountains.
MIRA'BILI *affinis* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Basella* of Linnæus.
MIRA'BILIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petals* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* turbinate; *style* filiform; *stigma* dotted.—PER. none; *seeds* single.
Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Mirabilis jalapa*, seu *Solanum*, Common Marvel of Peru.—*Mirabilis longiflora*, seu *Alzoyatl*, Sweet-scented Marvel of Peru.—*Mirabilis dichotoma*, Forked Marvel of Peru, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*
MIROI'R (*Cook.*) eggs dressed *au miroir*, i. e. broken into a plate full of gravy, and afterwards salamandered with a red hot iron.
MI'ROTON (*Cook.*) a sort of farce made of veal, bacon, &c.
MI'RROR (*Opt.*) a looking glass, or the surface of an opaque body polished and fitted to reflect the rays of light that fall upon it.
MIRROR *Stone* (*Min.*) a stone in Muscovy which has the property of reflecting images.
MI'SA (*Law*) a compact or agreement, a form of peace.
MISADVE'NTURE (*Law*) a sort of homicide which is committed against the mind of the killer, partly by negligence and partly by chance. *Britton*, c. 7; *Staundfort. Plac. Cor.* l. 1, c. 8.
MISCA'RRIAGE (*Med.*) vide *Abortion.*
MI'SCHIEF (*Law*) damage or injury done to the property of another, not for purposes of gain, but with a malicious intent.
MISCO'GNISANT (*Law*) ignorant, not knowing.
MISDEMEA'NOR (*Law*) an offence, or a violation of public law, which is less than felony.—*High Misdemeanor*, a crime of a heinous nature next to high-treason.
MISE (*Law*) the same as messuage.—*Mise-Money*, money given by way of composition or agreement. *Stat.* 37 *Ed.* 3, c. 16; 1 *Inst.* 294.
MISE'LLI (*Archæol.*) leprous persons.
MISERE'RE (*Mus.*) i. e. have mercy; a title given to the 51st psalm, usually called the Psalm of Mercy, and commonly presented by the ordinary to such malefactors as had the benefit of clergy allowed them.
MISERERE *Mei* (*Med.*) violent cholicky pains calculated to excite compassion in the bystander.
MISERICO'RDIA (*Law*) 1. An arbitrary or discretionary amerciament. 2. A privilege to be quit, and discharged of all manner of amerciaments that a man may fall into, in the forest. *Crompt. Jur.* 196.—*Misericordia in cibis et potu*, any portion of victuals which is given gratis to religious persons above their ordinary allowance.—*Miseri-*

cordia regularis, such overcommons as upon certain extraordinary days were made in some convents.—*Misericordia communis,* a fine set upon a whole county or hundred. *Mon. Angl.* tom. 149. 967.—*Misericordia moderata,* vide *Moderata.*

MI'SES (*Law*) the profits of lands, taxes, tollages, &c.

MISEVENI'RE (*Law*) to succeed ill.

MISFEA'RANCE (*Law*) misdeeds or trespasses.

MISNO'MER (*Law*) the miscalling a person or thing; the giving him a wrong name.

MISOCHY'MIST (*Chem.*) from μισία, to hate; one who professes a dislike to the chemists or the science of chemistry.

MISPI'CKEL (*Min.*) a white granulated iron ore, which is an alloy of iron with arsenic.

MISPLEA'DING (*Law*) a defective kind of pleading in which something essential is omitted.

MISPRI'SION (*Law*) a neglect or oversight, as *Misprision of treason,* which is the neglect to reveal treason.—*Misprision of felony,* the neglect to reveal a felony. Misprision is either *negative* or *positive.*—The *Negative misprisions* consist in the simple omission, without any assent to the act, or taking any part in it.—*Positive Misprisions* are otherwise denominated Contempts or High-misdemeanors, of which the first and principal is the mal-administration of officers in high places of trust.

MISRECI'TAL (*Law*) the misrecital of deeds and conveyances, which is sometimes hurtful to a deed and sometimes not.

MISRU'LE, *Master of* (*Sport.*) the chief among revellers, the manager of a revelling club.

MI'SSAL (*Ecc.*) a book containing the ceremonies of the Popish Mass.

MI'SSELTOE (*Bot.*) the *Viscum* of Linnæus, a perennial.

MI'SSEN (*Mar.*) vide *Mizen.*

MISSI DOMI'NICI (*Polit.*) in French *Juges des Exempts,* certain commissioners appointed under Louis the Great to observe the conduct of the dukes and counts, and report accordingly.

MI'SSILE (*Mil.*) the name of any weapon which is thrown or discharged from a machine, as stones from a sling, arrows, darts, &c.

MISSILE (*Her.*) a mixture of several colours together.

MI'SSIO (*Ant.*) a discharge from military duty after twenty years' service, which was distinguished from the *Exauctoratio,* or a discharge after seventeen years, which was only a partial discharge from the daily duties of the service. *Tac. Hist.* l. 1, c. 70; *Sueton. in August.* c. 24; *Tertull. de Com. Mil.* c. 1; *Lamprid. in Alex. Sev.* c. 52.

MI'SSIONARIES (*Ecc.*) a term applied particularly to Christian Priests who are sent to pagan nations to convert them to Christianity.

MI'SSUS (*Ant.*) the matches in horse or chariot races at the Circensian Games. *Suet. in Claud.* l. 21; *Serv. in Virg. Georg.* l. 3, v. 18.

MI'S-TRIAL (*Law*) an erroneous or false trial.

MISTU'RA (*Med.*) a mixture, as Mistura Ammoniaca, &c. a mixture of Ammoniacum, &c. It is abbreviated into *mist.* in prescriptions.

MI'SY (*Min.*) a mineral, or rather an efflorescence of the Chalcites of a golden colour. It is a sort of vitriol, made by burning the stone, called *Cadmia,* with the wood of pine-trees.

MITCHE'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianths* two.—COR. *petals* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germs* twin; *style* filiform; *stigmas* four.—PER. *berry* two-parted; *seeds* four.

Species. The single species, the *Mitchella repens, Chamædaphnæ, Sonicera, Syringa,* seu *Baccifera,* is a perennial, and native of Carolina.

MITE (*Ent.*) an insect that breeds in cheese and meal, the *Acarus siro* or *domesticus* of Linnæus.—Itch-Mite, the *Acarus exulcerans,* that infests the hands and joints of persons infected with the itch.

MITE (*Com.*) a coin equal to about the third part of our farthing; also a weight equal to about the 14th part of a grain.

MITE'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria,* Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* bifid; *styles* scarce any; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Mitella diphylla,* seu *Cortusa,* Two-leaved Mitella, native of North America.—*Mitella nuda,* Naked Mitella, a native of Asia, &c.

MITE'LLA (*Surg.*) a scarf for suspending the arm when it is wounded, or hurt.

MI'THRIDATE (*Bot.*) or Common mustard, the *Thlaspi campestre* of Linnæus, an annual.—Mithridate Mustard, the *Thlaspi arvense* of Linnæus.—Bastard Mithridate Mustard, the *Biscutella.*

MITHRIDATE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from *Mithridates,* King of Pontus, famous for his knowledge of poisons, Class 1 *Monandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. none.—STAM. *filament* one; *anther* erect.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* shorter than the stamen; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the—*Mithridatea quadrifida, Tambourissa, Tamboul,* seu *Ambora.*

MI'TRA (*Ant.*) μίτρη, among the Greeks a plate of brass lined with wool, and worn next to the skin under the coat. *Hom. Il.* l. 4, et *Eustath. in Il.* p. 345, 2.

MITRA, a covering for the head of females among the Romans.

Virg. Æn. l. 4, v. 216.

Mæoniâ mentum mitrâ, crinemque madentem
Subnixus.

It was adorned with labels hanging down. *Cic. de Arusp. resp.* c. 21; *Ovid. Herod.* l. 9, v. 63; *Propert.* l. 4, el. 2; *Val. Flac.* l. 2, v. 271; *Serv. in Virg. Æn.* l. 4, v. 216.

MI'TRAL *Valves* (*Anat.*) the valves of the left ventricle of the heart, so called from their resemblance to a mitre.

MI'TRE (*Carp.*) the workmen's term for an angle that is just 45 degrees, or half a right angle.

MITRE (*Her.*) a round cap formerly worn by bishops, pointed and divided at the top, from which hung two pendants fringed at both ends. It now forms a part of the arms of the sees of Carlisle, Chester, and Norwich. The arms belonging to the bishopric of Carlisle are as in the annexed figure, "Field *argent* on a cross *sable,* a mitre with labels *or.*" Those of Norwich and Chester have three mitres.

MI'TRED (*Ecc.*) an epithet for such abbots as obtained the privilege of wearing a mitre.

MI'TREOLA (*Bot.*) the *Ophiorhiza mitreola* of Linnæus.

MI'TTA (*Archæol.*) an ancient measure of ten bushels.

MITTE'NDO *manuscriptum Pedis finis* (*Law*) a judicial writ directed to the treasurer and chamberlain of the Exchequer, to search and transmit the foot of a fine from the Exchequer to the Common Pleas. *Reg. Orig.* 14.

MI'TTENS (*Cus.*) a sort of gloves without fingers.

MI'TTIGAL (*Com.*) a weight at Surat for silk, equal to about 2 drams.

MI'TTIMUS (*Law*) i. e. we send; a warrant from a justice of peace for sending an offender to prison; a writ by which

records are transferred from one court to another. 2 *Inst.* 590.

MI'TTERE *à large* (*Law*) to set at large, or at liberty.

MI'VA (*Med.*) the flesh or pulp of a quince boiled up with sugar into a thick consistence, or a medicine not unlike a thick syrup.

MI'XEN (*Husband.*) a dunghill, or heap of dung.

MIXT *Body* (*Chem.*) a body not mixt or compounded by art, but by nature, such as minerals, vegetables, &c.

MIXT *Mathematics* (*Math.*) vide *Mathematics.*

MIXT *Angle* (*Geom.*) an angle which is formed by one right line and one that is curved.—*Mixed Figure*, any figure bounded by lines partly right and partly curved.

MIXT *Number* (*Arith.*) one that is partly an integer, and partly a fraction, as $3\frac{3}{4}$.—*Mixt Ratio*, or *Proportion*, is when the sum of the antecedent and consequent is compared with the difference of the antecedent and consequent.

MIXT *Action* (*Law*) an action which partakes of the nature of the real and personal action.—*Mixt* or *Compound Larceny*, an offence which has all the properties of simple larceny, but is accompanied with certain aggravations, as of taking from one's house or person.—*Mixt Tithes*, tithes of butter, cheese, the young of cattle, &c.

MI'XTUM (*Archæol.*) a breakfast, or a certain quantity of bread and wine.

MIXTURE (*Med.*) *Mistura;* a medicinal preparation composed of two or more ingredients.

MIXTURE (*Chem.*) is distinguished from *Solution*, inasmuch as the aggregate particles may again be separated by a mechanical process, which is not possible in case of a solution.

MIZEN (*Mar.*) the aftermost or hindmost of the fixed sails of a ship, extended sometimes by a gaff, and sometimes by a yard, which crosses the mast obliquely.—*Mizen-Mast*, the mast which supports all the after-sails.

MNA'SIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* long.—PIST. *germ* three-lobed; *style* long; *stigmas* three.—PER. none; *seeds* none.

Species. The single species, the *Mnasium paludosum*, seu *Rapatea*, is a perennial.

MNEMO'NICS (*Lit.*) precepts, rules, and common places, to help the memory.

MNEMOSI'LLA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Hypecoum* of Linnæus.

MNIA'RUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 1 *Monandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filament* one; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The single species is the *Mniarum biflorum*, native of Terra del Fuego.

MNI'UM (*Bot.*) a genus of Mosses.

MOACKS (*Husband.*) a mashing in brewing beer.

MOAT (*Fort.*) a ditch that surrounds a fortified place.

MO'BILE (*Astron.*) or *Primum Mobile*, the 9th heaven or sphere, which was conceived by the ancient astronomers to be the first-mover of all the lower spheres which it carried about with itself in twenty-four hours. But the apparent diurnal revolution of the heavens is now accounted for by the rotation of the earth on its axis, without the assistance of any such *Primum mobile.*

MOBI'LITY (*Mech.*) an aptitude or facility to be moved.

MO'CHLIA (*Med.*) from μοχλία; a reduction of the bones from an unnatural to a natural situation.

MO'CHLICA (*Med.*) from μοχλεύω, to move; drastic or violent purges.

MOCKADO'ES (*Com.*) stuffs made in England and other countries. *Stat.* 23 *Eliz.* c. 9.

MO'CKING-BIRD (*Orn.*) a species of thrush in America, the *Turdus polyglottus* of Linnæus, which has a delightfully musical note. It has also the singular faculty of imitating the notes of some birds, so that it can allure others to itself, by imitating the notes of their several kinds, or frighten them away by imitating the screams of birds of prey.

MODE (*Log.*) the form of a syllogism in respect to the quantity and quality of propositions. The modes are the several divisions of the figure. [vide *Logic*]

MODE (*Gram.*) vide *Mood.*

MODE (*Mus.*) a regular disposition of the tune in relation to certain principal sounds, which are called the essential chords of the base. The modes of the ancients were characterized by a particular sentiment which they were calculated to excite, and were distinguished from the name of the country where they were first used, into Lydian, Dorian, Phrygian, Ionian, Æolian, &c. The Dorian was the gravest mode, the Lydian the acutest, and the Phrygian held the middle place. The Ionian was between the Dorian and Phrygian, the Æolian between the Lydian and Phrygian. The modes of the moderns are founded only on their harmonic system; the essential, or fundamental chords to which are three in number, namely, 1. The *tonic*, which is the fundamental chord of the tune, and the mode. 2. The *dominant* to the fifth of the tonic. 3. The *mediant*, which properly constitutes the mode, being the third to the tonic. This is distinguished into two sorts, namely, the *major* and the *minor*. When the mediant forms a *third major* with the tonic, the mode is *major;* but when the third is *minor*, the mode is denominated *minor*. [vide *Music*]

MODE'CCÆ (*Bot.*) a species of the *Convolvulus* of Linnæus.

MO'DEL (*Mech.*) in French *modelle*, in Italian *modello*, in Latin *modulus;* an original pattern, or the shape or design of any thing in miniature.

MODER (*Mech.*) the matrix, or principal place of an astrolabe, into which the other parts are fixed.

MODERA'TA *Misericordia* (*Law*) a writ for the abating an immoderate amerciament in any court not of record. *F. N. B.* 76; *New Nat. Brev.* 167.

MODERA'TOR (*Lit.*) an umpire at the disputations carried on by students at a university.

MO'DERN (*Astron.*) an epithet for the astronomy which takes its rise from Copernicus.

MODERN (*Archit.*) an epithet for the style of building now used in Italy.

MODERN (*Numis.*) an epithet for medals which have been struck within the last 300 years.

MODIFICA'TION (*Law*) a term used in Scotland for ascertaining, by the commission of teinds, the amount of the stipend to the minister of the parish.

MODI'LLIONS (*Archit.*) small inverted consoles under the soffit, or bottom of the drip, which seem to support the larmier in the Ionic, Composite, and Corinthian orders.

MO'DIOLUS (*Ant.*) 1. A bucket for drawing water out of a well. *Vitruv.* l. 10, c. 10, &c.; *Frontin. de Aquæduct.* l. 1. 2. The stock or nave of a cart-wheel in which the spokes were fastened. *Plin.* l. 9, c. 3.

MODIOLUS (*Anat.*) the *nucleus*, as it were, of the ear, which ascends from the basis of the *cochlea* to the apex.

MODIOLUS (*Surg.*) that part of a trepan which cuts the bone circularly. It is distinguished into male and female, according as it has or has not a point in the middle to fix it the better in its operation. *Cels.* l. 8, c. 3.

MODI'RA-CANIRAM (*Bot.*) the *Strychnos colubrina* of Linnæus.

MO'DIUS (*Ant.*) 1. A dry measure, the third of an amphora, equal to our bushel. *Varro de Re Rust.* l. 1, c. 44; *Mart.* l. 10, ep. 14; *Bud. de Asse.* l. 5, p. 346; *Pætus de Rom.*

and *Græc. Mens.* l. 3, *apud Græc. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. 11, p. 1630.—2. The hole in a ship in which the mast is fixed. *Isid. Orig.* l. 19, c. 2.

MODIUS *Agri* (*Archæol.*) a quantity of ground 100 feet long, and as many broad. *Mon. Angl.* tom. 3, p. 100.

MODO *et Forma* (*Law*) a form of words used in pleading, particularly by the defendant who denies having done the thing laid to his charge; *modo et forma declarata*, i. e. in manner and form as declared by the plaintiff. *Kitch.* 232; *Co. Lit.* 281.

MODULAR *Ratio* (*Math.*) vide *Modulus.*

MODULA'TION (*Mus.*) signifies properly the forming and ordering the mode, but it is extended in its application to signify the art of managing the harmony, and the song, in a succession of modes, and in a manner agreeable to the ear.

MO'DULE (*Archit.*) a measure, commonly half the diameter of the pillar at the lower end in the Tuscan or Doric order; sometimes it is taken for the whole diameter.

MO'DULUS (*Ant.*) a measure, or allowance of water drawn from a public aqueduct to a private possession. *Frontin. de Aqueduct.* l. 1.

MODULUS (*Math.*) a term used by Cotes to denote the logarithm of a ratio, which he calls modular.

MODUS *Decimandi* (*Law*) is when either land, a sum of money, or yearly pension, is given to the parson, &c. by composition, as satisfaction for the tithes in kind.

MOEHRI'NGIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* globular; *styles* two; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* one-celled; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species, the *Moehringia mucosa*, seu *Alsine*, is an annual.

MOFE'TTE (*Chem.*) another name for Nitrogen.

MOGNIONS (*Mil.*) armour for the shoulders.

MO'GO (*Mil.*) an Indian tomahawk.

MO'HAIR (*Com.*) a term for a sort of stuff made at Angora in Turkey of the hair of the goat which inhabits that part.

MOHUR (*Com.*) an Indian name for a gold coin, which generally passes for about fifteen or sixteen rupees.

MOI'DORE (*Com.*) a Portugal gold coin equal in value to about twenty-seven shillings sterling.

MOILE (*Cook.*) a dish of marrow and grated bread.

MOILES (*Archæol.*) high-soled shoes.

MOINEAU (*Fort.*) a little flat bastion raised in the middle of an overlong curtin.

MO'LA (*Ant.*) a mill, as—*Mola aquaria*, a water-mill.—*Mola asinaria*, an ass-mill, or mill turned by asses blind-folded.—*Mola trusatilis*, or *manualis*, a handmill for grinding corn. *Cato de Re Rust.* c. 11; *Vitruv.* l. 10, c. 10; *Apul. Met.* l. 9; *Catull.* epig. 96, v. 10; *Pallad.* l. 1, c. 42; *Columel. de Re Rust.* l. 7, c. 1. 2. A warlike engine for casting stones. *Ammian.* l. 20, c. 11. 3. *Mola salsa*, in Greek ἅλη, or ἁλοχύτη, the meal or flour of parched barley mixed with salt, frankincence, and water, which was sprinkled between the horns of the victim before it was killed in sacrifice. *Hom. Il.* l. 1. v. 449; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 31, c. 7; *Schol. in Hom.*; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

MOLA (*Med.*) μύλη, a mole, or fleshy mass, which grows preternaturally in the womb. *Aristot. de Gen. Anim.* l. 4, c. 7; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 15; *Plut. de Præcept. Connub.*

MOLA (*Anat.*) or *Mola Patella*, the whirlbone on the top of the knee.

MOLAR *Glands* (*Anat.*) two salival glands situated on each side of the mouth.

MOLA'RES (*Anat.*) from *molaris*, a grind-stone; the grinders, or double teeth, so called because they grind the food. [vide *Teeth*]

MOLA'SSES (*Chem.*) the refuse syrup in the boiling of sugar. [vide *Melasses*]

MOLD (*Mech.*) vide *Mould.*

MOLDA'VICA (*Bot.*) the *Dracocephalum moldavica*, &c. of Linnæus.

MOLE (*Mar.*) or *Mole-Head*, a long pier, or artificial bulwark of masonry, extending obliquely across the entrance of a harbour. *Mole* is also the name of the haven which is formed by the bulwark above-mentioned.

MOLE (*Med.*) vide *Mola.*

MOLE (*Zool.*) a well-known animal, the *Talpa* of Linnæus, which lives underground, and feeds on insects. It is remarkable for the smallness of its eyes (which caused the ancients to deny it the power of seeing); as also for the quickness of its hearing, and the sleekness of its skin. [vide *Talpa*]

MOLE (*Her.*) this animal is sometimes borne in coats of arms, as in the annexed figure. "The field is *argent*, a fesse between three moles, *sable*."

MOLE'NDINUM (*Archæol.*) a mill.

MOLE'NDUM (*Archæol.*) corn sent to a mill, grist.

MOLINÆ'A (*Bot.*) a species of the *Cupania* of Linnæus.

MOLI'NES (*Her.*) a sort of cross that runs round both ways at all the extremities, which, in the book of St. Albans, is called *crux molendinaria*, being a milrind disposed in the form of a cross. It is the difference of the eighth son. [vide *Heraldry*]

MO'LINISTS (*Ecc.*) the followers of one Molina, a Jesuit, who maintained particular opinions on the subject of free-will and grace, which were opposed by the Dominicans in the 17th century.

MOLITU'RA (*Law*) toll paid for grinding corn in a mill; grist, or a sack of corn brought to the mill to be ground.

MO'LLE (*Bot.*) the *Schinus molle* of Linnæus.

MO'LLES (*Falcon.*) or *Kestrils*, a kind of hawks.

MO'LLIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Jonbricaria* of Linnæus.

MO'LLINET (*Mech.*) a small mill.

MO'LLITER *manus imposuit* (*Law*) i. e. he gently laid his hands upon him; a plea whereby the defendant justifies an assault.

MOLLI'TIES *Ossium* (*Med.*) a diseased state of the bones, in which they are preternaturally soft.—*Mollities Unguium*, a preternatural softness of the nails.

MOLLU'CCA (*Ent.*) a crab which has just cast off its old shell and taken a new one which is soft.

MOLLU'GO (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* three; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Mollugo oppositifolia*, seu *Alsine*, Opposite-leaved Mollugo.—*Mollugo triphylla*, Three-leaved Mollugo, &c.

MOLLUSCA (*Ent.*) the second order of the Class *Vermes* in the Linnean system, comprehending naked simple animals, not included in a shell, but furnished with limbs. It contains the following genera; namely, *Limax*, the Slug, or Snail; *Asterias*, Star-Fish; *Onchidium*; *Echinus*, Sea-Urchin; *Laplisia*, Sea-Hare; *Sepia*, Cuttle-Fish; *Doris*; *Aphrodita*; *Spio*; *Terebella*; *Amphitrite*; *Nereis*; *Nais*; *Ascidia*; *Salpa*; *Dagysa*; *Actinia*; *Mammaria*; *Tethys*; *Plerotrachea*; *Derris*; *Holuthuria*; *Lobaria*; *Triton*; *Lernæa*; *Scyllæa*; *Clio*; *Medusa*; *Lucernaria.*

MOLLUSCUM (*Bot.*) a sort of *Acer*. *Plin.* l. 16, c. 16.

MO'LMAN (*Archæol.*) a man subject to do service, applied to the servants of a monastery.

MOLMU'TIN *Laws* (*Law*) the laws of Dunwallo Molmu-

tius, the 16th King of the Britains, which were famous till the time of the Conqueror.

MOLNE'DA (*Archæol.*) a mill-pool, or pond.

MOLO'CHE (*Chem.*) a leaden pot, through which mercury is made to pass in the fire.

MO'LOCHINE (*Med.*) a green plaster.

MOLOCHI'TES (*Min.*) a precious stone of a greenish colour. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 8.

MOLO'PES (*Med.*) μωλώπες, red spots in malignant and pestilential fevers.

MOLO'SSES (*Chem.*) vide *Molasses.*

MOLO'SSUS (*Poet.*) a foot consisting of three long syllables, as *vēnātrīx. Isid. Orig.* l. 1, c. 16.

MO'LTA (*Archæol.*) the duty or toll paid to the lord by his tenants for grinding at his mill.

MO'LTEN *Grease* (*Vet.*) a disease in horses consisting of pituitous humours which fall on the intestines of a horse.

MOLU'CCA (*Bot.*) the *Mollucella lævis* of Linnæus.

MOLUCE'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* four-parted; *style* the length of the stamens; *stigma* bifids.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Moluccella lævis*, seu *Melissa*, Smooth Molucca-Baum.—*Moluccella spinosa*, Prickly Molucca-Baum, &c. But the *Moluccella frutescens*, Shrubby Molucca Baum, is a shrub. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

MO'LY (*Bot.*) μώλυ, the name of several plants mentioned by Homer, Theophrastus, and others. The word is derived from ἀπὸ τῦ μωλύειν, i. e. mitigating pains, and is applied to a sort of rue in Cappadocia, and another plant in Galatia, &c. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 10; *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 9, c. 15; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14; *Diosc.* l. 3, c. 54; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 31.

MOLYBDÆ'NA (*Min.*) μολύβδαινα, a vein of lead and silver together. *Diosc.* l. 5, c. 100; *Plin.* l. 34, c. 18.

MOLYBDÆ'NITE (*Min.*) or *Molybdenite*, vide *Molybdenum.*

MOLYDÆ'NUM (*Min.*) *Molybdenum.*

MOLY'BDATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the combination of the molybdic acid with different bases, as the Molybdate of antimony, &c.

MOLYBDE'NA (*Min.*) a mineral ore, which is a common sulphuret, from which the metal called *Molybdenum* is obtained.

MOLYBDE'NUM (*Min.*) or *Molybdena*, a metal which exists mineralized by sulphur in the ore distinguished by the name of the ore of Molybdena. This ore is of a light lead-grey colour; and, from its resemblance to *Plumbago*, was for sometime taken as a variety of that substance. It is composed of scaly particles cohering together, and nearly infusible, gradually becoming a white volatile oxide. Specific gravity about 7·500.

MOLY'BDIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) a white oxide formed by the combination of Molybdenum with oxygen, which has the properties of an acid.

MOLYBDI'TIS (*Min.*) the spume or foam of silver obtained from lead. *Plin.* l. 33, c. 6.

MOLY'BDOMANCY (*Ant.*) μολυβδομαντεία, a sort of divination which consisted in watching the motions of melted lead.

MOLY'BDOUS *Acid* (*Chem.*) a blue oxide, having the properties of an acid formed by the combination of molydenum with oxygen, but in a less proportion than the molybdic acid.

MO'MBIN (*Bot.*) vide *Monbin.*

MO'MENTS (*Math.*) such indeterminate and inconstant parts of quantity which are supposed to be in a perpetual flux, i. e. continually increasing or decreasing. These are looked upon as the generative principles of magnitudes.

MOME'NTUM (*Mech.*) the same thing as *impetus*, or the quantity of motion in a moving body.

MOMI'SCUS (*Anat.*) that part of the teeth which is nearest the gums.

MOMO'RDICA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 9 *Syngenesia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* bifid.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* single; *stigmas* three.—PER. *pome* dry; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Momordica balsamina*, seu *Balsamina*, Common Momordica, or Balsam Apple.—*Momordica charantia*, *Amara*, seu *Pandipavel*, Hairy Momordica.—*Momordica luffa*, *Cucumis*, seu *Petola*, Egyptian Momordica, &c. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

MOMO'TUS (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Picæ*, having a *bill* strong and slightly curved; *nostrils* feathered; *tongue* feathered; *tail* wedged; *feet* gressorial.

Species. Birds of this tribe, which are about the size of a blackbird, inhabit the Brasils, live chiefly alone in the forests, feed on insects and raw flesh, strike violently with their bills, and have a weak, harsh, and tremulous voice. They are called in English Motmot.

MONA'CHIUM (*Archæol.*) a monastery.

MONADE'LPHIA (*Bot.*) from the Greek μόνος, alone, and ἀδελφος, a brother, or a brotherhood; the name of the sixteenth class in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with one set of united stamens. They form a natural class, entitled *columniferæ.* It contains eight orders, namely, *Triandria*, *Pentandria*, *Heptandria*, *Octandria*, *Decandria*, *Endecandria*, *Dodecandria*, and *Polyandria*; under which are included the following genera: *Tamarindus; Erodium*, Stork's-Bill; *Waltheria; Lerchea; Passiflora*, Passion Flower; *Hermannia; Melochia; Pelargonium; Artonia; Geranium*, Crane's-Bill; *Connarus; Crinodendrum; Brownæa; Helicteris*, Screw-Tree; *Acia; Pterospermum; Dombeye; Bombax*, Silk-Cotton; *Gossypium*, Cotton-Tree; *Malva*, Mallow; *Hibiscus; Althea*, Marsh-Mallow; *Camellia*, Japan-Rose, &c.

MONA'DES (*Arith.*) from the Greek μονὰς, the same as digits, or units.

MONA'NDRIA (*Bot.*) from the Greek μόνος, alone, and ἀνηρ, a man; the name of the first class in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which have only one stamen in an hermaphrodite flower. It contains two orders; namely, *Monogynia* and *Digynia*; and under them the following genera: *Kaempferia; Renealmia; Hellenia; Hedychium; Curcuma; Hornstedia; Alpinia; Amomum; Canu; Costus; Maranta; Phrymum; Thalia; Myrosma; Lopezia; Philydrum; Cucullaria; Qualea; Usteria; Boerhaavia; Hippuris*, Mare's-Tail; *Salicornia; Pollichia; Mithridatea; Chara; Zostera; Lacistema; Chorispermum; Callitriche; Blitum; Mniarum; Cinna.*

MONA'RCHICALS (*Ecc.*) heretics in the second century who acknowledged but one person in the Holy Trinity; and among other blasphemies maintained that the Father was crucified. *Epiphan. de Hæres.* c. 63; *August. de Hæres.* c. 41; *Gregor. Nyssen. de Orat.* l. 2.

MO'NARCHY (*Polit.*) μοναρχία, from μόνος, alone, and αρχὴ, government; the form of government wherein the supreme power is vested in a single person.

MONA'RDA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from Nic. Monarda, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. un-

equal.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* compressed.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Monarda fistulosa*, seu *Origanum*, Purple Monarda.—*Monarda punctata*, Spotted Monarda.—*Monarda didyma*, Scarlet Monarda, or Oswego Tea, &c.

MONARDA is also the *Ballota disticha* of Linnæus.

MONAS (*Arith.*) vide *Monades.*

MONAS (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Infusoria*, which is a worm invisible to the naked eye, and very simple in its form, much resembling a point.

MONBIN (*Bot.*) the *Spondias myrobalanus* of Linnæus.

MONE'RES (*Ant.*) μονήρης, or *monèris*, a galley having but one oar or rower in a seat.

MONE'TA (*Ant.*) the Roman name for money, or coins, was so called, because the Romans kept their silver money in the Temple of Juno Moneta; wherefore *Moneta* is commonly represented on medals as a female with a pair of scales, and is symbolical of justice, liberality, &c. The coins of the ancients which fall under this head may be comprehended under the following tables of Hebrew, Grecian, and Roman coin, compared with English according to the computation of Dr. Arbuthnot. In these tables it is to be observed that silver is reckoned at five shillings, and gold four pounds the ounce.

1. Jewish Money compared with the English.

					£	s.	d.
Gerah					0	0	$1\frac{5}{100}$
10	Bekah				0	1	$1\frac{1}{10}$
20	2	Shekel			0	2	$3\frac{3}{5}$
1000	100	50	Maneh or Mina Hebraica		5	14	$0\frac{1}{4}$
60000	6000	3000	60	Talent	342	3	9

To these may be added the following gold coins:

	£	s.	d.
Solidus Aureus or Sextula	0	12	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Siclus Aureus	1	16	6
A Talent of gold	5475	6	0

2. Grecian and English Money compared.

										£	s.	d.	q.
Lepton										0	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
7	Chalcus									0	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
14	2	Dichalcus								0	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
28	4	2	Hemiobolium							0	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
56	8	4	2	Obolus						0	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
112	16	8	4	2	Diobolum					0	0	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
224	32	16	8	4	2	Tetrobolum				0	0	5	$0\frac{1}{2}$
336	48	24	12	6	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Drachma			0	0	7	3
672	96	48	24	12	6	3	2	Didrachmon		0	1	3	2
1344	192	96	48	24	12	6	4	2	Tetradrachmon Stater	0	2	7	0
1680	240	120	60	30	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Pentadrachmon	0	3	2	3

Of the above coins the *Drachma*, *Didrachmon*, *Tetradrachmon*, or *Stater*, and the *Pentadrachmon*, were of silver, the others generally of brass. The drachma and the Roman denarius are supposed to have been nearly equal, although the former often exceeded in weight. The following are the Grecian gold coins:

	£	s.	d.
Stater aureus weighing two Attic Drachmæ, and worth twenty-five Attic Drachmæ in silver	= 0	16	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Stater Cyzicenus exchanged for 28 Attic Drachmæ	= 0	18	1
Stater Philippi, Stater Alexandri } the same.			
Stater Daricus, worth, according to Josephus, 50 Attic Drachmæ	= 1	12	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Stater Croesi, of the same value.			

The computation of money among the Greeks was by Drachmæ, as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1 Drachma ..... =	0	0	$7\frac{3}{4}$
10 Drachmæ ..... =	0	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$
100 Drachmæ, equal to a Mina.. =	3	4	7
10 Minæ ..... =	32	5	10
60 Minæ, equal to a Talent.... =	193	15	0
10 Talents..... =	1937	10	0
100 Talents..... =	19375	0	0

The following is the value of the mina and talent of other countries in Attic Drachmæ.

	Attic Drachmæ.
Mina Syra..... =	25
Ptolemaica ..... =	$33\frac{1}{3}$
Antiochica ..... =	100
Euboica ..... =	100
Babylonica ..... =	116
Attica major ..... =	$133\frac{1}{3}$
Tyria ..... =	$133\frac{1}{3}$
Æginæa ..... =	$166\frac{2}{3}$
Rhodia ..... =	$166\frac{2}{3}$

	Attic Minæ.
Talentum Syrum..... =	15
Ptolemaicum ..... =	20
Antiochicum ..... =	60
Euboicum ..... =	60
Babylonicum ..... =	70
Atticum majus ..... =	80
Tyrium ..... =	80
Æginæum ..... =	100
Rhodium..... =	100
Ægyptium ..... =	80

3. Roman and English Money.

						s.	d.	q.
Teruncius						0	0	$0\frac{7}{10}\frac{7}{0}\frac{5}{0}$
2	Semilibella or Sembella					0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$
4	2	Libella or As				0	0	$3\frac{1}{10}$
10	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Sestertius			0	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$
20	10	5	2	{Quinarius / Victoriatus}	....	0	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
40	20	10	4	2	Denarius	0	7	3

The *Denarius*, *Victoriatus*, *Sestertius*, and sometimes the *As*, were of silver, the others were of brass. The *triens*, *sextans*, *uncia*, *sextula*, and *dupondius*, were sometimes coined of brass. The value of the Roman *pondo* is supposed to have been equal to an Attic *mina*, or 3*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* and consisted of 100 or 96 Denarii. Whenever the word *pondo* is joined with numbers, it signifies the same as *Libra*; but when it is used with other words, it has the sense of ῥυθμὸν or ὁλκὴ, in Greek, and *pondus*, a weight, among the Latins. The Libra answered to the Mina of the Greeks. The *As* is often expressed by an L for *libra*, because it was one pound weight; and the *Sestertius*, because it was equivalent to two pounds and a half of brass, is mostly denoted by H. S. or L. L. S. The *Denarius*, which was the chief silver coin at Rome, was so called because it contained *denos æris*, i. e. ten asses. The Roman gold coin was the *aureus*, which weighed double the denarius, and was

	£.	s.	d.
According to the proportion of coinage mentioned by Pliny ..... =	1	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$
According to the present proportion .. =	1	0	9
According to the decuple proportion mentioned by Livy and Pollux .... =	0	12	11
According to Tacitus ..... =	0	16	$1\frac{1}{2}$

According to this last value it was exchanged for twenty-five *denarii*.

The value of these coins underwent some changes, as appears from the following accounts taken from Pliny.

In the reign of Servius, A. U. C. 490 ..... } the As weighed of brass ..... { 1 Pound / 2 Ounces / 1 Ounce / $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce.
A. U. C. 537 .....
A. U. C. 586 .....

A. U. C. 485 ..... } Denarius exchanged for... { 10 Asses / 16 Asses.
A. U. C. 537 .....

A. U. C. 547, Scruple of gold, worth.. 20 Sestertii
Coined afterwards of the pound of gold 20 Denarii } Aurei.
In Nero's time of the pound of gold .. 45 Denarii

The Romans computed their money by *Sestertii nummi*, as the Greeks did theirs by *Drachmæ*, as in the following table.

Sestertii Nummi.

	£.	s.	d.	q.
Sestertius ..... =	0	0	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Decem Sestertii..... =	0	1	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Centum Sestertii ..... =	0	16	1	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Mille Sestertii, or 1 Sestertium =	8	1	5	$0\frac{1}{2}$

Sestertia.

	£.	s.	d.
Sestertium..... =	8	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Decem Sestertia..... =	80	14	7
Centum ..... =	807	5	10
Mille ..... =	8072	18	4

Decies Sestertium, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Decies Sestertium, or decies centena millia nummum..... =	8072	18	4
Centies, vel Centies H. S. ..... =	80729	3	4
Millies, H. S..... =	807291	13	4
Millies Centies, H. S..... =	888020	16	8

In these tables it is to be observed that the Romans called the Sesterces, from one to a thousand *Sestertii*, or *Sestertii Nummi*, as *decem Sestertii*, *et centum Sesterii*, &c.; from a thousand to a million they called them *Sestertia*, or *Sestertium*, for *Sestertiorum*, the word *millia* being either expressed or understood, as *decem Sestertia*, or *decem millia Sestertia*; *octo millia Sestertium*, *centena millia Sestertium*: from a million upwards they employed the adverbs *decies*, *vicies*; in which cases the words *millia*, or *centena millia*, are understood, as *decies centena*, i. e. *decies centena millia*; *bis millies*, i. e. *bis centena millia Sestertium*.

MONETA'GIUM (*Law*) a certain tribute paid by tenants to their lord every third year, that he should not change the money which he had coined, at the time when it was lawful for great men to coin money current in their territories. This was abrogated by stat. *H.* 1, c. 2.

MONETAGIUM is also used for the right of coining.

MONETA'RII (*Ant.*) officers of the mint among the Romans, who had charge of the metal and the coinage. *Suidas.; Buleng. de Vectig.* c. 22.

MONE'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* conical; *stigma* acute.—PER. *berry* juiceless; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Monetia carlerioides*, seu *Lycium*, Four-spined Monetia.

MO'NEY (*Com.*) from the Latin *moneta*, signifies in its most extensive sense whatever is employed as the measure of value for any commodities as articles of trade. In this sense it comprehends coins, or real pieces of money, paper money, and imaginary monies, which are used only in keeping accounts. *Money*, or *coin*, is distinguished in England by the name of *specie*, *metallic currency*, or simply *currency*; on the Continent by the names of *Banco*, *Giro*, or *Moneta di Cambio*, *Valuta*, &c. *Paper money*, or *paper currency*, or *paper credit*, comprehends Notes, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, &c. When one sort of money is exchanged for its amount or equivalent in another, this is called Exchange; with which are connected *discount*, or *rebate*, *agio*, *interest*, *simple* and *compound*, &c.

Under the head of Coinage will be found the most important English and Foreign Coins, with their relative value. Under this head will be brought the monies of each respective country compared with each other, the English value of which will be found in its place.

MONIES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES COMPARED WITH EACH OTHER.

Abyssinia.

3	Bojoorke or Grains	= 1 Kibear.
10	Kibear	= 1 Diwana or Pera.
4	Diwani	= 1 Harf or Dahab.
28	Harf	= 1 Pataka or Dollar.
2½	Patakas	= 1 Sequin or Venetian Dollar.

Accounts are kept in Patakas.

Acheen in the Isle of Sumatra.

625	Cashes	= 1 Copang.
4	Copangs	= 1 Mace.
4	Mace	= 1 Pardow.
4	Pardows	= 1 Tale.

Aix-la-Chapelle.

4	Hellers	= 1 Busche.
6	Busches	= 1 Mark.
16	Marks	= 1 Rathpraesentger.
26	Marks	= 1 Schlechthaler.
54	Marks, 1½ Reichsgulden, or Florin of the Empire	= 1 Rix-Dollar current.
72	Marks	= 1 Rix-Dollar.

Accounts are kept in Reichsthalers, or Rix-Dollars current, Marks, Busches, and Hellers.

Aleppo.

3⅓	Syainos	= 1 Asper.
80	Aspers	= 1 Piastre.

Accounts are kept in Piastres, Aspers, and Syainos; the coins are the same as at Constantinople.

Alexandria in Egypt.

3	Aspers, 6 Forli, or 8 Borbi	= 1 Medino.
10	Medini	= 1 Ducatello.
30	Ditto	= 1 Griscio or Abuquelp.
40	Ditto	= 1 Piastre current.
107	Ditto	= 1 Zenzerli.
120	Ditto	= 1 Zumabub.
146	Ditto	= 1 Fundeelee or Sequin.
25,000	Ditto, or 75,000 Aspers	= 1 Purse.

Accounts are kept in Piastres current, Medini, Aspers, Forli, and Borbi.

Algiers.

1	Temin	= 1 Pataca Chica.
2	Carubes	= 8 Temins, or 232 Aspers.
50	Aspers	= 1 Saime or Double.
3	Patacas Chicas	= 1 Piastre or Pataca Gourda.
4¾	Ditto	= 1 Spanish Dollar.
8½	Ditto	= 1 Sultanin.
10	Ditto	= 1 Sequin.
36	Ditto, or 6,400 Rees	= 1 Joanese, or Portugal Dobraon.

Accounts are kept in Saimes and Aspers; or Patacas, Temins, and Aspers.

Alicant.

12	Dineros	= 1 Sueldo.
24	Ditto, 27½ Maravedis of Plate, or 51½ Maravedis Vellon	= 1 Real.
20	Sueldo, or 10 Reals	= 1 Libra.
5	Libras	= 1 Spanish Doubloon.

Accounts are kept in Reals and Dineros; also in Libras, Sueldos, and Dineros.

America.

100	Cents	= 1 Dollar.
10	Dollars	= 1 Eagle.

Amsterdam.

2	Pfennings	= 1 Duyt.
4	Duyts	= 1 Groot.
2	Groots	= 1 Stiver.
2	Stivers	= 1 Dubbeltie.
2½	Ditto	= 1 Stooter.
5½	Ditto	= 1 Sesthalf.
6	Ditto	= 1 Escalin or Schilling.
20	Ditto	= 1 Gilder or Florin.
2	Gilders	= 1 Crown.
63	Stivers	= 1 Ducatoon.
3½	Gilders	= 1 Daalder.
5½	Ditto	= 1 Ducat.
14	Ditto	= 1 Standpenny or Ruyder.
50	Ditto	= 1 Specie Rix-Dollar, or 1 Alberts or Current Dollar, with 1 per cent. agio.

Accounts are kept here, as in all Holland, in Gilders or Florins, Stivers, and Pfennings. A Stiver is equal to something more than a penny sterling.

Anjengo, on the Malabar coast.

4 Budgerooks ..... = 1 Pice.
12 Pice, or 16 Bis ..... = 1 Fanam.
7 Old Fanams, or 6 Gallam, or New Fanams..... = 1 Silver Rupee.

Accounts are kept in Fanams, Pice, and Budgerooks. A Fanam is worth about $4\frac{1}{2}$ sterling.

Antwerp.

3 Mites ..... = 1 Penning.
8 Pfennings... = 1 Groot.
2 Groots..... = 1 Stuyver or Patar.
6 Stuyvers.... = 1 Schilling.
$3\frac{1}{3}$ Shillings.... = 1 Florin or Gilder.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Florins..... = 1 Rix-Dollar.

Accounts are kept throughout Flanders in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, Flemish, or in Florins, Stivers, and Pfennings. The Pound and Florin are imaginary monies.

Arabia, vide *Mocha.*
Archangel, vide *Petersburgh.*

Arragon.

2 Dineros de Plata, or Ocharos ..... = 1 Quarto.
8 Quartos, or 16 Dineros.... = 1 Sueldo.
20 Sueldos, 10 Reals de Plata = 1 Libra Jaquesa.

Augsburg, in Suabia.

2 Hellers..... = 1 Pfenning.
4 Pfennings..... = 1 Creutzer.
3 Creutzers..... = 1 Keyser Grosche.
4 Ditto..... = 1 Batze.
15 Batzen, or 20 Groschen, or 60 Creutzers..... = 1 Florin.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Florin ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar.

Accounts are kept in Florins and Creutzers; and monies are distinguished into *Giro*, or money of exchange; *current money* and *Müntze*, or small money. The Giro is better than the current, and the current than the Müntze. 1 Florin Augsburgh, giro, is about 2*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

Barbary, vide *Algiers*, *Tripoli*, and *Tunis.*

Barcelona.

2 Mallas ..... = 1 Dinero.
12 Dineros..... = 1 Sueldo.
3 Sueldos Catalan ..... = 1 Real de Plata Catalan.
2 Ditto..... = 1 Real Ardite.
$6\frac{2}{3}$ Reals de Plata Catalan, or 10 Reals Ardites..... = 1 Libra.
5 Libras, 12 Sueldos ..... = 1 Doubloon de Plata.

Accounts are kept in Libras, Dineros, and Mallas. The Libra is worth about 2*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

Basle, or Basil in Switzerland.

2 Pfennings or $2\frac{1}{2}$ Deniers.. = 1 Rappen.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Rappen ..... = 1 Creutzer.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Creutzers..... = 1 Plappert, Escalin, or Schilling.
3 Creutzers ..... = 1 Grosche.
$3\frac{1}{3}$ Creutzers ..... = 1 Swiss Batze.
4 Creutzers, or 2 Sous .... = 1 good Batze.
10 Swiss Batze, 9 good Batze, or 12 Groschen ..... = 1 Livre.
3 Livres, or 30 Swiss Batzes = 1 Rix-Dollar.
73 Swiss Batzes..... = 1 Ducat.

Accounts are kept in French Livres, Sous, and Deniers. A Swiss Batze is $1\frac{7}{8}$*d.* sterling; a good Batze $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.*

Bassora, near the Persian Gulf.

10 Floose ..... = 1 Danim.
10 Danim, or 100 Floose.. = 1 Mamoody.

Accounts are kept in Mamoodies, Danims, and Floose. The Floose and the Danim are copper coins; the Mamoody, which is both an imaginary and a real money, is worth about $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* sterling.

Batavia.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Condorines ..... = 1 Cash.
3 Cash ..... = 1 Sattalie.
2 Sattalies..... = 1 Sooka.
4 Cash..... = 1 Mace.
6 Mace ..... = 1 Patack.
10 Mace ..... = 1 Tale.

Accounts are kept in Piastres, or Rix-Dollars of 60 light Stivers. A Cash is worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ light Stivers, or $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* sterling.

Bencoolen, in the Island of Sumatra.

8 Sattalies..... = 1 Sookoo.
4 Sookoos..... = 1 Dollar.

Accounts are kept in Dollars, Sookoos, and Sattalies; the Dollar being reckoned at five Shillings sterling.

Bengal.

4 Cowries ..... = 1 Gunda.
20 Gundas..... = 1 Punn.
16 Punns ..... = 1 Cahaun.
12 Pice ..... = 1 Anna.
16 Annas, or 32 Punns = 1 Current Rupee.
100,000 Rupees..... = 1 Lack.
10,000,000 Ditto ..... = 1 Crore.

Accounts are kept in Current Rupees, Annas, and Pice; but the East India Company keep their accounts in Sicca Rupees, Annas, and Pice. The Current Rupee is reckoned at 2*s.* sterling, and the Sicca Rupee at 2*s.* 6*d.*

Berlin.

12 Pfennings ..... = 1 Good Grosche.
24 Good Groschen.... = 1 Rix-Dollar.
5 Rix-Dollars..... = 1 Frederick d'Or.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto..... = 1 Ducat.

In the Electorate of Brandenburgh accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars, Good Groschen, and Pfennings. A Prussian Rix-Dollar current is about 36*d.* sterling.

Bern, vide *Basle.*
Bilboa, vide *Madrid.*
Bohemia, vide *Prague.*
Bologna, vide *Rome.*

Bombay.

2 Reas..... = 1 Urdee.
6 Ditto..... = 1 Doreca.
4 Ditto..... = 1 Doogany or Single Pice.
8 Ditto..... = 1 Fuddea or Double Pice.
100 Ditto..... = 1 Quarter.
4 Quarters, or 16 Annas.... = 1 Rupee.
5 Rupees..... = 1 Pauncheu.
15 Rupees..... = 1 Gold Mohur.

Accounts are kept in Rupees, Quarters, and Reas; or Rupees and Annas. The Reas and Annas are imaginary monies. The Rupee is reckoned at 2*s.* 3*d.* sterling.

Bourdeaux, vide *Paris.*
Brazil, vide *Lisbon.*

Bremen.

5 Schwaren ..... = 1 Grote.
72 Grotes ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar.
32 Ditto ..... = 1 Mark.
5 Rix-Dollars ..... = 1 Louis d'Or, &c.

Accounts are kept in Dollars and Groots. The Groot is about a halfpenny in value, or something more.

Breslau.

3 Denars ..... = 1 Grosche.
2 Denars, or 3 Hellers .... = 1 Dreyer.
2 Dreyers, or 4 Denars .... = 1 Creutzer.
2 Creutzers ..... = 1 White Grosche.
1½ White Grosche ..... = 1 Silver Grosche, Keyser Grosche, or Bohemian Grosche.
1½ Silver Grosche ..... = 1 Good Grosche.
24 Silver Groschen ..... = 1 Silesian Dollar.
30 Ditto ..... = 1 Current Rix-Dollar.
24 Good Groschen ..... = 1 Florin.
2 Florins, or 1½ Rix-Dollars current ..... = 1 Specie Rix-Dollar.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars, Kaysers, Grochen, and Denars.

Brunswick.

2 Hellers ..... = 1 Pfenning.
3 Pfennings or 6 Hellers .. = 1 Dreyer.
4 Pfennings ..... = 1 Matthier.
1½ Matthier ..... = 1 Goesgen.
2 Ditto ..... = 1 Marien Grosche.
3 Ditto ..... = 1 Good Grosche.
16 Good Groschen ..... = 1 Marien Gulden
1½ Marien Gulden ..... = 1 Gulden, Florin, or piece of two-thirds.
36 Marien Groschen ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars, Marien Groschen, and Pfennings current.

Cadiz.

12 Dineros ..... = 1 Sueldo.
20 Sueldos ..... = 1 Maravedi.
34 Maravedis of Old Plate, or 16 Quartos ..... = 1 Real of Old Plate.
8 Reals, or 272 Maravedis of Old Plate ..... = 1 Peso, or Dollar of Plate.
10⅝ Reals 170 Quartos, or 361¼ Maravedis of Old Plate ..... = 1 Peso Dura, or Hard Dollar.
11 Reals ..... = 1 Ducado de Plata.
11 Reals 1 Maravedi, or 375 Maravedis ..... = 1 Ducado de Cambio.

Accounts are kept in Reals de Plata Antiguost, Quartos, and Maravedis.

Grand Cairo.

40 Medini ..... = 1 Piastre.
120 Ditto ..... = 1 Sequin Mahhub.
146 Ditto ..... = 1 Sequin Funducli.

Accounts are kept in Piastres and Medini, or in Medini only. The Medini is worth not quite a halfpenny, 40 Medini being equal to 19¼*d.* sterling.

Calcutta, vide *Bengal.*

Calicut, on the Malabar Coast.

16 Vis, or Tars ..... = 1 Gallee Fanam.
5 Fanams ..... = 1 Rupee.

Accounts are kept in Rupees, Fanams, and Vis, or Tars. The Fanam is worth about 6*d.* sterling.

Cambay, on the Malabar Coast.

48 Pezas ..... = 1 Rupee.
5 Rupees ..... = 1 Venetian Sequin.

Accounts are kept in Rupees and Pezas. The Rupee is reckoned at 2*s.*

Canary Isles.

8 Quartos ..... = 1 Real current.
40 Reals current ..... = 1 Doubloon of Plate.

Accounts are kept in Reals current and Quartos. The Real current being worth about 4*d.* sterling.

Canton.

10 Cash ..... = 1 Candarine.
10 Candarines ..... = 1 Mace.
10 Mace ..... = 1 Tale.
10 Tales ..... = 1 Ingot of gold.

Accounts are kept in Tales, Maces, Candarines, and Cash. The Tale is estimated at about 6*s.* 3*d.* or 6*s.* 8*d.*

Cape of Good Hope, vide *Holland.*

Carwan, on the Malabar Coast.

24 Budgerooks ..... = 1 Fanam.
6 Pice ..... = 1 Settle, or Jetta.
36 Fanams 48 Jettas, or Settles ..... = 1 Pagoda.

Accounts are kept in Fanams and Budgerooks.

Cassel.

12 Hellers ..... = 1 Albus.
32 Albuses or 9 Pfennings .. = 1 Rix-Dollar.

Accounts are kept in Rix Dollars, Albuses, and Hellers.

China, vide *Canton.*

Coblentz.

1¼ Creutzer ..... = 1 Common Petermangen.
3 Common Petermangens = 1 Great Petermangen.
12 Great Petermangens .. = 1 Reichsflorin.
12 Petermangens Müntze .. = 1 Copstick.
1¼ Reichsflorin, or 54 Petermangens current .... = 1 Rix-Dollar.
2 Florins Convention Money and 2¼ Müntze .. = 1 Rix-Dollar, specie.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars and Petermangens current.

Cologne.

8 Hellers ..... = 1 Fettmangen.
1¼ Fettmangen ..... = 1 Albus.
4 Albuses ..... = 1 Blaffert.
2¼ Blafferts ..... = 1 Schilling.
2 Schillings, or 5 Blafferts .. = 1 Ort, or Orts Thaler.
6 Blafferts ..... = 1 Florin.
1¼ Florin, specie, or 80 Albuses ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar, specie.
1¼ Florin, current, or 80 Albuses ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar, current.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars, specie or current, and Albuses.

Constantinople.

3 Aspers ..... = 1 Para, or Medino.
5 Paras ..... = 1 Beslick.
10 Ditto ..... = 1 Roup.
30 Ditto ..... = 1 Zolotta, or Izelotta.
40 Ditto ..... = 1 Grouch, Piastre, or Dollar.
60 Ditto ..... = 1 Altmichlie.

4 Piastres, or 480 Aspers ..... = 1 Chequin, or Sequin, a gold coin.
500 Aspers ..... = 1 Chise, or Purse.
100,000 Ditto ..... = 1 Jux, or Juck.

Accounts are kept in Piastres, Paras, and Aspers. The Asper is either an *imaginary* or a real money: in the latter case it is worth $\frac{5}{8}$ of a penny sterling.

Copenhagen.

16 Schillings ..... = 1 Mark.
24 Ditto ..... = 1 Ryksort.
4 Marks, or 64 Schillings .. = 1 Crown.
4 Marks ..... = 1 Sletdaler (an imaginary coin.)
6 Ditto ..... = 1 Ryksdaler.
13 Marks Lubs, or 26 Marks Danish currency .... = 1 Christian d'Or.

Accounts are kept in Ryksdalers, Marks, and Schillings Dansk.

Dantzig.

6 Pfennings ..... = 1 Schilling.
3 Schillings ..... = 1 Grosche.
3 Groschen ..... = 1 Dutgen.
2 Dutgens, or 6 Groschen .. = 1 Sechser, or Shustack.
18 Groschen ..... = 1 Tympfen.
30 Ditto ..... = 1 Florin, or Gulden.
3 Guldens ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar.
12 Ditto ..... = 1 Ducat in gold.

Accounts are kept in Guldens, Groschen, and Pfennings.

East Indies, vide *Bengal* and *Madras*.
Egypt, vide *Alexandria* and *Grand Cairo*.
England, vide *London*.

Embden, in Germany.

3 Oertgens, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ Wittens . = 1 Groot.
4 Oertgens, 2 Syferts, or 10 Wittens ..... = 1 Stiver.
6 Stivers, 2 Flinderkes, or 6 Stivers ..... = 1 Schilling.
3 Schillings, or 6 Flinderkes = 1 Mark.
20 Wittens ..... = 1 Schaaf.
10 Schaaf, or 20 Stivers .... = 1 Gulden, or Floren.
3 Marks, or 54 Stivers .... = 1 Rix-Dollar, current.
4 Marks, or 12 Schillings .. = 1 Rix-Dollar, specie.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars, Stivers, and Wittens.

Ferrara, vide *Rome*.

Florence.

4 Denari di Lira ..... = 1 Quattrino.
2 Quattrini ..... = 1 Dueto.
5 Quattrini ..... = 1 Crazia.
8 Crazie ..... = 1 Paolo, or Giulio.
12 Denari ..... = 1 Soldo.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Paoli ..... = 1 Lira.
2 Lire ..... = 1 Testone.
$7\frac{1}{2}$ Lire, or 20 Soldi d'Oro = 1 Scudo d'Oro.
7 Lire, or 20 Soldi di Ducato ..... = 1 Ducato, Scudo currente, or Piastra.
$5\frac{3}{4}$ Lire, or 20 Soldi di Pezza = 1 Pezza da Otto Reali, or Pezza.
6 Lire, or 9 Paoli ..... = 1 Tallaro.
$6\frac{3}{4}$ Lire, or 10 Paoli ..... = 1 Francescone, or Leodoldino.
$13\frac{1}{2}$ Lire, or 20 Paoli ..... = 1 Zecchino, or Sequino.
3 Sequini, 40 Lire, or 60 Paoli ..... = 1 Ruspone.

Accounts are kept in Scudi d'Oro, or Lire, Soldi, and Denari. The Scudi d'Oro is reckoned at about 5*s*. sterling.

France, vide *Paris*.

Franckfort on the Mayne.

4 Pfennings ..... = 1 Creutzer.
2 Creutzers ..... = 1 Albus.
3 Ditto ..... = 1 Kayser Grosche.
4 Ditto ..... = 1 Batze.
5 Batzes ..... = 1 Copstick.
3 Copsticks ..... = 1 Florin.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Florin ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollar, or 2 Florins . = 1 Rix-Dollar, specie.
12 Florins and 42 Creutzers, Convention money .. = 1 Brabant Souverain.
15 Florins and 14 Creutzers, in Müntze, or small coin ..... = 1 Ditto.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars, Florins, Creutzers, and Pfennings. The difference between Convention Money, as it is called, and Müntze, or small money, is the same in all large coins throughout Germany, the proportion of the former to the latter being as 6 to 5.

Gamron, or Gomroon, in Persia.

10 Dinars ..... = 1 Dinarsbisti.
2 Dinarsbisti ..... = 1 Kabesqui.
10 Cozbanges, or Kabesquis = 1 Shatree.
2 Shatrees, or 20 Gassas .. = 1 Mamoodi.
2 Mamoodis ..... = 1 Bassi, or Abassee.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto ..... = 1 Larin.
5 Ditto ..... = 1 Daczazi.
10 Ditto ..... = 1 Haser Dinar.
50 Abassees ..... = 1 Toman.

Accounts are kept in Mamoodis and Gassas; the former of which is reckoned at about 4*d*. sterling.

Geneva, vide *Basle* and *Paris*.

Genoa.

12 Denari ..... = 1 Soldo.
2 Soldi ..... = 1 Parpajole.
20 Ditto ..... = 1 Lira.
5 Lire ..... = 1 Giambatista, or Scudo di Cambio.
$5\frac{3}{4}$ Ditto ..... = 1 Piastra, or Pezza.
8 Ditto ..... = 1 Scudo d'Argenta.
20 Ditto ..... = 1 Madonnina.
$23\frac{3}{4}$ Ditto ..... = 1 Doppia, or Pistole.
26 Ditto ..... = 1 Giorgina.
100 Ditto ..... = 1 Genovina.

Accounts are kept in Lire, Soldi, and Denari. The Lira is valued at rather more than 8*d*.

Germany.

Accounts are kept generally throughout Germany in Rix-Dollars of 90 Creutzers, and Florins of 60 Creutzers. This is called the *Rix-Dollar current*, in distinction from the *specie*, or *effective Rix-Dollar*, which is reckoned at 2 Florins, or 120 Creutzers. In Prussia and Hanover the Rix-Dollar is divided into 24 Gute Groschen, or 36 Marien Groschen. The Creutzer is less than a halfpenny; the Gute Grosche is worth seven farthings sterling. The Rix-Dollar of account is an imaginary money.

Goa, on the Malabar Coast.

18 Basaruccos, or Reas .. = 1 Vintin.
$4\frac{2}{6}$ Vintins ..... = 1 Tanga.
4 Tangas ..... = 1 Pardo.
6 Ditto ..... = 1 Xeraphim.
11 Ditto ..... = 1 Ducat.

Accounts are kept in Pardos, Tangas, Vintins, and Basaruccos. A Tanga is worth about $7\frac{1}{2}$*d. sterling*. These monies are also distinguished into *good* and *bad*; 4 good Tangas are equal to 5 bad; 10 good Vintins to 20 bad, &c.

Hamburgh.

12 Pfennings Lubs ..... = 1 Schilling.
16 Schillings ..... = 1 Mark.
3 Marks ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar.
2 Marks, 32 Schillings, or 384 Pfennings ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar of exchange.

The above-mentioned denominations are applied to four sorts of money; namely, Banco, Currency, Specie, and Light Money.—*Banco* is the money deposited in the Bank, which is seldom drawn out, but transferred from one person to another in the payment of debts.—*Currency*, or the common coins current in the country, in which current payments are made.—*Specie* signifies the old full weight, as 3 marks to the constitution Rix-Dollar.—*Light money* consists of the money at which the nominal value of some foreign coins is given, as the Rix-Dollar specie, reckoned 4 marks light money, &c. This being, however, above the value which these coins bear in currency, they are reduced to their real value by a discount, or *agio*.

Hanover.

8 Pfennings ..... = 1 Mariengrosche.
36 Mariengroschen ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar.
2 Rix-Dollars in cash, or 2⅓ Rix-Dollars in gold value ..... = 1 Ducat.
4⅔ Rix-Dollars in cash, or 5 Rix-Dollars in gold value ..... = 1 George d'Or.

The difference between cash and money in gold value is 7½ per cent. in favour of the former, 14 Rix-Dollars cash being equal to 15 in gold value.

Holland, vide *Amsterdam*.
Holstein, vide *Hamburgh*.

Hungary.

4 Pfennings ..... = 1 Creutzer.
1½ Creutzer ..... = 1 Polturat.
3 Pfennings ..... = 1 Groschel.
2 Polturats ..... = 1 Kayser-Grosche.
3 Kayser-Groschen, or 6 Creutzers ..... = 1 Shostack.
8½ Shostacks, or 17½ Kayser-groschen ..... = 1 Hungarian Florin.
10 Shostacks, or 20 Kayser-groschen, or 60 Creutzers ..... = 1 Imperial Florin.
2 Imperial Florins, or 2⅔ Hungarian Florins .. = 1 Specie Rix-Dollar.
1½ Imperial Florin, or 1½ Hungarian Florin ... = 1 Rix-Dollar of account.

Accounts are kept in Imperial Florins, Groschen, and Creutzers.

Japan.

6 Cashes, or Sennis ..... = 1 Condorine.
10 Condorines ..... = 1 Mas.
10 Mas ..... = 1 Tale, or Tayel.
15 Ditto ..... = 1 Itchebo, or Itgil.
64 Ditto ..... = 1 Copang.
3 Copangs ..... = 1 Oban.

Accounts are kept in Japan in Tales, Mas, and Condorines. The Tale is reckoned at about 6*s.* sterling, or something more.

Java, Isle of, vide *Batavia*.

Ionian Isles.

10 Soldi, or Aspri ..... = 1 Lira.
10 Lire ..... = 1 Reali.
13⅓ Ditto ..... = 1 Giustino.
15½ Ditto ..... = 1 Venetian Scudo della Croce.

Ireland.

The Irish currency differs from the English in the proportion of 12 to 13.

Italy.

Accounts are kept generally in Lire, Soldi, and Denari; but different places in Italy have their own monies and modes of reckoning. [vide *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Milan*, *Rome*, *Modena*, *Naples*, &c.] The Lire is mostly reckoned at 8*d.* sterling, or something more.

Konigsberg.

6 Pfennings ..... = 1 Prussian Schilling.
11⅓ Schillings, or 3⅓ Prussian Groschen ..... = 1 Good Grosche.
3 Prussian Groschen .... = 1 Dutzen.
6 Ditto ..... = 1 Sechzer.
18 Ditto ..... = 1 Timpfen.
30 Ditto ..... = 1 Prussian Gulden.
3 Prussian Gulden ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar.

Accounts are kept in Guldens, Groschen, and Pfennings, Prussian currency.

Leghorn, vide *Florence*.

Leipzig, in Saxony.

12 Pfennings ..... = 1 Good Grosche.
16 Good Groschen ..... = 1 Reichsgulden, or ⅔ Rix-Dollar current.
24 Ditto ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar.
32 Good Groschen, or 1⅓ Rix-Dollar current .... = 1 Specie Rix-Dollar.
60 Good Groschen ..... = 1 New Schock.
5 Rix-Dollars ..... = 1 August d'Or.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars, Groschen, and Pfennings.

Liban, in Courland, vide *Riga*.

Liege, in Westphalia.

4 Pfennings ..... = 1 Oert, or Liard.
4 Oerts ..... = 1 Stiver.
5 Stivers, or Sous ..... = 1 Blamuze.
10 Ditto ..... = 1 Escalin, or Schilling.
2 Escalins, or 20 Stivers = 1 Florin.
4 Florins ..... = 1 Patacon.
5 Current Florins ..... = 1 Florin d'Or, or Gold Gulden.
8⅓ Ditto ..... = 1 Ducat.

Accounts are kept in Florins, Stivers, and Pfennings.

Lisbon.

20 Rees ..... = 1 Vintin.
50 Ditto ..... = 1 Macuta.
100 Ditto ..... = 1 Testoon.
480 Ditto ..... = 1 New Crusado.
800 Ditto ..... = 1 Oito Testoon.
1000 Ditto ..... = 1 Milree, or Milreis.
1200 Ditto ..... = 1 Quartinho.
1600 Ditto ..... = 1 Dezeseis Testoon.
6400 Ditto ..... = 1 Dobra meia, or Joanese
24,000 Ditto ..... = 1 Dobra, or Portugal Pica

Accounts are kept in Rees and Milrees, in the notation of which the Milrees are separated from the Rees by a crossed cypher, called *cifraon*, and the Milrees from the Millions by a colon, thus 5 : 300⊖500, i. e. five thousand three hundred Milrees, and five hundred Rees. The Milree is an imaginary money worth about 5*s.* 7½*d.* sterling; as a coin about 3*s.* 6*d.* The Macuta is a money of account in Brazil, where are coined Patacas of 600 or 640 Rees, the intrinsic value of which is 10 per cent. less than that of the Portugal coins.

London.

4 Farthings	=	1 Penny.
2 Ditto	=	1 Halfpenny.
12 Pence	=	1 Shilling.
5 Shillings	=	1 Crown.
20 Shillings	=	1 Pound, or 1 Sovereign.
21 Shillings	=	1 Guinea.

The pound is an imaginary and the sovereign a real money.

Lubec.

3 Pfennings Lubs	=	1 Dreyling.
6 Pfennings ditto	=	1 Sechsling.
12 Pfennings	=	1 Schilling Lubs.
48 Schillings	=	1 Mark Lubs.
3 Marks	=	1 Rix-Dollar.
3⅛ Ditto	=	1 Specie Rix-Dollar.
7⅛ Marks current	=	1 Ducat.
5 Ducats	=	1 Portugalese.

Accounts are kept in Marks, Schillings, and Pfennings.

Lucca.

12 Denari	=	1 Soldo.
12 Soldi	=	1 Barbone.
20 Soldi, 10 Bajocchi, or Bolognini	=	1 Lira.
20 Soldi d'Oro	=	1 Scudo d'Oro.
140 Soldi di Lira	=	1 Ducatone, or Scudo, currente.
150 Ditto	=	1 Scudo di Cambio.
7½ Lire	=	1 Silver Scudio.
22 Lire	=	1 Gold Pistole.

Accounts are kept in Lire, Soldi, and Denari.

Luneburg in Lower Saxony.

8 Scherffen	=	1 Witten.
1½ Matthier, or 2 Wittens	=	1 Common Schilling.
1½ Common Schilling	=	1 Schwer Schilling.
1½ Mariengroschen	=	1 Good Grosche.
24 Good Groschen, 36 Marien Groschen, or 32 Schwer Schillings	=	1 Rix-Dollar.

These are the monies of account; the coins are the same as at Hanover.

Madras.

5 Cash, or 10 Cash	=	1 Doodee.
20 Ditto	=	1 Pice.
80 Ditto	=	1 Fanam.
192 Pice, or 12 Annas	=	1 Arcot Rupee.
42 Fanams	=	1 Star, or current Pagoda.
4 Star Pagodas	=	1 Mohur, or Gold Rupee.

Accounts are kept in Pagodas, Fanams, and cash. The Pagoda in gold is valued at between 7*s.* or 8*s.* sterling.

Madrid.

2 Maravedis	=	1 Ochavo.
2 Ochavos	=	1 Quarto.
8½ Quartos, or 17 Ochavos, or 34 Maravadis	=	1 Real Vellon.
17 Quartos, or 34 Ochavos	=	1 Real of New Plate.
16 Quartos, or 32 Ochavos	=	1 Real of Old Plate.
2 Reals Vellon	=	1 Real of Provincial Plate
2½ Ditto	=	1 Real of Mexican Plate.
4 Ditto	=	1 Peceta Provincial.
5 Ditto	=	1 Peceta Mexicana.
10 Ditto	=	1 Escudo Vellon, or Half-Dollar.
20 Ditto	=	1 Peso duro, or Hard Dollar in Silver, and 1 Vintin de Oro.
40 Reals Vellon	=	1 Escudo.
80 Ditto	=	1 Dobloon de Oro, or Pistole.
160 Ditto	=	1 Double Pistole.
320 Ditto	=	1 Quadruple, or Dobloon of 8 Escudos.

In accounts the Dobloon is reckoned at 60, the Peso at 15, and the Ducat at 11 Reals Vellon.

Accounts are kept in Reals and Maravedis Vellon, but the Real of Plate, or Old Plate, is chiefly used in foreign commerce and exchanges. The Real Vellon is something more than 2*d.* sterling, the Real of Plate is worth 5*d.*

Malabar, vide *Mangalore*.

Malacca.

4 Doits	=	1 Stiver.
2 Stivers	=	1 Old Dubbelties.
7½ Ditto	=	1 New ditto.
6 Ditto	=	1 Old Dutch Schilling.
48 Ditto, or 8 Schillings	=	1 Rix-Dollar.
80 Stivers	=	1 Ducatoon.
2¾ Rix-Dollars	=	1 Ducat.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars, Schillings, and Stivers. The Rix-Dollar is an imaginary money.

Malaga.

2½ Dineros	=	1 Cornado.
2 Cornado	=	1 Blanca.
4 Blancas	=	1 Ochavo.
2 Ochavos	=	1 Quarto.
8½ Quartos, or 34 Maravedis	=	1 Real Vellon.

Accounts are kept in Reals and Maravedis Vellon. The other monies are the same as at Madrid, and other parts of Spain.

Malta.

6 Piccioli	=	1 Grano.
10 Grani	=	1 Carlino.
2 Carlini	=	1 Taro.
12 Tari	=	1 Scudo.
5 Scudi	=	1 Louis d'Or.

Accounts are kept in Scudi, Tari, Grani, and Piccioli, the Scudi being reckoned at 1*s.* 9*d.* sterling.

These monies of account are distinguished into *copper money*, or the current value of the coins in the island, and *silver money*, which denotes their value in foreign exchanges.

Mangalore, on the Malabar Coast.

16 Annas	=	1 Rupee, or Huna.
4 Rupees, or 10 Hunas	=	1 Sultanee Pagoda.

Accounts are kept in Pagodas, Rupees, or Hunas, and Annas. The coins are the same as in the Mysore. [vide *Madras*]

Masulipatam, on the Coromandel Coast.

16 Annas	=	1 Silver Rupee.
3½ Silver Rupees	=	1 Pagoda.

Accounts are kept in Pagodas, Rupees, and Annas.

Mantua.

12 Denari	=	1 Soldo.
20 Soldi	=	1 Lire.
6 Lire	=	1 Scudo of account.
14 Lire 6 Soldi	=	1 Tallero.
19 Lire 7 Soldi	=	1 Scudo Bianco.
25 Lire 7 Soldi	=	1 Ducatone.

The coins of Milan, which are all current here, are three times the value in the Lire and Soldi of Mantua, which they bear in Milan.

Mexico.

34 Maravedis de Plata Mexicana = 1 Real.
8 Reals = 1 Peso, or Dollar.
15 Pesos, or 8 Escudos d'Oro = 1 Doblon.

Accounts are kept in Pesos and Maravedis.

Milan.

3 Denari = 1 Quatrino.
4 Quattrini, or 12 Denari = 1 Soldo.
2½ Soldi = 1 Parpajole.
20 Ditto = 1 Lira.
106 Soldi Imperiali = 1 Filippo of account.
5 Lire 15 Soldi, or 115 Soldi Corrente = 1 Scudo current.
5 Lire 17 Soldi, or 117 Soldi Imperiali = 1 Scudo di Cambio, or Imperiale.
6 Lire = 1 Scudo in silver coin.
7 Lire 10 Soldi Correnti = 1 Filippo, ditto.
8 Lire 12 Soldi = 1 Ducatoon.
15 Lire 4 Soldi = 1 Sequin.
25 Lire 3 Soldi = 1 Doppia.
45 Lire = 1 Souverain.

Accounts are kept in Lire, Soldi, and Denari.

Mocha, or Mokha, in Arabia.

7 Carats = 1 Commassee.
60 Commassees = 1 Spanish Dollar.
22 Caveers = 1 Haraff.
80 Ditto = 1 Piastre.
9 Haraffs = 11 Piastres.

Accounts are kept in Piastres and Caveers, the Piastre being reckoned at about 3*s.* 8*d.* sterling. The value of the Commassee, however, varies from 40 to 80 in the dollar, and the Haraff is an imaginary money.

Modena.

12 Denari = 1 Soldo, or Bolognino.
6⅔ Soldi = 1 Capellone.
20 Soldi = 1 Lira.
3¾ Lire = 1 Scudo.
5 Ditto = 1 New Scudo.
8 Ditto = 1 Ducat.
9 Ditto = 1 Scudino.
17⅞ Ditto = 1 Ducatoon.
51 Ditto = 1 Pistole.

Accounts are kept in Lire, Soldi, and Denari currenti.

Morocco and the Western States of Barbary.

20 Fluces = 1 Blanquillos.
48 Blanquillos = 1 Ducado.

Accounts are kept in these coins, and also in Ceriffs, which are divided into 8 parts.

Munster.

12 Hellers = 1 Pfenning.
12 Pfennings = 1 Schilling.
3½ Schillings, or 4½ Marien-groschen = 1 Blamuser.
18¾ Schillings, or 24 Marien-groschen = 1 Florin.
1½ Florin, or 28 Schillings = 1 Rix-Dollar current.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars, Schillings, and Pfennings.

Naples.

2 Cavalli = 1 Picciolo.
2 Piccioli = 1 Quatrino.
1½ Quatrino = 1 Tornese.
2 Tornesi = 1 Grano.
1½ Grano = 1 Publica.
10 Grani, or 4 Cinquini = 1 Carlino.
2 Carlini = 1 Taro, or Tarino.
5 Tari, or 10 Carlini = 1 Ducato Regno.
12½ Ducat = 1 Pataca.
30 Carlini = 1 Sicilian Oncia.

Accounts are kept in Ducati, Tari, and Grani; the Ducato being equal to about 40 pence sterling.

Narva, in Livonia.

10 Copecks = 1 Griven.
10 Griven = 1 Ruble.

In which monies accounts are kept; the other monies are the same as in Petersburgh, and other parts of Russia. [vide *Petersburgh*]

Navarre.

2 Cornados = 1 Maravedi.
2 Maravedi = 1 Ochavo.
3 Ochavos = 1 Gruesos.
6 Gruesos, or 4½ Tarzas = 1 Real.
1¼ Reals, 7½ Tarzas, or 60 Maravedis = 1 Libra.
10⅝ Reals, 6 $\frac{8}{17}$ Libras, or 392 Maravedis = 1 Ducado.

Accounts are kept either in Reals, or in Ducados, and Libras of 20 Sueldos, or 240 Dineros. The other monies are the same as at Madrid, &c. [vide *Madrid*]

Neufchatel in Switzerland.

12 Deniers foibles = 1 Gros.
12 Gros = 1 Livre.

But accounts are mostly kept in Livres, and Deniers, French money.

Nice, vide *Turin.*

Nuremberg in Franconia.

4 Pfennings = 1 Creutzer.
3 Creutzers = 1 Schilling, or Kayser-grosse.
4 Creutzers = 1 Batze.
5 Batzes = 1 Copstick.
3 Copsticks, or 15 Batzes = 1 Florin.
1½ Florin, or 90 Creutzers, or 2 Florins 40 Creutzers in Müntze = 1 Rix-Dollar of account.
2 Florins = 1 Ditto old specie.
2 Florins current, or 2 Florins 24 Creutzers, in Müntze, or small money = 1 Convention Rix-Dollar.
3F lorins 12 Creutzers in banco, or current; or 3 Florins 50 Creutzers in Moneta banca = 1 Gold Gilder.
4 Florins 30 Creutzers in banco, or current; or 5 Florins, 24 Creutzers in Moneta Bianca = 1 Ducat.

Accounts are kept in Florins and Creutzers.

Oldenburg.

5 Swares = 1 Grote.
72 Grotes = 1 Rix-Dollar.

In which monies accounts are kept, also in Rix-Dollars, Schillings, and Stivers.

Oporto, vide *Lisbon*.

Osnaburg in Westphalia.

2 Hellers ..... = 1 Pfenning.
3½ Pfennings ..... = 1 Matthier.
2 Matthiers, or 7 Pfennings = 1 Mariengroschen.
24 Mariengroschen, or 14 Schillings ..... = 1 Florin.
21 Schillings ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars and Schillings.

Oviedo, vide *Madrid*.

Padua.

12 Denari ..... = 1 Grossi.
24 Grossi ..... = 1 Ducat.

In which monies accounts are kept, as also in Lire, Soldi, and Denari, as in other parts of Italy.

Palermo.

6 Piccioli ..... = 1 Grano.
8 Ditto ..... = 1 Ponto.
10 Grani ..... = 1 Carlino.
2 Carlini, 20 Grani, 15 Ponti, or 120 Piccioli ..... = 1 Taro.
6 Tari, or 12 Carlini ..... = 1 Florino.
10 Ditto ..... = 1 Ducat.
12 Ditto ..... = 1 Scudo, or Crown.
30 Ditto ..... = 1 Onzia.

Accounts are kept in Onzie, Tari, and Grani; the Onzia being worth about 10 Shillings sterling.

Paris.

There are two systems of monies, &c. in France, namely, the Old and New System.

Old System.

4 Liards ..... = 1 Denier.
12 Deniers ..... = 1 Sou.
20 Sous, or Sols .... = 1 Livre Tournois.
3 Livres ..... = 1 Petit Ecu.
6 Ditto ..... = 1 Ecu, or Crown.
24 Ditto ..... = 1 Louis d'Or.

New System.

10 Centimes ..... = 1 Decime.
10 Decimes ..... = 1 Frank.
20 Francs ..... = 1 Napoleon.

Accounts, according to the Old System, are kept in Livres Tournois, Sous, and Deniers. According to the New System, in Francs, Decimes, and Centimes, 80 Francs being = 81 Livres. The Livre and the Franc are both reckoned at 10*d*. sterling.

Parma.

12 Denari ..... = 1 Soldo.
20 Soldi ..... = 1 Lira.
6 Lire, 6 Soldi ..... = 1 Testone.
7 Lire, 6 Soldi ..... = 1 Scudo of account.
8 Lire, 8 Soldi ..... = 1 Scudo.
21 Lire ..... = 1 Ducatone.
45 Ditto ..... = 1 Zecchino, or Sequin.
72 Ditto 12 Soldi ..... = 1 Old Doppia.
90 Ditto ..... = 1 New Doppia, or Pistole coined since 1786.

Accounts are kept in Lire, Soldi, and Denari.

Patras.

Accounts are kept here in Piastres of 80 Aspers. The Turkish coins are current here. [vide *Constantinople*]

Persia.

5 Dinars ..... = 1 Kabesqui.
2 Kabesquis ..... = 1 Dinarsbisti.
5 Dinarsbisti ..... = 1 Shatree.
2 Shatrees ..... = 1 Mamoodi.
2 Mamoodis ..... = 1 Abassi.
2½ Ditto ..... = 1 Larin.
5 Ditto ..... = 1 Daezajie.
10 Ditto ..... = 1 Haser Denarie.
50 Ditto ..... = 1 Toman.

Accounts are kept in Tomans, Abassis, Mamoodis, Shatrees, Dinarsbisti, and Dinars simple. The Toman and the Dinar are imaginary monies. The Toman is worth about 24*s*. sterling, the Abassi 5¾*d*. and the Mamoodi nearly 3*d*.

Petersburgh.

4 Polushkas ..... = 1 Denushka.
2 Denushkas ..... = 1 Copeck.
3 Copecks ..... = 1 Altin.
10 Ditto ..... = 1 Grieven.
25 Ditto ..... = 1 Polpoltin.
50 Ditto ..... = 1 Poltin.
100 Ditto ..... = 1 Ruble.
2 Rubles 80 Copecks .. = 1 Ducat.
10 Rubles ..... = 1 Imperial.

Accounts are kept in Rubles and Copecks. The Ruble is worth about 3*s*. 6*d*. sterling.

Poland.

3 Pfennings ..... = 1 Schilling.
3 Schillings ..... = 1 Grosche.
12 Groschen, or Gross .. = 1 Shostack.
2½ Shostack ..... = 1 Zloti, Gulden, or Florin.
8 Zloti, or Florins ..... = 1 Specie Rix-Dollar.
18 Ditto ..... = 1 Ducat.

Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast.

3 Cashes ..... = 1 Dudu.
20 Dudus ..... = 1 Fanam.
24 Fanams ..... = 1 Pagoda.

In which accounts are kept. The coins are the same as at Madras.

Portugal, vide *Lisbon*.

Prague.

1½ Common Pfenning ..... = 1 White Pfenning, or Bilipeniz.
3 White, or 4½ Common Pfennings ..... = 1 Creutzer.
2½ Creutzers, or 7½ White Pfennings ..... = 1 White Grosche.
3 Creutzers, 4 Groschen, or 9 White Pfennings .. = 1 Kayser Grosche, or Bohmen.
20 Kaysergroschen, or 60 Creutzers ..... = 1 Gulden, or Florin.
30 White Groschen, or 70 Creutzers ..... = 1 Simple Shock or Kopy.
1⅓ Florin, or 90 Creutzers .. = 1 Rix-Dollar current, or of account.
1⅓ Current Rix-Dollar, or 120 Creutzers ..... = 1 Specie Convention, or effective Rix-Dollar.
2 Florins ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar in Silver.
3 Florins, or 60 Groschen.. = 1 Shock, or Kopy of Bohemian Groschen.
4 Florins 30 Creutzers .... = 1 Cremnitz Ducat.
4 Florins 32 Creutzers .... = 1 Imperial Ducat.
6 Florins 40 Creutzers .... = 1 Souverain.

Accounts are kept in Florins, or Guldens, Creutzers, and Pfennings.

Prussia, vide *Berlin* and *Konigsberg*.

Ragusa in Dalmatia.

6	Soldi	= 1 Grossetto.
12	Grossetti	= 1 Perpero.
40	Ditto	= 1 Ducat.
60	Ditto	= 1 Old Tallaro, Vislini Ragusine, or Dollar.
80 ditto or 1½	Ducat	= 1 New Tallaro, or Libertine.

Accounts are kept in Ducats, Grossetti, and Soldi.

Ratisbon.

2	Hellers	= 1 Pfenning.
4	Pfennings	= 1 Creutzer.
2	Creutzers	= 1 Albus.
2½	Ditto	= 1 Landmuntze.
3	Ditto	= 1 Kaysergrosche.
4	Ditto	= 1 Batze.
15	Batzes	= 1 Florin.
1½	Florin	= 1 Rix-Dollar current.

Accounts are kept in Guldens, or Florins, Creutzers, and Pfennings. A distinction is also made between white and black money, *Weisse*, *Schwartze*, and *Müntze*, a Florin of white money, being = 7*s.*, 28 Groschen, or 84 Regensburgers; 41 Florins white money = 7 Ratisbon Pfunds, or Pounds, each containing 41 Shillings, or 164 Groschen. The black money is mostly used in taxes, fines, and all other civil concerns.

Revel, vide *Petersburg* and *Riga*.

Riga in Livonia.

30	Albert's Groschen	= 1 Florin.
3	Current Groschen, or 2 Ferdings	= 1 Mark Ferding.
30	Marks Ferdings, or 60 Ferdings	= 1 Rix-Dollar current.
70	Ferdings, or 112 Copecks	= 1 Livonina.
80	Ferdings, or 90 Groschen	= 1 Rix-Dollar of account.
139	Copecks	= 1 Albert's Dollar.
2	Alberts	= 1 Dutch Ducat.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars, Ferdings, or Groschens, and also in Rubles and Copecks as at Petersburg. [vide *Petersburg*] An Albert's Dollar is valued at about 4*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

Rome.

2	Mezzi Quattrini	= 1 Quattrino.
5	Quattrini	= 1 Bajoccho.
2	Bajocchi	= 1 Bajocchello.
5	Ditto	= 1 Grosso.
7½	Ditto	= 1 Carlino.
10	Bajocchi, or 50 Quattrini	= 1 Paolo, or Giulio.
2	Paoli	= 1 Papete.
3	Ditto	= 1 Testone.
10	Paoli, or 3⅓ Testoni	= 1 Scudo Romano, or Scudo Moneta.
15¼	Paoli, or 1525 Quattrini	= 1 Scudo di Stampa d'Oro.
16	Paoli	= 1 Ducato d'Oro di Camera.
21½	Ditto	= 1 Zecchino, or Sequin.
31½	Ditto	= 1 Doppia, or Pistole.

Accounts are kept in Scudi Romani, Paoli, and Bajocchi; or in Scudi, Soldi, and Denari. The Scudo or Roman crown is valued at 4*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.* sterling.

Rostock in the Dutchy of Mecklenburg.

3	Pfennings	= 1 Witten.
4	Wittens	= 1 Schilling.
2	Schillings	= 1 Grosche.
8	Groschen	= 1 Mark current.
1½	Mark, or 12 Groschen	= 1 Mecklenburg Gulden.
30	Schillings	= 1 Piece of two-thirds.
2	Marks	= 1 Reichs Gulden.
1½	Reichsgulden 24 Groschen, or 48 Schillings	= 1 Rix-Dollar of account.
7½	Marks	= 1 Ducat.
13¼	Ditto	= 1 Fredericks d'Or.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars, Marks, and Schillings.

Rotterdam, vide *Amsterdam*.
Russia, vide *Petersburg*.
St. Gall in Switzerland, vide *Bern*.

Sardinia.

2	Denari	= 1 Cagliarese.
6	Cagliaresi, or 12 Denari	= 1 Soldo.
5	Soldi	= 1 Reali.
20	Soldi, or 4 Reali	= 1 Lire.
2½	Lire	= 1 Scudo.
5	Ditto	= 1 Doppiette.
25	Ditto	= 1 Carlino.

Accounts are kept in Lire, Soldi, and Denari. The Lire is worth about 18*d.* sterling.

Siam in the East Indies.

800	Cowries	= 1 Fouang.
2	Fouangs	= 1 Miam.
4	Miams	= 1 Tical.
4	Ticals	= 1 Tale.
10	Silver Ticals	= 1 Gold Tical.
20	Tales	= 1 Catty.

Accounts are kept in Catties, Tales, Ticals, Miams, Fouangs, and Cowries. The Tical, which is a gold coin, is worth about 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

Sicily, vide *Palermo*.

Smyrna in Asiatic Turkey.

12⅓	Paras or Medini	= 1 Temin.
12	Temin, or 120 Aspers	= 1 Grouch.

In which monies accounts are kept; but the Grouch, or Piastre, is reckoned by the French, Dutch, &c. at 100 Aspers, and by the English at 80.

Spain.

Accounts are kept most generally throughout Spain as at Madrid; namely, in Reals Vellon, and Maravedis; but some places, as Alicant, Barcelona, Cadiz, Navarre, and Valencia, have peculiar modes of keeping accounts. [vide *Alicant*, &c.]

Stettin.

12	Pfennings	= 1 Good Grosche.
16	Good Groschen	= 1 Gulden, or Florin.
24	Good Groschen	= 1 Rix-Dollar.

In which monies accounts are kept, the same coins being current here as in Prussia.

Stockholm in Sweden.

1	Ore Koppar	= 1 Runstycken.
1	Ore Silver, or 3 Ore Koppar	= 1 Slant.
12	Ore, or Runstycken	= 1 Skilling.
48	Skilling	= 1 Riksdaler.
1	Riksdaler, 46 Skilling Specie, or 11 Daler 24 Ore Silver, or 35 Daler 8 Ore Koppar	= 1 Ducat.

Accounts are kept in Riksdaler, Skillings, and Ores. The Riksdaler is worth about 4*s.* 6*d.*

Stralsund in Swedish Pomerania.

3 Pfennings ..... = 1 Witten.
2 Wittens ..... = 1 Sechsling.
2 Sechslings, or 12 Pfennings = 1 Schilling.
2 Schillings ..... = 1 Grosche.
4 Groschen ..... = 1 Mark Sundish.
3 Marks Sundish ..... = 1 Gulden.
2 Guldens, 6 Marks Sundish, 48 Schilling ..... = 1 Rix-Dollar of account.
2 Reichs Guldens, $2\frac{1}{3}$ Pomeranian Guldens, 8 Marks Sundish, or 32 Groschen, &c. ..... = 1 Specie Rix-dollar.

Accounts are kept in Rix-Dollars, Schillings, and Pfennings.

Strasburg.

2 Deniers ..... = 1 Pfenning.
4 Pfennings ..... = 1 Creutzer.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Creutzers ..... = 1 Sou.
4 Creutzers ..... = 1 Batze.
4 Sous, or 6 Creutzers .. = 1 Schilling.
5 Schillings, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ Batzes = 1 Livre.
2 Livres ..... = 1 Florin.
3 Ditto ..... = 1 Ecu, or Rix-Dollar.
4 Livres, or 20 Schillings = 1 Pfund, or Pound.

Accounts are kept either in Livres, Sous, and Deniers, according to the old French system; or in Francs and Centimes, according to the new system; also in Pfunds and Schillings, or in Rix-Dollars and Creutzers, &c.

Surat on the Malabar Coast.

60 Padens ..... = 1 Pice, or Pega.
5 Pice ..... = 1 Anna.
16 Annas ..... = 1 Silver Rupee.
15 Silver Rupees ..... = 1 Mohur, or Gold Rupee.

Accounts are kept in Rupees, Annas, and Pice. The Rupee is valued as at Bombay.

Surinam, vide *West Indies.*
Sweden, vide *Stockholm.*

Switzerland.

10 Rappen ..... = 1 Batze.
10 Batzen ..... = 1 Franc.

Accounts are kept either in the above-mentioned monies, according to the new system; or after the manner of each canton, as mentioned under Basle, Bern, and Zurich, according to the old system.

Tellicherry, vide *Calicut.*

Trieste in Istria on the Adriatic.

4 Pfennings ..... = 1 Creutzer.
60 Creutzers ..... = 1 Fiorino, or Florin.

Accounts are kept in Florins, Creutzers, and Pfennings; or in Lire, Soldi, and Denari. The monies are valued in Austrian currency, Trieste currency, or Valuta di Piazza. A Florin, Austrian currency, is = $5\frac{5}{17}$ Lire of Trieste currency, and $5\frac{7}{17}$ de Piazza; therefore 17 Florins = 90 current Lire, or 92 Lire de Piazza. The coins are the same as in Austria. [vide *Vienna*]

Tunis on the Coast of Barbary.

12 Burbis ..... = 1 Asper.
24 Aspers ..... = 1 Doublas .....
52 Ditto ..... = 1 Silver Nassaras, and also 1 Piastre of account.
100 Ditto ..... = 1 Sultanini.

Accounts are kept in Piastres and Aspers; the piastre being worth 3*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

Turin.

3 Denari ..... = 1 Quattrino.
4 Quattrini, or 12 Denari = 1 Soldo.
20 Soldi ..... = 1 Lira.
6 Lire ..... = 1 Scudo.
24 Ditto ..... = 1 Doppia, or Pistole.
120 Ditto ..... = 1 Carlino.

Accounts are kept in Lire, Soldi, and Denari; or in Francs and Centimes.

Turkey, vide *Constaninople.*

Ulm in Suabia, vide *Augsburg.*

Valencia in Spain.

12 Dineros ..... = 1 Sueldo.
16 Dineros, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ Sueldo .. = 1 Real Vellon.
24 Dineros ..... = 1 Real of New Plate.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Sueldos ..... = 1 Real of Old Plate.
13 Sueldos $\frac{1}{2}$ Dineros ..... = 1 Escudo Vellon.
20 Sueldo ..... = 1 Libra.
1 Libra ..... = 1 Peso of Plate, 8 Reals of old Plate, 10 Reals of New Plate, or 15 Reals 2 Maravedis Vellon.
1 Libra, 6 Sueldos, $6\frac{2}{3}$ Dineros ..... = 1 Peso duro, or Dollar.
4 Libras ..... = 1 Doubloon of Plate.
5 Libras 6 Sueldos 3 Dineros ..... = 1 Gold Doubloon, or Pistole.

Accounts are kept in Libras, Sueldos, and Dineros; or in Reals of New Plate and Dineros. [vide *Spain*]

Venice.

$5\frac{1}{3}$ Denari di Lira ..... = 1 Grossetto, or Denaro di Ducato.
6 Ditto ..... = 1 Bagattino.
6 Bagattini, or 12 Denari = 1 Soldo.
12 Grossetti ..... = 1 Grosso.
$5\frac{1}{3}$ Grossi ..... = 1 Marchetto.
20 Soldi, or Marchetti .... = 1 Lira.
30 Soldi ..... = 1 Lirazzo.
24 Grossi ..... = 1 Ducato.
$6\frac{1}{3}$ Lire or 124 Marchetti .. = 1 Ducato of account.
8 Lire ..... = 1 Ducato Effettivo.
10 Ditto ..... = 1 Talaro.
11 Ditto ..... = 1 Ducatone.
12 Ditto, 8 Soldi ..... = 1 Scudo Veneto, or Scudo della Croce.
14 Ditto ..... = 1 Doppia, or Pistole.
22 Ditto ..... = 1 Zecchino.

Accounts are kept in Lire, Soldi, and Denari; or in Ducats, Grossi, and Grossetti. Monies are valued in Moneta Piccola; although formerly they had two other values, namely, the *valuta currente* and the *Banco*, which were both superior to the former.

Vienna.

2 Hellers ..... = 1 Pfenning.
3 Pfennings ..... = 1 Groschel.
4 Pfennings ..... = 1 Creutzer.
4 Groschel ..... = 1 Grosche.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Groschen ..... = 1 Schilling.
20 Creutzers ..... = 1 Kopstick.
8 Schillings, or 60 Creutzers = 1 Gulden, or Florin.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Gulden, or 90 Creutzers = 1 Rix-Dollar current.
2 Guldens, or 120 Creutzers = 1 Rix-Dollar specie.
$4\frac{1}{2}$ Florins ..... = 1 Imperial Ducat.
$26\frac{2}{3}$ Ditto ..... = 1 Double Souverain.

Accounts are kept in Guldens, Creutzers, and Pfennings. The Rix-Dollar current is an imaginary money.

West Indies.

1½	Dog	= 1 Stampe.
6	Dogs, or 4 Stampes....	= 1 Bit.
1½	Bit.....	= 1 Moco.
11	Mocos	= 1 Cut-Dollar.

These are the monies most generally used in the West India Islands, which are, however, subject to some varieties according to the nation to which they have been at different times subject. The currency of these islands is generally at the rate of about 140*l.* to 100*l.* sterling.

Wirtemberg.

2⅔	Pfennings	= 1 Creutzer.
6	Pfennings,or2½Creutzers	= 1 Schilling.
4	Creutzers	= 1 Batze.
20	Schillings	= 1 Pfund.
60	Creutzers, or 15 Batzen, or 28 Schillings.....	= 1 Gulden, or Florin.
1½	Florin or 90 Creutzers ..	= 1 Rix-Dollar current.

Accounts are kept in Guldens, or Florins, Schillings, and Pfennings.

Zante, vide *Ionian Isles.*
Zell, vide *Hanover.*

Zurich.

3	Hellers, or 1½ Angster ..	= 1 Rappe.
2⅔	Raffe, 8 Hellers, or 4 Angsters.....	= 1 Creutzer.
3¾	Creutzers, 10 Rappen, or 15 Angsters.....	= 1 Batze.
2½	Batzen.....	= 1 Schilling.
16	Batzen, 40 Schillings, or 240 Angsters.....	= 1 Florin.
1½	Florin or 90 Creutzers ..	= 1 Rix-Dollar of account.
2	Florins.....	= 1 Silver Ecu.
2½	Florins.....	= 1 French Crown.
4	Florins 15 Creutzers...	= 1 Ducat.
10	Florins.....	= 1 Louis d'Or.

Accounts are kept in Florins, Creutzers, and Hellers; or in Florins and Schillings.

MO'NEYAGE (*Law*) a tax which was paid every three years for preserving the coinage of the realm. It supplied the place of the seignorage, which was paid to the King on every new coinage.

MO'NEY-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Anagallis tenella* of Linnæus, a perennial.

MO'NEYERS (*Law*) or *Moniers*, *Monetarii*, officers in the King's mint, who make and coin the money.

MO'NGER (*Mar.*) a little sea vessel which fishermen use.

MONGOO'Z (*Zool.*) a sort of *Lemur.*

MO'NGREL (*Zool.*) a creature of a mixed breed, or one whose sire and dam are of different kinds.

MONIE'RA (*Bot.*) the *Gratiola Moniera* of Linnæus.

MO'NIERS (*Law*) vide *Moneyers.*

MONILI'FERA (*Bot.*) the *Asteospermum monilifera* of Linnæus.

MONILI'FORM (*Nat.*) an epithet for the antenna of insects which are beaded like a necklace.

MONITION (*Ecc.*) a warning given by ecclesiastical authority to a clerk to reform his manners upon intimation of his scandalous life.

MO'NITORY *Letters* (*Ecc.*) letters from an ecclesiastical judge upon information of scandals and abuses within the cognizance of his court.

MONK (*Ecc.*) in Greek μοναχὸς, from μόνος, signified literally one who retired into a state of entire solitude: but it is now employed for such as retire from the general intercourse of the world. The monks were formerly distinguished into the *solitaries*, or those who lived entirely alone; *coenobites*, those who lived in community with others; *saravites*, or strolling monks. Monks are now distinguished, by the colour of their habits, into black, white, grey, &c. They are likewise divided into *monks of the choir*, *professed monks*, and *lay monks.*

MO'NK-FISH (*Ich.*) a sort of fish resembling a monk's cowl in form.

MO'NKEY (*Zool.*) a well-known animal with a long tail, cheeks pouched, and haunches naked, which distinguish it as one part of the genus *Simia*, from the Ape, which has no tail; and the Baboon, which has a short tail.

MONKEY (*Mil.*) a machine which is used for driving large piles of wood into the earth.

MONKEY-FLOWER (*Bot.*) the *Mimulus ringens* of Linnæus.

MONKEY'S-BREAD (*Bot.*) the *Adansonia digitata* of Linnæus.

MONK'S-HOOD (*Bot.*) the *Aconitum* of Linnæus, a hardy perennial.—Monk's Rhubard, the *Rumex patientia.*

MONK'S-SEAM (*Mar.*) a seam made by the laying of the selvages of sails over one another, and sewing them on both sides.

MONNIE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 1 *Pentandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *tubular.*—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* connate.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* headed.—PER. none; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The single species, the *Monnieria trifolia*, is an annual, native of America.

MONO'CEROS (*Astron.*) the Unicorn, one of the new constellations of the northern hemisphere added by Hevelius to the 48 old asterisms, containing 19 stars in his catalogue, and 31 in the British catalogue.

MO'NOCHORD (*Mus.*) μονόχορδον, from μόνος, one, and χορδὴ, a string; an instrument anciently used in regulating sounds, which was so called, as is supposed, because it consisted of but one musical string.

MO'NOCHORDO (*Mus.*) or *Monocordo*, Italian for the Monochord; a long instrument with one string, which is used in finding out the true and exact distance of each note and half note, the one from the other.

MONOCHRO'MA (*Paint.*) μονόχρωμα, from μόνος, one, and χρῶμα, colour; a picture of one colour, without the mixture of any other.

MONOCO'LUM (*Anat.*) the *Intestinum rectum*, as it is termed by Paracelsus.

MONOCOTYLE'DONES (*Bot.*) an epithet for plants which have only one lobe to the seed; as Grasses, Palms, and the Liliacious tribe.

MONO'CULUS (*Med.*) one who has but one eye.

MONOCULUS (*Ent.*) a genus of Insects of the Order *Aptera*, having *legs*, from four to eight, formed for swimming, and very long; *body* covered with a crest, or shell, divided into segments; *antennæ* from four to none; *eyes* one or two approximating; *feelers* four in continual motion.

MO'NODON (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Cete*, having two teeth in the upper jaw, extending straight forwards, and a spiracle on the fore and upper part of the head. The only species is the *Monodon monoceros.*

MO'NODUS (*Anat.*) μονόδους, from ὀδὺς, a tooth, and μόνος, one; a person who has but one continued tooth in his head, as King Pyrrhus and the son of Prusias had. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

MO'NODY (*Mus.*) μονῳδία, a funeral ditty sung by one person only.

MONOE'CIA (*Bot.*) from μόνος, one, and οἶκος, a house; the name of the twenty-first class in the Linnean System, comprehending the androgynous plants, or such as produce male and female flowers on the same individual, without any mixture of hermaphrodites. It contains eight orders; namely, *Monandria, Diandria, Triandria, Tetrandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Polyandria, Monadelphia,* and under them the following genera: *Artocarpus,* Bread-Fruit; *Cynomorium*; *Anjuria,* Lemna Duckweed; *Zea,* Maize, or Indian Corn; *Coix,* Job's Tears; *Carex,* Sedge; *Sparganium,* Bur-Reed; *Typha,* Cat's Tail or Red-Mace; *Enocaulon,* Pipewort; *Morus,* Mulberry-Tree; *Buxus,* Box; *Alnus,* Alder; *Littorella,* Shore-Weed; *Sagus,* Sago; *Cocos,* Coco; *Arum*; *Salisburia Mongko,* or Maidenhair Tree; *Sagittaria,* Arrow Head; *Myriophyllum,* Water-Milfoil; *Ceratophyllum,* Hornwort; *Polerium,* Burnet; *Fagus,* Beech; *Castanea,* Chesnut; *Quercus,* Oak; *Juglans,* Walnut; *Corylus,* Hazel; *Carpinus,* Hornbeam; *Betula,* Birch; *Platanus,* Plane-Tree; *Luquidambar*; *Hura,* Sandbox-Tree; *Pinus,* Pine; *Fir,* Larch; *Cupressus,* Cypress; *Thuga,* Arbor-Vitæ; *Areca,* Cabbage-Tree; *Croton,* Tallow-Tree; *Ricinus,* Palma Christi; *Jatropha,* Physic Nut; *Hippomane,* Manchineel-Tree; *Trichosanthes,* Snake Gourd; *Cucumis,* Cucumber, Melon; *Cucurbita,* Pompion, Gourd, and Water Melon; *Bryonia,* a Bryony.

MONO'GAMY (*Cus.*) from μόνος, one, and γαμος, a marriage; a single marriage, or the having but one husband or wife.

MO'NOGRAM (*Gram.*) μονόγραμμον, a cypher, or character consisting of one letter, or several interwoven together, of which ancient medals afford very many examples.

MONOGRA'PHIC *Picture* (*Paint.*) a picture only drawn in lines without colours.

MONOGY'NIA (*Bot.*) from μόνος, one, and γυνὴ, a woman; the name of the first order in each of the first thirteen classes in the Linnean System, comprehending such plants as have one pistil or stigma only in a flower.

MONOHE'MEROUS (*Med.*) from μόνος, one, and ἡμέρα, a day; an epithet for diseases which last but one day, or are cured in one day.

MO'NOLOGUE (*Poet.*) from μόνος, alone, and λόγος, discourse; a soliloquy, or scene, wherein only one actor speaks.

MONO'MACHON (*Anat.*) another name for the *Intestinum Cœcum.*

MONO'MIAL (*Algeb.*) a quantity of one name, or of one single term, in distinction from a binomial, &c. [vide *Algebra*]

MONOPE'GIA (*Med.*) a pain in the head which affects but one part.

MONOPE'TALUS (*Bot.*) monopetalous, from μόνος, one, and πέταλον, a leaf; an epithet for flowers which, though they may be divided into certain segments, consist nevertheless of but one distinct petal, as the Canterbury Bell, &c. The corolla of such flowers is also called monopetalous.

MONOPH'YLLUS (*Bot.*) μόνος, one, and φύλλον, a leaf; monophyllus, or one-leaved, an epithet for a perianth that is all in one, i. e. not separated down as far as the base, as in *Datura, Primula.*

MONOPHYLLUS is also the *Convallaria bifolia* of Linnæus.

MONOPO'DIUM (*Ant.*) from μόνος, one, and πῦς, a foot; a table that has but one foot.

MONO'POLY (*Com.*) μονοπώλιον, from μόνος, alone, and πωλέω, to sell; the engrossing of commodities so as to get the trade of any particular articles exclusively to oneself, against which offence the laws are severe. The person so doing is called a monopolist.

MONOPOLY (*Law*) a grant from the King to any person or persons for the sole buying, selling, working, or using of any thing.

MONO'PTERON (*Archit.*) μονόπτερον, from μόνος, alone, and πτέρα, a wing; a circular building, having its roof only supported by pillars, and with but one wing.

MONO'PTICK (*Med.*) μονοπτικὸς, from μόνος, one, and ὀπτεύομαι, to see; an epithet for a person who sees with only one eye.

MONOPTO'TON (*Gram.*) a noun having but one case. *Isidor. Orig.* l. 1, c. 6.

MONOPYRE'NUS (*Bot.*) monopyrenous, from μόνος, one, and πυρὴν, a kernel; an epithet for fruit that has but one kernel.

MONORCHIS (*Anat.*) from μόνος, one, and ὄρχις, *testes*; a person who has only one of the testes.

MONORCHIS (*Bot.*) the *Aphrys monophyllos* of Linnæus.

MONO'STICH (*Poet.*) μονοστιχον, from μόνος, one, and στίχος, a verse; an epigram consisting of a single verse. *Isidor. Orig.* l. 1, c. 38.

MONOSY'LLABLE (*Gram.*) μονοσύλλαβον, from μόνος, one, and συλλαβὴ, a syllable; a word that has but one syllable.

MONOSPERMALTHŒ'A (*Bot.*) the *Waltheiria americana* of Linnæus.

MONOSPE'RMUS (*Bot.*) from μόνος, one, and σπέρμα, a seed; monospermous, or one seeded, an epithet for a plant or a berry that has but one seed.

MONOSTA'CHYOS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a stem bearing a single spike.

MONO'THELITES (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the seventh century, who held that there was but one will in Jesus Christ.

MONO'TONY (*Mus.*) from μόνος, one, and τόνος, a tone; the having but one tone.

MONOTRI'GLYPH (*Archit.*) monotriglyphon; the space of one triglyph between two pilasters or columns. *Vitruv.* l. 4, c. 3.

MONOTRO'PA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria,* Order 4 *Pentagynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* none.—COR. *petals* ten.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The two species are the—*Monotropa hypopithys,* seu *Orobanche,* Yellow Bird's Nest.—*Monotropa uniflora,* seu *Orobanche,* &c. *Bauh. Pin.*; *Raii Hist.*

MONS *Veneris* (*Anat.*) the triangular eminence immediately over the *Os Pubis,* that is covered with hair.

MONS *Veneris* (*Palmis.*) the knob of the root of the fore finger.

MONSO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia,* Order 5 *Decandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* fifteen; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* short; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma,* five.—PER. *capsule* five-celled; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Monsonia speciosa,* seu *Geranium,* Fine-leaved Monsonia.—*Monsonia lobata,* Broad-leaved Monsonia.—*Monsonia undulata,* Undulated Monsonia, &c.

MONSOO'NS (*Mar.*) periodical winds, frequent in the Eastern and Southern Oceans, which blow half the year, or six months, one way, and the other half, or six months, on the opposite points. These are otherwise called *trade winds.*

MO'NSTRANS *de Droit* (*Law*) a suit in Chancery, for the subject to be restored to lands and tenements which he proves to be his right. It is carried on by petition, because the right is to be obtained from the King. *Straundf. P. C.* c. 21.—*Monstrans de Faits ou Records,* a showing of deeds or records.

MONSTRAVE'RUNT (*Law*) a writ which lies for tenants

of ancient demesne, distrained for payment of toll, or imposition contrary to their privilege. *F. N. B.* 14; 4 *Inst.* 269; *New. Nat. Brev.* 32.

MO'NSTRUM (*Archæol.*) 1. The box in which relics are kept. *Mon.* tom. iii. p. 173. 2. A muster of soldiers.

MONTA'NA (*Bot.*) the *Rhododendron ferrugineum* of Linnæus.

MO'NTANISTS (*Ecc.*) an heretical sect founded by one Montanus, who gave out that he was the comforter promised by Christ, &c. *Tertull. de Jejun.; Euseb. Hist Eccles.* l. 5, c. 3; *S. Epiphan. de Hæres.* c. 48. 51; *S. August. Hæres.; S. Hieron.* epist. 54; *S. Cyril. cathec.* c. 16; *Philastr.* c. 49.

MONTEFIA'SCONE (*Com.*) a rich wine made at Montefiascone, a small town of Sicily.

MO'NTERO (*Cus.*) a sort of cap worn by hunters and seamen.

MO'NTETH (*Mech.*) a scalloped bason to cool glasses in.

MONTH (*Chron.*) in Saxon monath, Latin *Mensis*, from the Teutonic Mond, the moon, and the Greek μὴν, month; a space of time so called from the periodical revolution of the moon. It is distinguished into the—*Astronomical Month*, that which is measured by the motion of the sun or moon.—*Lunar Month*, which is properly the time in which the moon runs through the zodiac. This is either *illuminative*, or *lunar periodical*, and *lunar synodical*.—*Solar Month* is the time in which the sun runs through one entire sign of the zodiac.—*Civil* or *Common Month* is a space of time, consisting of a certain number of days regulated by the laws of each country. This is either solar or lunar.—*Calendar Month* is the civil month introduced into the present almanacks, according to which time is now computed. [vide *Chronology*]

MO'NTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* turbinate; *styles* three; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* turbinate; *seeds* three.

Species. The single species, the *Montia fontana Alsine*, seu *Portulaca*, Water Chickweed, is an annual. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Raii Hist.*

MONTI'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 4 *Tetrandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* erect.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* none.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* cylindric; *stigma* kidney-form.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Montinia acris*, Glaucous Montinia.

MONT-PA'GNEL (*Mil.*) an eminence chosen out of the cannon shot of a besieged place, which is chosen by persons who are curious to see an attack, or the operations of a siege.

MONTRO'SS (*Gunn.*) an under-gunner or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire worker.

MOOD (*Mus.*) vide *Mode.*

MOOD (*Log.*) vide *Mode.*

MOOD (*Gram.*) the manner of forming a verb so as to express the different forms or manners of the action. The moods are commonly distinguished into the Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Potential, and Infinitive; to which the Greeks have added an optative.—The *Indicative* simply affirms or denies the thing done.—The *Imperative* implies a command for the thing to be done.—The *Subjunctive* expresses a condition on which the thing may be done.—The *Potential*, the possibility of doing the thing.—The *Infinitive*, an indefinite form of the action, which is determined by something else.—The *Optative* implies a wish for the thing to be done.

MOO'N (*Astron.*) one of the secondary planets, marked (☽), which is a planet to the earth, and remarkable for the irregularities of her motion, as also for her phases and other affections. [vide *Astronomy*, and fig. 34, 35, Plate 18]—*Harvest-Moon*, the phenomenon of the Moon's rising an hour earlier when she is at the full, about the time of harvest, than she does in any other full moon week in the year. This happens when the moon is in the signs Pisces and Aries, the sun being in the opposite signs Virgo and Libra.

MOON (*Her.*) is commonly borne increscent or decrescent. [vide *Increscent*, &c.]

MOO'N-CALF (*Med.*) a false conception. [vide *Mola*]

MOO'N-EYES (*Vet.*) a disease in the eyes of horses.

MOO'N-SEED (*Bot.*) a species of the *Monispermium.*

MOO'N-SEED-TREFOIL (*Bot.*) the *Medicago arborea* of Linnæus, an annual.

MOO'N-SHAPED (*Bot.*) vide *Lunulatus.*

MOO'N-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Osmunda lunaria* of Linnæus, an annual.

TO MOOR (*Mar.*) in French *affourcher un vaisseau*, to lay out the anchors in the manner most convenient for the secure riding of the ship. This is done in different ways, as—To *moor by the head*, i. e. to secure a ship by her anchors before without any behind.—To *moor across*, to lay out one of the ship's anchors on one side, or athwart a river, and another on the other side, right against it.—To *moor along*, to have an anchor in the river and a hawser on shore.—To *moor water-shot*, to moor quartering between the first ways.

MOO'R-COCK (*Orn.*) the *Tetrao scoticus* of Linnæus, a bird of the grouse tribe which inhabits the heaths of Scotland and the north of England.

MOO'R-HEN (*Orn.*) a water-fowl of the coot tribe, the *Fulica chloropus* of Linnæus. It flies with difficulty, but runs and swims well, builds near the water-side, and lays dusky white eggs.

MOO'RING *for East, West, &c.* (*Mar.*) observing which way and upon what point of the compass the wind or sea is most like to endanger the ship, and there lay out an anchor.—*Mooring a fair birth* at sea, is the mooring in a place free from any annoyance.—*Mooring a proviso*, is having an anchor out and a hawser a-shore when the ship is moored with her head a-shore.—*Mooring-block*, a sort of cast-iron anchor used in some ports for riding ships.—*Moorings*, an assemblage of anchors, chains, bridles, &c. athwart the bottom of a river or harbour, to ride the shipping contained therein.

MOORS (*Law*) the bailiffs of the lord of a manor in the Isle of Man.

MOOR'S *head* (*Chem.*) a copper cap, made in the form of a head, to be set over the chimney of a reverberating furnace; also the head of a still having a pipe or nose to let the raised spirits run into the receiver.

MOOSE (*Zool.*) an animal of the deer kind, the *Cervus alces* of Linnæus, which is as large as a horse, very gentle, and can go at the rate of 50 miles a day. The skin is so hard as to be almost able to resist a musket-ball: the horns are palmate, with little or no beams.

MOOT (*Law*) or *Mote*, from the Saxon mot, a meeting together; or from the French *mot*, a word or discourse; an exercise which consisted in arguing of cases that was formerly practised by students in law at certain times.—*Bailiff of the moots*, the officer who chose the mootmen, or such as were to argue moot cases.

MOOT (*Sport.*) or *to blow a moot;* a phrase used at the fall of a deer.

MOOT (*Mech.*) a piece of hard wood hooped with iron at each end, which is used in making blocks.

MOO'TA *canum* (*Archæol.*) a pack of dogs.

MOO'T-CASE (*Law*) a case given to be mooted, or argued.

MOO'TER (*Mar.*) or *tree-nail-mooter*, the person who turns the tree-nails by the assistance of a moot, for fastening the planks and timbers of ships.

MOO'TED (*Her.*) an epithet for trees torn up by the roots.

MOOT-HALL (*Law*) the place where cases were argued.

MOO'T-HOUSE (*Law*) or *moot-court*, a hundred court in the north of England.

MOO'T-MEN (*Law*) students of the law, who were formerly called upon to moot or argue cases previously to being called to the bar.

MOOTS (*Law*) or *bailiff of the moots*. [vide *Moot*]

MO'RA (*Archæol.*) a moor, or barren ground.—*Mora mussa*, a watery or boggy moor.

MORA (*Med.*) a callosity, or hardness of the skin, which, according to Paracelsus, was a symptom of the venereal disease.

MORÆA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathes* two.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* simple; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsules* three; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Moræmagellanica*, *Ixia*, *Galaxia*, seu *Yapeinia*, Magellanic Morea.—*Moræa spathaceæ*, seu *Bobartia*, Sheathy Morea.—*Moræa plicata*, *Sisyrinchium*, *Ferraria*, seu *Bermudiana*.—*Moræa cerulea*, seu *Gladiolus*, &c. &c.

MORÆA is also the *Aristea cyanea* of Linnæus.

MORA'TUR *in lege* (*Law*) i. e. he demurs in point of law, which is said when the party does not go forward in pleading, but rests upon the judgment of the court in a certain point. *Co. Litt.* 7.

MORBID (*Paint.*) an epithet for very fat flesh very strongly expressed.

MORBUS (*Med.*) the general word for any disease or distemper, is used with some epithet for particular diseases, as—*Morbus arquatus*, the Jaundice.—*Morbus attonitus*, the Epilepsy, or Apoplexy.—*Morbus comitialis*, the Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, so called by the Romans because when any one was seized with this disorder in their *comitia*, the assembly was immediately broken up. [vide *Comitia*]—*Morbus gallicus*, the Venereal Disease.—*Morbus niger*, the Black Disease, so named by Hippocrates; a disorder which is known by vomiting a concrete blood of a blackish red colour.—*Morbus regius*, the Jaundice.—*Morbus sacer*, the Epilepsy.

MORDE'LII (*Med.*) a disease so named in the East Indies, which is nothing more than a disordered stomach.

MORDE'LLA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Order *Coleoptera*, having the *antennæ* moniliform; *head* deflected, and bent under the neck; *shells* curved downwards; at the base of the *abdomen* a broad lamina.

MORDE'XYN (*Med.*) a disease at Goa which seizes the patient suddenly and unexpectedly, being attended with nausea and continued vomitings.

MORE'SQUE-WORK (*Paint. &c.*) or *moresco*, a kind of antique work, after the manner of the Moors, consisting of a wild representation of men, beasts, birds, &c. intermingled.

MORE'TUM (*Archæol.*) a sort of brown cloth, of which caps were formerly made. *Mat. Par. Ann.* 1258.

MORGA'NGINA (*Law*) *morgangila*, or *morgingil*, from the Saxon morgen, morning, and giefan, to give; the gift or dower on the wedding-day. *Leg. Canut. et H.* 1, *apud Brompton.* &c.

MORGSA'NA (*Bot.*) the *Zygophyllum morgsana* of Linnæus.

MO'RIA (*Med.*) from μωρια, folly; a defect in the understanding.

MORIA (*Mil.*) a sort of steel cap or head-piece formerly in use.

MORI'LLE (*Bot.*) or *Morell*, the smallest and most delicious kind of mushrooms, found in woods.

MORI'LLON (*Orn.*) a fowl of the duck kind, the *Anas glaucion* in the Linnæan system.

MORI'NA (*Archæol.*) the murrain; also the wool of sheep who have died of the murrain. *Flet.* l. 2, c. 79.

MORINA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. double.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* filiform; *stigma* bent.—PER. none; *seed* single.

Species. The single species is the *Morina persica*.

MORI'NDA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* simple; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *berry* angular; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Morinda umbellata*, seu *Bancudus*, Narrow-leaved Morinda.—*Morinda citrifolia*, seu *Coda*, Broad-leaved Morinda.—*Morinda royoc*, seu *Periclymenum*, Percumbent Morinda, &c.

MORI'NGA (*Bot.*) the *Guilandina moringa* of Linnæus.

MO'RIO (*Bot.*) the *Orchis morio* of Linnæus.

MO'RION (*Mil.*) an iron or steel cap without beaver or visor.

MORI'SCO (*Mech.*) or *moorish work*, in Spanish *Moresco*, from Mauritania. [vide *Moresque*]

MORISCO (*Cus.*) the morris dance, or Moorish dance; a particular sort of dance in Spain, accompanied with many rude gesticulations.

MO'RKIN (*Sport.*) a wild beast dead by sickness or mischance.

MO'RLING (*Archæol.*) or *mortling*, the wool taken from sheep that have died of the rot, mentioned in the statutes 4 *Ed.* 4, c. 2 and 3; 27 *H.* 6, c. 2; 3 *Jac.* 1, c. 18, &c.

MO'RMYRUS (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes, Order *Branchiostegous*, having the *head* smooth; *teeth* numerous and notched; *gills* linear; *gill-membrane* with one ray; *body* scaly.

MO'RO (*Med.*) from *morum*, a mulberry; a small abscess resembling a mulberry.

MOROCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) the *Blitum capitatum* of Linnæus.

MORO'CCO (*Mech.*) vide *Marocco*.

MO'ROCOCKS (*Bot.*) a sort of strawberry found in Virginia.

MORONOBE'A (*Bot.*) a species of the *Symphonia* of Linnæus.

MORO'SIS (*Med.*) μωρωσις, a disease which answers to what is called in English stupidity, or idiotism.

MORO'XYLATES (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the combination of moroxylic acid with different bases, as *moroxylate of lime*, &c.

MOROXY'LIC *acid* (*Chem.*) an acid procured from the *Morus alba*, or white mulberry.

MORPHÆ'A (*Med.*) morphew, a species of leprosy.

MO'RPHNUS (*Orn.*) a kind of eagle living chiefly about fens and lakes.

MORPIO'NES (*Ent.*) crab-lice, the *Pediculi pubis* of Linnæus.

MO'RRIS (*Ich.*) a sort of fish, the *Leptocephalus* of Linnæus.

MO'RRIS-DANCE (*Cus.*) vide *Morisco*.

MORRISO'NA (*Bot.*) the *Capparis morisona*.

MORRISO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 8 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals*

four.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ.* ovate; *style* none; *stigma* headed.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the *Morrisonia americana*, seu *Capparis*, native of America.

MORRISO'NII *systema* (*Bot.*) the system of arranging plants which was proposed by Morrison, the botanist. [vide *Botany*]

MORSE (*Zool.*) an amphibious animal, like a sea-ox in size, but in shape like a lion, the *Trichechus rosmarus* of Linnæus, which mostly inhabits the sea near the Arctic Pole. It is gregarious, roars like a bull, and feeds on sea-weed, shell-fish, and the like, but not on flesh. The *Morse* defends itself vigorously when attacked; and if wounded, will attempt to sink boats by striking its tusks into the sides.

MORSE'LLUM (*Archæol.*) or *morsellus terræ*, a small parcel or bit of land.

MO'RSULI (*Med.*) a former name for those medicines which were to be chewed, as lozenges, &c.

MORSU'RA (*Med.*) a bite, generally applied to the bite of a mad dog, a viper, or other venomous animal.

MO'RSUS *Diaboli* (*Anat.*) a name for the outer ends of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* which appear jagged and torn.

MORT (*Sport.*) or *To blow a Mort*, i. e. to sound a particular air, by way of giving notice that the deer which was hunted is either taken or killed.

MO'RTAISE (*Carpent.*) vide *Mortise.*

MORTA'LITY, *Bills of* (*Cust.*) vide *Bill.*

MO'RTAR (*Gunn.*) a thick short sort of cannon, having a very large bore, mounted on a very low strong carriage, and serving to throw bombs, carcasses, &c. Mortars are of different kinds, as—*Land-Mortars*, those used in sieges, and also in battles, which are mounted on beds.—*Sea-Mortars*, which are fixed in bomb-vessels.—*Hand-Mortars*, those which were fired by the hand.—*Cohorn-Mortars* are fixed on a board at an elevation of 45 degrees, and by their invention have superseded the necessity for hand-mortars.—*Firelock-Mortars* are fixed at the end of a firelock.—*Tinker's-Mortars* are fixed at the end of a staff.—*Partridge-Mortars*, a common mortar surrounded by thirteen other smaller mortars.—*The parts of a mortar* are the Muzzle, Chace, Reinforce, Breech, Trunnions, Dolphins, Astragal, Fillets, Ring, Ogee, Chamber, Bore, Mouth, and Vent. [vide *Cannon*]

MORTARIO'LUM (*Anat.*) the socket wherein the tooth grows.

MORTA'RIUM (*Archæol.*) a taper, or light set in churches over the graves or shrines of the dead.

MORT D'A'NCESTOR (*Law*) a writ which lies where a man's father, brother, or uncle, dies seised of land, and a stranger abateth and entereth the land.

MO'RTER (*Mason.*) lime and sand mixed together with hair, so as to form a cement for bricks.

MO'RTGAGE (*Law*) *Mortuum Vadium*, from *mort*, dead, and *gage*, a pledge, so called because *moritur*, it dies, or is lost for ever to the person, if it be not redeemed in time; a pawn of lands, tenements, or any thing immoveable, laid or bound for money borrowed to be the creditor's for ever, if the money be not paid on the day agreed on. He who makes the mortgage is the *Mortgager*, and he to whom the mortgage is made is the *Mortgagee*. *Glanvil.* l. 10, c. 6.

MORTGAGE'E (*Law*) vide *Mortgage.*

MO'RTGAGER (*Law*) vide *Mortgage.*

MORTIFICA'TION (*Surg.*) *Gangræna* and *Sphacelus*; the loss of natural life, heat, and sense, in a member; when in any part the natural humours, losing their proper motion, become putrid and destroy the texture of the solid part.

MORTIFICATION (*Chem.*) the alteration of the outward form in minerals and metals.

MORTIFICATION (*Law*) vide *Mortmain.*

TO MO'RTIFY (*Cook.*) to keep meat until it is tender.

MORTISE (*Carpent.*) the hole cut in one piece of wood to let in another, which is called the *tenon.*

MORTITI'VUS (*Archæol.*) dead of the rot, applied to sheep and lambs. *Mon. Angl.* tom. 2, 114.

MO'RTLING (*Archæol.*) vide *Morling.*

MO'RTMAIN (*Law*) a French compound word, signifying literally dead hand; it is now applied to the alienation, or making over lands or tenements, with the King's licence of Mortmain, to a corporation, or fraternity, and their successors. *Magna charta*, c. 36; *Polyd. Virg. Chron.* l. 17, 39; *Eliz.* c. 5; *Speed.* 418; 1 *Inst.* and 2 *Inst.* 75.

MO'RTNE (*Her.*) a term applied by Columbiere to the figure of a dead lion, borne on a coat of arms.

MO'RTRELL (*Archæol.*) a mess of milk and bread allowed formerly to poor people in hospitals.

MORTUA'LIUM (*Ant.*) the vestments and every thing else which appertains to the dead.

MORTUA'RIUM (*Law*) Mortuary, anciently called *Saule-Sceat*, i. e. *pecunia sepulchralis*, or Corse present, was a gift left by a man at his death to his parish church for his personal tithe and offering not duly paid in his lifetime. *Leg. Canuta apud Brompton; Bract.* l. 2, c. 26; *Fleta*, l. 2, c. 57.

MORTUUM CAPUT (*Chem.*) vide *Caput Mortuum.*

MO'RIANT (*Zool.*) a variety of the sheep, the *Ovis aries* of Linnæus, having a long beard, and a short mane on the neck.

MO'RUM (*Med.*) an excrescence on the skin resembling a mulberry-tree.

MORU'NGU, the *Gulandina Morungu* of Linnæus.

MO'RUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 4 *Tetrandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved—COR. none. STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* cordate; *styles* two; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seed* single.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Morus alba*, White Mulberry-tree.—*Morus nigra*, Common Mulberry-tree.—*Morus rubra*, seu *Corylus*, Red Mulberry-tree. *Dod. Pempt. Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

MOR'YS (*Archæol.*) the old word for moors, or morasses.

MO'RXI (*Med.*) a pestilential distemper common in Malabar.

MOSA (*Med.*) a sort of thick milk.

MOSA'IC *Work* (*Archit.*) work inlaid with stones or glass of different colours, so as to represent flowers, fruits, and other natural objects.

MOSCEU'TON (*Bot.*) a rose having a stalk like a mallow. *Plin.* l. 21, c. 4.

MOSCHA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Teucrum Iva* of Linnæus.

MOSCHA'TA *Nux* (*Bot.*) the *Myrista moschata* of Linnæus.

MOSCHATE'L (*Bot.*) the *Adoxa moschatellana* of Linnæus.

MOSCHELÆ'UM (*Chem.*) a sort of aromatic oil in which musk is an ingredient.

MOSCHEU'TOS, the *Hibiscus Moscheutos* of Linnæus.

MO'SCHUS (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Pecora*, having no horns; *fore-teeth* eight lower; *tusks* upper, solitary, and projecting.

Species. Animals of this tribe, distinguished in English by the name of Musk, inhabit the Alpine mountains of Asia. They live solitary among the snowy peaks of rocks, are gentle and timid, but not easily tamed. They leap, run, climb, and swim expertly; their flesh is good when young; and the bag which they have on one side near the prepuce, contains an oily, friable, brown matter, which is the genuine musk that is imported into Europe under that name. The principal species is the *Moschus moschiferus*, which is about 2½ feet long.

MOSE (*Zool.*) vide *Moose.*

MOSQUI'TÆ (*Med.*) eruptions on the skin produced by the bite of gnats.

MOSQUI'TO (*Ent.*) a very large kind of gnat living in the savannas of warm climates, which inflicts deep wounds in those whom it attacks. It is a variety of the *Culex pipiens* of Linnæus.

MO'SSES (*Bot.*) vide *Musci.*

MO'SS-TROOPERS (*Mil.*) a sort of marauders, or plunderers, who lived by rapine in the North of England, like the *Banditti* in Italy.

MO'STICK (*Paint.*) the stick which a painter rests his hand on when at work.

MO'STRA (*Mus.*) Italian for a little mark at the end of each line in music showing what note the next line begins with. By the French it is called *guidon.*

MOSY'LLON (*Bot.*) the finest kind of Cinnamon. *Gal. ad Pison.* c. 12.

MO'T (*Sport.*) a certain note which a huntsman winds on his horn.

MO'TA (*Archæol.*) a castle, or fort.

MOTACI'LLA (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Passeres.*

Generic Character. Bill subulate and straight; *tongue* lacerate at the end.

Species. Birds of this tribe inhabit the four quarters of the world, and are distinguished by the English names of the Wagtail, or Warbler; the Nightingale; Petty-Chaps; White-Throat; Wheat-Ear; Whin-Chat; Stone-Chat or Titling, Wren, and Robin Red-Breast. This genus has been divided into four others; namely, *Motacilla*, for the Wagtail tribe; *Sylvia*, for the Warbler tribe; *Troglodytes*, for the Wren; and *Vitiflora*, the Wheat-Ear. The following are the principal species under these divisions; namely, *Motacilla alba*, in French *la Lavandière*, White or Collared Wagtail.—*Motacilla capensis*, in French *la Bergeronette*, Cape Wagtail.—*Motacilla boarula*, in French *la Bergeronette jaune*, Yellow Wagtail.—*Motacilla sylvia*, seu *Sylvia luscinia*, in French *Rossignol*, the Nightingale.—*Motacilla*, seu *Silvia Madagascariensis*, in French *Foudi-Jala*, Madagascar Warbler.—*Motacilla*, seu *Sylvia curruca*, in French *Fauvette babillarde*, Babbling Warbler.—*Motacilla*, seu *Sylvia hortensis*, seu *Curruca*, in French *Fauvette*, Petty-Chaps.—*Motacilla*, seu *Sylvia campestris*, in French *Habit-uni*, Simple Warbler.—*Motacilla*, seu *Sylvia ficedula*, seu *Ficedula*, in French *Becfigue*, Epicurean Warbler.—*Motacilla sylvia*, seu *Sylvia cinerea*, in French *Mesange cendrée*, White-Throat.—*Motacilla*, seu *Sylvia rubetra*, seu *Rubetra*, in French *Grand Traquet*, ou *Tarier*, Whin-Chat.—*Motacilla*, seu *Sylvia rubetra*, Stone-Chat.—*Motacilla*, seu *Sylvia vermivora*, in French *la Fauvette vermivore*, Worm-Eater.—*Motacilla*, seu *Sylvia petechia*, in French *Figuier à tête rouge*, Yellow Redpole, or Red-headed Warbler.—*Motacilla*, seu *Sylvia trochilus*, seu *Asilus*, in French *le Pouillet*, Yellow Wren, or Titmouse.—*Motacilla*, seu *Sylvia hippolais*, Petty-Chaps.—*Motacilla*, seu *Sylvia cyanea*, Superb Warbler.—*Motacilla troglodytes*, *Regulus*, seu *Troglodytes*, in French *Troglodytes*, *Roitelet*, the Wren.—*Motacilla phœnicurus*, seu *Roticilla*, Redstart.—*Motacilla modularis*, seu *Curruca*, Hedge-Sparrow, or Hedge-Warbler.—*Motacilla*, seu *Sylvia sialis*, in French *Rouge-gorge bleue*, Robin Red-breast.—*Motacilla œnanthe*, seu *Vitiflora*, in French *le Cul-blanc*, Wheat-Ear, Fallow-Smich.

MOTE (*Archæol.*) from the Saxon mot, a meeting; an assembly, or court of judicature.—*Motebell*, or *Motbell*, the bell with which people were called to the mote or court. *Leg. Ed. Conf. apud Brompt.*

MOTEE'R (*Law*) a customary service or payment at the court of the Lord of the Manor. *Rot. Chart.* 4. *John.* m. 9.

MOTE'LLA (*Ich.*) a fish like a lamprey.

MOTE'TTO (*Mus.*) or *motette*, a kind of church music much in use among the Roman Catholics. It is nearly the same in the sacred music as the cantatas are in common music.

MOTH (*Ent.*) a well-known insect, the *Phalæna tinea* in the Linnean system, which is destructive to cloth and furniture. The *larva* of this insect is active and quick in motion; the *pupa* quiescent.

MO'THER *of Pearl* (*Nat.*) the shell of pearl fish.

MOTHER (*Chem.*) the mouldy lees, or dregs of wine, beer, ale, &c.

MOTHER *Tongues* (*Gram.*) those tongues to which others owe their origin, of which the three principal are the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.

MO'THERING (*Archæol.*) a custom of visiting parents on Midlent-Sunday.

MO'THERWORT (*Bot.*) the *Leonurus cardiacus* of Linnæus, a biennial, so called because it was formerly used in the Cardialgia.

MO'THIR *al Mooluc* (*Fort.*) an Indian word for fortifications, intrenchments, &c.

MOTH-MU'LLEIN (*Bot.*) the *Verbascum blataria* of Linnæus.

MOTION (*Mech.*) or *locomotion*, a continued and successive change of place. Motion is of different kinds, as absolute, relative, equable, accelerated, retarded, simple, compound.—*Absolute motion* is an absolute change of place considered independently of any other body.—*Relative motion* is the change of the relative place of a moving body, as in the case of two vessels sailing in the same or contrary directions, but with different velocities; they are both in absolute motion in regard to the point whence they sailed, but in relative motion with respect to each other.—*Equable motion* is that by which the body proceeds with exactly the same velocity, or celerity, passing always over equal spaces in equal times.—*Accelerated* or *retarded motion* is that the velocity of which is continually increased or diminished.—*Simple motion* is that which is produced by some one power or force only.—*Compound motion* is produced by two or more powers acting in different directions.—*Perpetual motion* is that which is supplied and renewed from itself without the intervention of any other cause.

MOTION (*Nat.*) or *animal motion*, that motion by which the situation, figure, magnitude, &c. of the parts of animals are changed. They are either *natural* or *involuntary*, such as arise from the organization of the body, as the circulation of the blood, &c.; or *spontaneous*, such as muscular motion, which depends on the operations of the will.—*Intestine motion* denotes an agitation of the internal particles of which a body consists.—*Peristaltic motion*, vide *Peristaltic.*

MOTION (*Astron.*) as applied peculiarly to the courses of the heavenly bodies, is distinguished into *primary* or *diurnal*, or that with which the heavenly bodies revolve, or appear to revolve, every day from East to West; and *secondary*, or *proper*, that with which any star or planet advances a certain space every day from the West towards the East.—*Angular motion*, that by which the angular position of any body is changed.—*Horary motion*, the motion that takes place during an hour.—*Mean motion*, vide *Mean.*—*Paracentric motion*, vide *Paracentric.*—*Motion of Trepidation*, or *Libration*, vide *Trepidation*, &c.

MOTION (*Mil.*) is taken either in a particular or a general sense; in the particular sense, it is applied to the bodily motion of the individual in going through his manual exercise, as in handling a gun, &c. In the general sense, it is applied to the movements or changes of position, &c. which bodies of men undergo in making their evolutions, marches, &c.; in which latter sense the term movement is more frequently used.

MOTION *in Court* (*Law*) an occasional application to the

Court by the parties, or their counsel, in order to obtain some Order or Rule of court which is become necessary for the prosecution of some suit. Motions are distinguished into absolute in the first instance, as a motion for an attachment, for a writ of error, &c.; absolute on the signature of counsel, as for a concilium, &c.; and a motion *for a rule to show cause*, otherwise called a *rule nisi*, i. e. unless cause be shown to the contrary, as for a rescue, disobedience to a subpœna, nonpayment of money generally, &c.

MO'TIVE *power* (*Mech.*) or *force*, the whole power or force acting upon any body, or quantity of matter, by which it is put into motion.

MO'TMOT (*Orn.*) the *Momotus* of Linnæus, a bird of Brasil, about the size of a blackbird.

MOTO'RII (*Anat.*) or *motores oculorum*, the third pair of nerves which move the eye.

MO'TOS (*Med.*) μοτὸς, linen toozed into wool, which serves for stopping fluxes of blood, &c. It answered to what is now called *lint*.

MO'TRIX (*Mech.*) an epithet for whatever has the power or faculty of moving.

TO MOVE *a court of judicature* (*Law*) vide *Motion*.

MO'TTO (*Her.*) an Italian word answering to the French *mot*, a word; is now employed to denote any word, or short sentence, which is put to the coats of arms of nobility and gentry, or that which is used as an emblem or device on any occasion.

MO'VEABLE *Feasts* (*Ecc.*) are those festivals which though they fall on the same day of the week, yet vary in the day of the month; as Easter and all depending thereon, as Whitsuntide, &c.

MOVEABLE *Signs* (*Astrol.*) are Aries, Cancer, Libra, and Capricorn, because they cause the change of seasons.

MOVEABLE *Pivot* (*Mil.*) the wheel is said to be on a moveable pivot when the pivot flank of any body of men describes in the wheel a smaller circle than the wheeling flank.

MO'VEABLES (*Law*) personal goods or estate.

MO'VEMENT (*Mil.*) the regular orderly motions of an army, comprehending evolutions, marches, manœuvres, &c.—*Counter Movements of defence* are movements calculated to defeat any premeditated attack.—*Movements of previous formation* are military dispositions previous to the commencement of offensive operations.—*Movements of attack* are made by bodies of men advancing in line or column to attack an enemy.—*Movements of retreat*, columns of march covered by positions and a strong rear-guard.—*Echelon Movements*, diagonal movements of the line.—*Quick Movements*, adopted on different occasions.—*Eventail*, or *fan Movement*, a movement on march, which gives a gradual increase of front.

MOVEMENT (*Mus.*) the progress or course of sounds from grave to acute, or from acute to grave.

MOVEMENTS (*Mech.*) the inner works of a clock, watch, &c. that move, and by that motion effect the purpose of the instrument.

MOULD (*Hort.*) vegetable earth formed by the mixture of dung and other materials.

MOULD (*Mech.*) a form in which any thing is cast, as the moulds in which glaziers cast their lead; also the piece of hard wood or iron hollowed at the edge, and used by the masons for forming mouldings or cornices, &c.

MOULD (*Anat.*) the interstice between the parietal and the frontal bones, otherwise called *fontanella*, the Fontanel.

MOU'LDINGS (*Archit.*) certain projections beyond the naked of a wall, column, wainscot, &c. the assemblage of which forms cornices, door cases, &c. The principal mouldings are the *Astragal*, *Bead*, or *Torus*; the *Ovolo*; the *Cavetto*; the *Apophyge*, *Scape*, *Spring*, or *Conge*; the *Sima Recta*, and *Reversa*; *Scotia*, *Fillet*, *Band*, or *Corona*; an explanation of each of which will be found under its respective head, or that of Architecture.

MOULDINGS (*Gunn.*) all the eminent parts of a gun, or mortar, which serve generally for ornament; as the breach-mouldings, muzzle-mouldings, &c. [vide *Cannon* and *Fortification*]

MOU'LI-LA (*Bot.*) or *Moul-Elavou*, the *Bombax heptaphyllum* of Linnæus.

MOU'LINE (*Mech.*) a roller which, being crossed with two levers, is usually applied to cranes, capstans, &c. for the purpose of heaving stones, &c.

MOULTING (*Orn.*) the act of shedding feathers after the manner of birds.

MOUND (*Her.*) from *mundus*, the world; a globe encircled, and having a cross on the top, as "He beareth, *or*, a mound, *sable*, environed with a circle, and ensigned with a cross avellane, *gules*; by the name of Chawlas."

MOUNT (*Fort.*) or *Mound*, a heap of earth, on which is a parapet to cover the cannon planted upon it.

MOUNT (*Com.*) a quantity of plaster of Paris equal to 3000lb. weight.

MOUNT *of Piety* (*Archæol.*) a stock of money which was anciently raised by contribution, and laid up to be lent on occasion to poor people ruined by the extortion of the Jews.

TO MOUNT (*Mar.*) the same as to carry when said of a ship, as "She mounts twenty guns."

TO MOUNT (*Mil.*) to furnish with horses, as a regiment well or ill-mounted, i. e. having good or bad horses.—*Mount!* the order to mount the horses.—*To Mount Guard*, to go upon duty.—*To Mount a Breach*, to run upon it for the purpose of attacking it.

TO MOUNT *a Piece* (*Gunn.*) to set a piece of ordnance upon the carriage, or to raise its mouth higher.

MOU'NTAIN-ASH (*Bot.*) another name for the *Sorbus* of Linnæus.

MOUNTAIN-BLUE (*Min.*) a sort of copper called in chemistry the Blue Carbonate of Copper.—Mountain-Butter, a sort of *alumen*, soft and fat to the touch.—Mountain-Cork, a species of *Asbestus*, otherwise called *elastic Asbestus*.—Mountain-Flax, another species of *Asbestus*, or Amianth, which easily separates into flexible fibres.—Mountain-Green, a sort of copper so called from its green colour.

MOUNTAIN-E'BONY (*Bot.*) the *Bauhinia* of Linnæus, a shrub.

MOU'NTEBANKS (*Med.*) pretenders to a knowledge of medicines, or impostors who pass off false medicines.

MOU'NTINGS (*Mil.*) the shirt, shoes, stock, and hose, or stockings, formerly furnished by the colonel or commandant of the corps every year.

MOURAI'LLE (*Man.*) another name for the barnacles with which a horse's nose is held.

MOURE'RA (*Bot.*) the *Lacis fluviatilis* of Linnæus.

MOU'RICOU (*Bot.*) the *Erythrina fluviatilis* of Linnæus.

MOURN (*Mil.*) the blunted head of a tilting spear.

MOURNE (*Mil.*) the round end of a staff.

MOU'RNING *of the Chine* (*Vet.*) a disease in horses which causes ulcers in the chine.

MOU'SE-EAR (*Bot.*) the *Hieracium Pilosella* of Linnæus.—Mouse-Ear-Chickweed, the *Cerastium*, an annual.—Mouse-Tail, the *Myosurus*, an annual.

MOU'SE (*Zool.*) a well known animal, nearly allied to the rat tribe, which are under the same genus, *Mus*, in the Linnean system. The Mouse commonly inhabits houses; but there are Field-Mice, so called because they inhabit the fields only, and are frequently white.

MOUSE (*Mar.*) a knot or knob wrought on the outside of a rope by means of spun yarn, parcelling, &c.

TO MOUSE *a Hook* (*Mar.*) to pass a yarn round the hook of a block.

MOUSSU'E (*Her.*) the name of a cross which is rounded off at the ends, as in the annexed figure. It is called in French *la Croix moussue.*

MOUSTA'CHE (*Mil.*) French for the hair which continental soldiers commonly allow to grow on the upper lip.

MOUSTACHE (*Zool.*) a bearded monkey, the *Simia cephus* of Linnæus, having two large tufts of yellow hairs under its ear like mustachios.

MONTABE'A (*Bot.*) the *Cryptostomum guianense* of Linnæus.

MOUTH (*Anat.*) in Latin *os*, the well known cavity in the face, which consists of the Common Integuments, the Lips, the Palate, the Muscles of the upper and under Jaw, the two Alveolar Arches, the Gums, the Tongue, the Cheeks, Salival Glands, &c.

MOUTH *of a river* (*Geog.*) a place where a river empties itself or runs into the sea.

MOUTH *of a Gun* (*Gunn.*) the entrance of the bore, or that part where both powder and ball are put in.

MOUTH (*Man.*) a term applied to a horse to express his qualities for the rider.—*A fine Mouth* is one that is sensible to the least touch, by which the horse is easily guided.——*A fixed Mouth* is when a horse does not chuck or beat upon the hand.—*A false Mouth* is when the parts of a horse's mouth look well, and are well formed, but it is not at all sensible.—*A Mouth of a full Appui*, i. e. a mouth of a full rest on the hand, which is not so tender as the fine mouth, but has nevertheless a full and certain rest.

MOU'THED (*Man.*) an epithet for a horse having any particular sort of mouth, as a hardmouthed, soft-mouthed, &c. horse.

MO'XA (*Bot.*) the *Artemesia vulgaris* of Linnæus.

MOYENEA'U (*Fort.*) a little flat bastion raised upon a re-entering angle before a curtain, which is too long between two other bastions.

MUCA'GO (*Med.*) Mucilage.

MUCE'DO (*Bot.*) and *Mucilago*, a species of the *Mucor.*

MU'CHARUM (*Med.*) an infusion of roses either by itself, or boiled up with syrup.

MUCIFLU'XUM (*Med.*) the Gonorrhea.

MU'CILAGE (*Bot.*) a viscous extraction made from seeds, roots, gums, &c. mixed with water.

MU'CILAGINOUS *Glands* (*Anat.*) glandules, or kernels about the joints, that separate the slimy matter necessary for their lubrication.

MUCK (*Cus.*) or *running a muck*, a practice of long standing in Batavia for persons intoxicated with opium, to run through the street with a naked weapon, and to wound or kill whomsoever they meet. From this practice is probably derived the appellation of Mohawks or Mohocks, given formerly to a sort of desperate ruffians who infested the streets of London.

MUCOCA'RNEUS (*Med.*) an epithet for a tumour or abscess partly mucous, partly fleshy.

MU'COR (*Bot.*) a genus of *Fungi.*

MUCO'SÆ *Glandulæ* (*Anat.*) a name for conglobate glands, in distinction from the conglomerate.

MU'CRO *Cordis* (*Anat.*) the lower pointed end of the heart.

MUCRONA'TUM (*Bot.*) mucronate, or dagger-pointed; an epithet for a sharp pointed leaf terminating like a dagger.

MUCRONA'TUM *Os* (*Anat.*) the lower end of the breast bone, pointed like a sword.

MU'CUS (*Anat.*) the viscid fluid which covers the surfaces of all the membranes exposed to any extraneous injury, as the internal membrane of the nose, lungs, mouth, &c.

MUDERESSEE'S (*Theol.*) persons among the Turks who teach the public service of their religion to such as want instruction, for which they are paid out of the revenues of the mosques.

MU'D-FISH (*Ich.*) a sort of Loche or Cobitis of Linnæus, so called because it lies much in the mud.

MUD-SU'CKERS (*Orn.*) a sort of water-fowl, so called because they extract their nutriment from the mud.

MUD-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Limosella aquatica* of Linnæus, an annual.

MUE (*Falcon.*) vide *Mew.*

MUEL-SCHA'VE (*Bot.*) the *Cacalia sonchifolia* of Linnæus.

TO MUFFLE *the Oars* (*Mar.*) to put some matting, &c. round those parts of the oars which lie on the edge or gunnel of the boat when rowing, to prevent them from making a noise.

MUFFLE (*Chem.*) the cover of a test or copper which is put over it in the fire.

MU'FFLER (*Cus.*) a piece of cloth to be tied round the chin.

MU'FTI (*Theol.*) the head or chief priest of the Mahometan religion.

MU'GWORT (*Bot.*) the *Artemesia vulgaris* of Linnæus.

MU'GIL (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes, of the *Abdominal* Order.

Generic Character. Lips membranaceous; *teeth* none; above the angle of the mouth a hard callus; *gill* membrane, with seven curved rays; *body* whitish.

Species. The fish of this tribe, called in English Mullet, inhabit the European seas principally. From the milts and roes of this fish is made the *botargo* of the Italians.

MU'GITUS (*Med.*) a term sometimes employed to denote the inarticulate sounds uttered by persons in apoplexies.

MUHLENBE'RGIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-valved.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* two; *stigmas* feathered.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species, the *Muhlenbergia diffusa*, is a perennial.

MUID (*Com.*) a dry measure in France for corn, pulse, salt, &c. somewhat more than an English pint. It is also the name of a liquid measure, consisting of eight Paris pints.

MUI'VA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Melastoma* of Linnæus.

MUKELE'NGU (*Bot.*) a species of the *Dioscorea* of Linnæus.

MU'LÆ (*Med.*) pustules, contracted either by heat or cold.

MULA'TTO (*Nat.*) a name originally given to such as had a Moor for one parent, and one of another nation for the other. It is now generally employed to denote any one born of a black and white man or woman.

MU'LBERRY-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Morus* of Linnæus.—Mulberry-Blight, the *Blitum* of Linnæus.

MULCT (*Law*) another name for a pecuniary punishment.

MULE (*Zool.*) the hybrid produce of a male ass and a mare.

MULE (*Bot.*) the name given to those flowers and fruits which are produced from two distinct sorts, either by engrafting or inoculation.

MU'LES *Tongue* (*Bot.*) the *Asplenium hæmionotis* of Linnæus.

MULETIE'R (*Com.*) or *Muleteer*, a driver of mules.

MU'LIER (*Law*) corrupted from the French *meilleur*, and Latin *melior*, or, according to Glanvil, from *Mulier*, a married woman, in distinction from a concubine; a name for lawful issue born in wedlock, who are preferred before an elder brother born out of matrimony. *Stat.* 9, *H.* 6, c. 11; *Glanv.* l. 7, c. 1.

MU'LIO *de Fimo* (*Archæol.*) a cart load, or heap of dung.

TO MULL *Wine* (*Cook.*) to soften or make it smooth.

MU'LLA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Jasminum.*

MU'LLATE *of Alumina* (*Chem.*) the chemical name for the mineral called *Mellites* or *Mellelite.*

MU'LLEIN (*Bot.*) the *Verbascum* of Linnæus, an annual.

MULLE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* linear; *style* short; *stigma* acute.—PER. *fruit* solid; *seed* smooth.

Species. The single species, the *Mullera moniliformis*, is a tree.

MU'LLET (*Ich.*) the *Mugil* of Linnæus, a fish which inhabits European seas, and enters rivers. It has a head almost square, and a silvery body.

MULLET (*Her.*) in French *moulette*, the rowel of a spur, consisting of five points only, by which it is distinguished from a star, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth *argent*, on a bend cottised, *sable*, three mullets of the first, by the name *Andrews*, of Harsfield, in Gloucestershire."

MULLO'NES *Fœni* (*Archæol.*) cocks or ricks of hay.

MU'LLUS (*Ant.*) a fish noted among the Romans for the beauty of its colours when dying, as also for the delicacy of its flesh, which was in such high esteem, that it was procured from a great distance, and at an extravagant price, to which Juvenal more than once alludes.

Juven. Sat. 5, v. 92.

Mullus erit domino, quem misit Corsica, vel quem
Tauromenitanæ rupes; quando omne peractum est,
Et jam deficit nostrum mare.

Juven. Sat. 4, v. 15.

——*Mullum sex millibus emit*
Æquantem sane paribus sestertia libris.

Varr. de Re Rust. l. 3, c. 17; *Senec. Nat. Quæst.* l. 3, c. 18; *Plin.* l. 9, c. 17.

MULLUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of fishes, of the *Thoracic* Order.

Generic Character. Head compressed, sloping, and scaly; *eyes* oblong; *nostrils* double; *jaws* and *palate* armed with small teeth; *tongue* short and narrow; *gill membrane* three-rayed; *body* round, and, when deprived of scales, of a red colour.

Species. This tribe of fishes, called in English Surmullet, inhabit the European, Mediterranean, and Pacific seas. The principal species are the *Mullus barbatus, surmuletus, imberbis*, &c.

MU'LSUM (*Med.*) hydromel, honey-water.

MULT (*Com.*) or *Mulct*, a fine imposed by a company of merchants upon any of their members for the maintenance of consuls, &c.

MULTÆ *Episcopi* (*Law*) Mulcts which were paid to the King by a bishop for the permission of making his will, and granting probates of wills, &c. to other men. 2 *Inst.* 291.

MULTA'NGULAR (*Geom.*) an epithet for a figure that has many angles, and consequently many sides.

MULTANGULA'RIS (*Bot.*) or *Multangulus*, multangular; an epithet for a stem having many angles.

MULTICAPSULA'RIS (*Bot.*) multicapsular; an epithet for a pericarp having many capsules, as in *Caltha, Trollius*, &c.

MULTIDENTA'TUS (*Bot.*) many toothed; an epithet for a corolla having the petals cut about the edge.

MULTIFI'DUS (*Bot.*) many cleft; an epithet for a leaf, a tendril, or a corolla; *folium multifidum*, a leaf divided into several parts by linear sinuses; *cirrus multifidus*, a tendril divided and sub-divided many times; *corolla multifida*, a many-cleft corolla.

MULTIFLO'RUS (*Bot.*) many flowered; an epithet for the stem, scape, calyx, and peduncle; *caulis multiflorus*, a many-flowered stem, as in several species of the *Iris*, &c.; *scapus multiflorus*, a many-flowered scape, as in *Auricula, Polyanthus*, &c.; *calyx multiflorus*, a many flowered calyx, as in *Scabiosa*, and the class *Syngenesia*, when the component flowers are called florets; *pedunculus multiflorus*, as in *Browallia elata.*

MULTIFO'RME *Os* (*Anat.*) the ethmoid bone.

MULTILOCULARIS (*Bot.*) multilocular, or many-celled, an epithet for the pericarp; *pericarpium multiloculare*, a pericarp divided into many cells, as in *Nymphæa.*

MULTINO'MIAL (*Algeb.*) an epithet for quantities composed of several terms or names, in distinction from the binomial, trinomial, &c.

MULTIPARTI'TUS (*Bot.*) many-parted; an epithet for a corolla or a leaf; *corolla multipartita*, a corolla divided into parts almost to the bottom; *folium multipartitum*, a many-parted leaf.

MU'LTIPEDE (*Ent.*) the wood-louse, so called from its many feet.

MU'LTIPLE (*Geom.*) a number or quantity which contains another number or quantity a certain number of times without any remainder, thus six is the multiple of 2, because it contains it three times.—*Multiple ratio, or proportion*, is that which is between multiple numbers, &c. The ratio of the greater to the less is the *multiple*, and of the less to the greater the *submultiple.*—*Multiple superparticular proportion* is when a number or quantity contains another more than once, and an aliquot part more, as 10 to 3, or $3\frac{1}{3}$ to 1.—*Multiple superpartient proportion* is when one number contains another several times, and some parts of it besides.

MULTIPLE *poinding* (*Law*) a double distress, in the Scotch law.

MU'LTIPLEX (*Bot.*) many-fold; an epithet for a corolla having its petals lying over each other in two or more folds or rows.

MULTIPLICA'ND (*Arith.*) that number which is proposed to be multiplied by another.

MULTIPLICA'TION (*Arith.*) one of the four first operations of arithmetic, which consists in the repeating of a number or quantity called the *multiplicand* as often as there are units in any other number, called the *multiplier*; the result of which operation is called the *product.* Multiplication is of different kinds, namely—*Multiplication of integers*, which is either simple or compound. In *simple multiplication* the numbers consist of but one denomination; in *compound multiplication* they consist of several, as pounds, shillings, and pence, &c.—*Multiplication of vulgar fractions* is performed by multiplying all the numerators together for a new numerator, and all the denominators for a new denominator, as $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$.—*Multiplication of decimals* is performed in the same manner as that of integers, except the pointing off as many decimals in the whole product as there are in both factors.—*Cross multiplication*, otherwise called *duodecimal arithmetic*, the multiplying of numbers together whose subdivisions proceed by 12ths, as feet, inches, and parts, that is, 12th parts, &c.; a rule frequently used in squaring or multiplying together the dimensions of bricklayer's work, &c.: thus suppose 5 feet 3 inches be multiplied by 2 feet 4 inches, then they are placed as in the margin, and all parts of the multiplicand is multiplied by the multiplier; thus, $2 \times 3 = 6$ inches, $2 \times 5 = 10$ feet; $4 \times 3 = 12$ parts, or 1 inch; $4 \times 5 = 20 + 1 = 21$ inches, or 1 f. 9 in.; these two products added together make 12 feet 3 inches.—*Multiplication in algebra* proceeds after the manner of multiplying numbers, except that when the signs are alike, i. e. either both +, or both −

ft.	in.
5	3
2	4
10	6
1	9
12	3

then the products must have the sign +; but when the signs are unlike, then the product must have −.—*Multiplication of surds* requires first the reduction of the terms to a common surd, if possible, when the quantities may be multiplied together under each quantity, as, $5\sqrt{ax} \times 5\sqrt{cx} = 25\sqrt{acx^2}$; but if they cannot be reduced, then the different surds may be set down with the sign of multiplication between them.—*Multiplication of powers* or *roots* of the same quantity is performed by adding their exponents; thus, $a^2 \times a^3 = a^{2+3} = a^5$.—*Multiplication of numbers by logarithms* is performed by adding together the logarithms of the given numbers, and taking the number answering to that sum, which will be the product sought.

MULTIPLICA'TUS (*Bot.*) multiplied; an epithet for a flower; *flos multiplicatus*, a luxuriant flower, having the petals of the corolla multiplied so far as to exclude some of the stamens.

MULTIPLI'ER (*Arith.*) the quantity which multiplies another.

MULTISI'LIQUÆ (*Bot.*) a name of the twenty-third order in Linnæus' Fragments of a Natural Arrangement, comprehending those plants that have many pods or husks, as Columbine, Hellebore, &c.

MU'LTIVALVE (*Con.*) an epithet for shells that consist of more than two valves.

MULTIVA'LVIS (*Bot.*) multivalve, or many-valved; an epithet for a glume; *gluma multivalvis*, a glume having more than two valves.

MULTON (*Archæol.*) a mutton, or wether sheep.

MULTO'NES *auri* (*Archæol.*) pieces of gold formerly so called because they were stamped on one side with the figure of a sheep.

MU'LTURE (*Law*) the toll or fee which a miller takes for the grinding of corn.

MU'LTURERS (*Law*) persons grinding at a mill, so called in the Scotch law.

MUM (*Com.*) a strong liquor prepared in Germany.

MU'MIA (*Chem.*) vide *Mummy*.

MUMIA (*Alchem.*) is applied by Paracelsus and the alchymists to different things, as—*Mumia elementorum*, the Balsam of the Elements.—*Mumia transmarina*, Manna.

MUMIA is also the name of a subtle and æthereal substance.

MUMIA (*Min.*) mummy, or mineral pitch; a sort of bitumen which is soft and tough, like cobler's wax, when the weather is warm, but brittle, like pitch, in cold weather. It is found in Persia, where it is highly valued.

MU'MMING (*Archæol.*) antic diversions in the Christmas holidays to get money and good cheer.

MU'MMY (*Chem.*) a substance procured from dead bodies *Mummies*, which have been embalmed in bitumen and pitch, or Jew's lime. It is either solid or fluid. The solid is of a lax and friable texture; the fluid is thick, opake, and viscid.

MUMMY (*Hort.*) a kind of wax, composed of black pitch, common turpentine, and common wax, burnt till the volatile parts are evaporated, and used in the ingrafting of trees.

MUMPS (*Med.*) the *Cynanche*, a sort of quinsey, or swelling of the chaps.

MUNCE'RIANS (*Ecc.*) a politico-religious sect in Germany, who were anabaptists in their religious profession, and levellers in their political creed.

MUNCHAU'SIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 18 *Polyadelphia*, Order 3 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* thirty; *anthers* kidney-form.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species, the *Munchausia speciosa*, is a tree, and native of Java.

MU'NDA-VALLI (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ipomea* of Linnæus.

MU'NDBRECH (*Law*) a breach of the king's peace, or an infringement of privilege; also a breaking of fences or inclosures, which in many places in England are called mounds.

MU'NDEBURDE (*Law*) a receiving into favour or protection.

MU'NDIC (*Min.*) a sort of copper ore, otherwise called Copper Pyrites, or Sulphuret of Copper, the most common ore in the mines of Cornwall. It is of a greenish yellow colour, and composed of copper and sulphur, with a little iron.

MUNDIFI'CATIVES (*Med.*) medicines fit for cleansing ulcers.

MUNDU'BI (*Bot.*) a species of *Indian aracus*.

MUNDUBIGUA'CU (*Bot.*) the *Jatropha curcas* of Linnæus.

MU'NDUS *patens* (*Ant.*) a festival among the Romans observed on the 24th of August, the 4th of October, and the 7th of November. The Romans supposed that Hell was opened on these days, and accordingly would neither engage in battle, enlist soldiers, put to sea, or marry at that time. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Macrob. at.* l. 1, c. 11.

MU'NGOS *radix* (*Bot.*) the *Ophiorhiza mungos* of Linnæus.

MUNI'CIPAL *law* (*Law*) signifies properly the laws which are enjoyed by the inhabitants of a free city or town; but it implies also those laws in general which are made by the supreme power of every state for the government of the subjects.

MUNICIPA'LIA *Sacra* (*Ant.*) the rites of worshipping their gods, which were peculiar to corporate towns before they were infranchised into the privileges of the city of Rome, and which they were permitted to retain after they had obtained that freedom. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

MU'NIENS (*Bot.*) an epithet for *somnus*, the sleep of plants, the upper leaves of which drop during the night, and hang down, so as to form an arch all about the stem.

MU'NIMENT (*Fort.*) a fortification, or military defence.

MU'NIMENTS (*Law*) such authentic deeds and writings by which a man is enabled to defend the title to his estate.

MUNIMENT-HOU'SE (*Ecc.*) an apartment in cathedrals, collegiate churches, &c. in which such charters are given.

MU'NIONS (*Mar.*) the pieces in ship-building that part the lights in the stern and quarter-gallery.

MUNIONS (*Archit.*) the short upright posts or bars which divide the several lights in a window frame.

MUNI'TION *ships* (*Mar.*) vessels employed to carry ammunition, and attend upon a fleet of ships of war.

MUNTI'NGIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* globular; *stigmas* headed.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* roundish, many.

Species. The single species is the *Muntingia calabiera*, Villose Muntingia.

MU'NUS *ecclesiasticum* (*Archæol*) the consecrated bread, out of which a little piece was taken for a communicant. *Mon. Angl.* tom. 2, p. 838.

MURÆ'NA (*Ich.*) a fish, which was esteemed a great luxury by the Romans. *Plin.* l. 9, c. 55; *Suet. Vit.* c. 13; *Tertull. de Pall.*; *Lamprid. Heliogab.* c. 23; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 2, c. 11.

MURÆNA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of fishes of the *Apodal* Order.

Generic Character. *Head* smooth; *nostrils* tubular; *eyes* covered with a common skin; *body* round, smooth; *spiracle* behind the head or pectoral fins.

Species. The principal species of this fish are as follow—*Muræna anguilla*, the Common Eel.—*Muræna helena*,

the Roman Eel.—*Muræna ophis*, the Sea Serpent.—*Muræna conger*, the Conger Eel.

MU'RAGE (*Law*) from *murus*, a wall; a tribute to be paid for the building of a wall. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1, c. 30; 2 *Inst.* 222.

MURAI'LLE (*Her.*) an epithet for an ordinary that is walled.

MU'RAL *arch* (*Astron.*) an instrument or quadrant fixed against a wall or pillar for the purpose of making observations.

MURA'LIS *corona* (*Ant.*) a crown among the Romans given to him who first scaled the walls of a city in a general assault. It is represented on medals something in the form of battlements, as in the annexed figure.

MURA'TIO (*Archæol.*) a town or borough surrounded with walls.

MURC (*Bot.*) husks of fruit after the juice is expressed.

MU'RCIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Myrtus*.

MURDER (*Law*) the act of a person, according to Sir Edward Coke, of sound memory and discretion, whereby he killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace, with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied. [vide *Homicide*]

MURDRE'SSES (*Fort.*) a sort of battlement in ancient fortification with interstices for firing through.

MURDERING *Pieces* (*Mil.*) small pieces of cannon chiefly made use of in the fore-castle, half-deck, or steerage of a ship. The shot used in these was called murdering shot; but both are now out of use.

MURE'NGERS (*Archæol.*) two officers in the city of Chester, chosen annually to see that the walls of the city be kept in good repair.

MU'REX (*Aut.*) the iron instrument used in warfare, which is now known by the name of the Caltrops. It is called *stimuli* by Cæsar, τριβολοι οδοντες by Plutarch, *styli cœci* by Hirtius, *tribuli* by Vegetius. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7, c. 73; *Val. Max.* l. 3, c. 7; *Sil. Ital.* l. 10, v. 414; *Quint. Curt.* l. 4, c. 13; *Plut. Apophth.* 80; *Veget.* l. 3, c. 24; *Leon. Imper. Tact.* l. 13, c. 42.

MUREX (*Con.*) a shell-fish noted among the ancients for the purple dye which it yielded.

Mart. l. 5, epig. 23.

Non nisi vel cocco madidâ, vel murice tinctâ
Teste nites; cedo te sic dare verba, putas.

Horace distinguishes those which were taken at Baia. *Hor.* l. 2, sat. 4, v. 32.

Murice Bajano melior.

The Murex was said to discharge from its mouth the purple liquor, of which the dye was made; on which account the fishermen were careful to catch it alive. *Plin.* l. 9, c. 36.

MUREX, *in the Linnean System*, a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*, the animal of which is a *limax*; the *shell* univalve and spiral; the *aperture* oval.

MUREX (*Bot.*) the *Pedalium murex* of Linneus.

MU'RIA (*Ant.*) ἁλμη, the brine, or salt pickle in which things are preserved, which was also made use of in dysenteries. *Cat. de Re Rust.* c. 89; *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 128.

MU'RIATES (*Chem.*) salts formed by the combination of *muriatic* acid with *salifiable* bases, as the *Muriate of Ammonia*, better known by the name of *Sal Ammoniac*.—*Muriate of Soda*, otherwise called *Chloride of Sodium*.—*Muriate of Barytes*, otherwise called *Chloride of Barium*.—*Muriate of Strontian*, &c. [vide *Chloride*]

MURIA'TIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid which is composed of hydrogen combined with chlorine gas. It was otherwise called *Spirit of Salt* and *Marine Acid*, because it is obtained from common salt.—*Muriatic Acid Gas*, a gaseous substance drawn from muriatic acid.

MURIA'TIO *Acrimony* (*Med.*) an acrimony in the animal juices resembling brine.

MURICA'TÆ (*Bot.*) the name of the eleventh order in Linnæus' Fragments of a Natural Method.

MURIGU'TI (*Bot.*) the *Hediotus* of Linnæus.

MU'RING (*Archit.*) the raising of walls.

MU'RNIVAL (*Sport.*) four cards of the same suit, as four Kings, &c. at the game called Gleek.

MU'RRAIN (*Vet.*) probably from the Greek μαραινω, to waste away; a wasting disorder which is contagious among cattle.

MURRA'YA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* flattish.—PER. *berry* one-celled; *seed* one.

Species. The single species is a tree, as the—*Murraya exotica, Camunium, Marsana*, seu *Chalcas*.

MU'RREY (*Her.*) vide *Sanguine*.

MU'RRION (*Mil.*) vide *Morion*.

MURUCI'A (*Bot.*) the *Passiflora incarnata* of Linnæus.

MUS (*Zool.*) a genus of animals of the Class *Mammalia*, Order *Glires*.

Generic Character. *Fore-teeth* upper wedged; *grinders* three, sometimes two, on each side each jaw; *clavicles* perfect.

Species. This genus of animals comprehends, *in the Linnean System*, the Rat, Cavy, Mouse, and Dormouse tribes, some of which are divided into distinct genera. The principal species are as follow, namely—*Mus Coypus*, the Beaver Rat, or Coypu Rat.—*Mus Zibethicus*, in French *Ondadra ou Rat musqué*, Musk Rat, or Musk Beaver.—*Mus pilorides*, in French *Piloris*, the Musk Cavy, nearly equal to the Guinea pig in size.—*Mus Caraco*, the American Rat.—*Mus decumanus*, in French *surmulot*, the Norway Rat, or the Common Rat.—*Mus rathus*, seu *Mus domesticus*, in French *Rat*, the Black Rat.—*Mus amphibius*, seu *Mus agrestis major*, in French *le rat d'eau*, the Water Rat.—*Mus Lemmus*, in French *Leming*, the Lemming.—*Mus songarus*, the Songar Rat.—*Mus arenarius*, the Sand Rat.—*Mus bursarius*, the Canada Rat.—*Mus perchal*, the Perchal Rat.—*Mus cricetus*, in French *Hamster*, the Hamster Rat.—*Mus aceduta*, the Yaick Rat.—*Mus maritimus*, in French *la grande Taupe du Cap*, African Rat.—*Mus typhlus*, the Blind Rat.—*Mus aspalax*, the Daurian Rat.—*Mus Capensis*, in French *la Taupe du Cap*, Cape Rat.—*Mus talpinus*, the Mole Rat.—*Mus musculus*, in French *souris*, the Common Mouse.—*Mus sylvaticus*, in French *Mulot*, the Field Mouse.—*Mus messorius*, the Harvest Mouse.—*Mus agrarius*, the Rustic Mouse.—*Mus minutus*, the Little Mouse.—*Mus soricinus*, the Shrew Mouse.—*Mus arvalis*, in French *Campagnol*, the short-tailed Field Mouse.—*Mus lagurus*, the Hare-tailed Mouse.—*Mus laniger*, the Woolly Mouse.

MU'SA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monœcia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* large.—COR. unequal.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anther* linear.—PIST. *germ* large; *style* erect; *stigma* headed.—PER. *berry* fleshy; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Musa paradisiaca Ficus, Palma*, seu *Bata*, Plantain-tree.—*Musa sapientum Arbor*, seu *Banana*, &c.

MUSA *Bihai*, the *Heliconia Bihai*.

MU'SACH *Capac* (*Ant.*) a chest or church-box in the temple of Jerusalem, wherein the kings were wont to cast their offerings.

MU'SAPH (*Lit.*) a book among the Turks which contains all their law.

MU'SCA (*Ent.*) the Fly, a genus of insects of the Dipterous Order, having the *mouth* furnished with a soft exserted fleshy proboscis, and two equal lips; *sucker* furnished with bristles; *feelers* two very short, or none; *antennæ* generally very short.

MUSCA INDICA (*Astron.*) the Fly; a southern constellation.

MUSCADE'L (*Bot.*) or *Muscadine*, in Italian *Moscatello*, in French *Muscate*; a sort of rich wine made of the muscadine grape. It is so called because the grape smells of musk, unless, as Bochart conjectures, it comes from *muscæ*, flies, because they feed on this grape more than any other.

MUSCA'RI (*Bot.*) the *Hyacinthus comosus* of Linnæus.

MU'SCAT (*Bot.*) vide *Muscadel.*

MU'SCHETOR (*Her.*) an ermine spot without the three spots over it, that are used in ermine.

MU'SCI (*Bot.*) Mosses, the third of the Families, and the seventh of the Nations, or Casts, into which Linnæus has distributed all vegetables; also the sixty-fifth order in his Fragments, and forty-sixth of his Natural Orders. They moreover form the second Order of the Class *Cryptogamia*, in his artificial system.

Mosses were formerly supposed to be only excrescences produced from the earth, but they are now known to be plants as perfect as any others. The parts of fructification by which they are peculiarly distinguished are as follow, namely—*Perichætium*, or *Perigonium*, which is a sort of calyx.—*Calyptra*, Calyptre, the inner covering, or corolla of the female flower.—*Stamen*, the Stamen, consisting of the filament, anther, and pollen, as other stamens.—*Paraphyses*, succulent bodies, accompanying the stamens and pistils.—*Pistillum*, the Pistil, consisting of the ovary or germ, style, and stigma.—*Adductores*, bodies accompanying the pistil, and resembling it in form and structure.—*Pedunculus*, the Peduncle or Fruit-stalk.—*Vaginula*, the Sheath which receives the base of the Peduncle.—*Capsula*, the Capsule or Pericarp, consisting of *apophysis*, a receptacle at the base of the capsule; *operculum*, the Lid which covers the capsule; *theca*, the Case or lower part of the capsule, containing the seeds; *annulus*, the Ring; *columnula*, the Column; and *peristoma*, the Peristome.—*Semen*, the Seed.

The following are the principal genera of Mosses—*Phascum*, Earth Moss.—*Sphagnum*, Bog Moss.—*Gymnostomum*, Beardless Moss.—*Tetraphis*, four-toothed Moss. *Andræa.*—*Splachnum*, Gland Moss.—*Encalyptra*, Extinguisher Moss.—*Pterogonium*, Wing Moss.—*Grimmia.*—*Dicranum*, Fork Moss.—*Trichostomum*, Fringe Moss.—*Tortula*, Screw Moss.—*Orthotrichum*, Bristle Moss.—*Neckera.*—*Funaria*, Cord Moss.—*Buxbaumia.*—*Mnium*, Spring Moss.—*Bryum*, Thread Moss.—*Hypnum*, Feather Moss.—*Fontinalis*, Water Moss.—*Polytrichum*, Hair Moss.

MUSCICA'PA (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Passeres.*

Generic Character. *Bill* nearly triangular and notched on each side, and bristled at the root; *toes* mostly divided to the origin.

Species. The Latin name *Muscicapa*, and the English name Fly-Catcher, is given to these birds, which are reckoned among the beautifullest of the feathered tribe, on account of their expertness in catching insects flying. The following are the principal species—*Muscicapa atricapella*, in French *Traquet d'Angleterre*, the pied Fly-Catcher.—*Muscicapa bicolor*, in French *le Gillet de Cayenne*, Black and White Fly-Catcher.—*Muscicapa cristata*, in French *Gobe-mouche huppé du Senegal*, Senegal Fly-Catcher.—*Muscicapa flabellifera*, Fan-tailed Fly-Catcher.—*Muscicapa minuta*, in French *le Gobe-mouche-ron*, Petty Fly-Catcher.—*Muscicapa viridis*, in French *le Merl vert de la Caroline*, Chattering Fly-Catcher, &c.

MUSCI'PULA (*Bot.*) the *Dionæa muscipula* of Linnæus.

MU'SCLE (*Anat.*) in Latin *musculus*, one of the solid parts of the body, consisting of distinct portions of flesh, susceptible of relaxation and contraction, by the help of which the motions of the animal body are performed. Those muscles which are subject to the will in the performance of their several offices are termed *voluntary muscles*, which constitute the greater part of these bodies, and are distinguished from a few others, as those of the heart, the stomach, the intestines, &c. which are called *involuntary muscles*, because their motions are not dependent on the will. The muscles which assist in the office of respiration are said to have a mixed motion, because they are in some measure acted upon by the will. The particular names by which muscles are distinguished are drawn mostly from their origin, insertion, office, &c. as may be seen in the explanation of Plate 7, fig. 4, 5. [vide *Anatomy*] Muscles are moreover distinguished, in respect to texture, into *rectilinear*, when the fibres of which they are composed are placed parallel to each other in a straight direction; *compound*, if they cross and intersect each other; *radiated*, when disposed after the manner of rays; *penniform*, when placed obliquely, with respect to the tendon, like the plume of a pen. Muscles that act in opposition to each other are termed *antagonists*; when they concur in the same action they are termed *congeneres*. The end of the muscle, which adheres to the fixed part, is usually called the *head*, or *origin*; and that which adheres to the moveable part is the *tail*, or *insertion*; the middle part is termed the *belly*. The fibres, of which muscles are composed, are either soft, red, and sensible, called *fleshy fibres*; or they are of a firm texture, and a white glistening colour, insensible and without the power of contracting, which are denominated *tendinous*. They are occasionally intermixed, but the fleshy and red fibres mostly compose the belly, and the tendinous fibres the extremities. If the tendinous fibres are formed into a round slender cord, they form what is called the *tendon* of the muscle; but if spread into a broad flat surface, it is termed an *aponeurosis*.

Muscles have a cellular membrane, which encloses them like a sheath, besides the arteries, veins, lymphatics, and nerves, with which they abound. The nerves, in particular, are distributed in greater abundance to the muscles than to any other single parts of the body.

MU'SCO-FUNGI (*Bot.*) a species of *Lichen.*

MUSCOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Mnium* of Linnæus.

MU'SCULAR (*Anat.*) an epithet for whatever appertains to the muscles.—*Muscular fibres*, the fibres which compose the body of a muscle, are knit together into *fasciculi*, or bundles, the larger of which are distinguishable by the naked eye; but these are infinitely divisible into still smaller ones. Muscular fibres are either fleshy or tendinous. [vide *Fibre*] *Muscular motion*, the motion produced in different parts of the animal body by the help of the muscles; this is either voluntary, involuntary, or mixed. [vide *Fibre*]

MUSCULUS (*Ant.*) an engine of war, under which the Roman soldiers used to approach the walls of besieged towns. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 3, c. 80; *Veget.* l. 4, c. 16.

MU'SCULUS (*Anat.*) a diminutive of *mus* from the resemblance, as is supposed, which it bears to a flead mouse. This word is used with some epithets to denote particular muscles, as—*Musculus cutaneus*, vide *Platysma myoides.*—*Musculus fasciæ latæ*, vide *Tensor vaginæ femoris.*—*Musculus Patientiæ*, vide *Levator Scapulæ*, &c.

MU'SCUS (*Bot.*) vide *Musci.*

MUSE (*Sport.*) or *Muset*, the place through which a hare goes to her form.

MUSE'A (*Archit.*) *Musia*, or *Musiva*, Mosaic work, so called, as is supposed, because the muses were represented in it.

MUSE'UM (*Ant.*) a name first given to the colleges of the learned at Alexandria, who were supported at the public expense, and devoted to learning, or the Muses. The term has since been applied to places set apart as repositories of things connected with the arts and sciences. *Strab.* l. 17; *Plut. adv. Colot.*; *Athen.* l. 5; *Sueton. in Claud.* c. 42.

MU'SHROOM (*Bot.*) a well-known vegetable production, of which the principal species is the *Agaricus campestris* of Linnæus. [vide *Agaricus*]

MUSIA (*Ant.*) vide *Musea*.

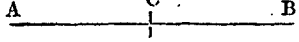
MU'SIC is a science which teaches the due division, succession, and combination of sounds. It may be considered under the two heads of Melody and Harmony.

Melody.

Melody is the consecutive arrangement of single sounds so as to affect the ear agreeably. Under the head of melody may be considered the nature and distinctions of sounds, pitch, intervals, together with their notations.

Nature and Distinctions of Sounds. Sound is the sensible effect produced by any vibrating body, from the commotion of the air. Sounds are either *acute* or *grave*, according to the tension or laxity of the vibrating body. As the body is smaller or more tense, the sound it produces will be higher or more acute; and as it is either larger or more lax, the sound will be deeper or more grave. Hence the proportions of the degrees of acuteness and gravity of notes are computed from the divisions of a monochord, or strained musical string. The proportion of quickness in the vibrations of two strings, and also the pulses of the *air* excited thereby, is reciprocal or counter to the lengths of the strings; thus, twice the length gives, *cæteris paribus*, half the quickness of pulses, or half the number of pulses in the same time. If the lengths are as 3 to 2, the velocity of pulses is as 2 to 3. In this manner the relations or proportions of musical sounds to each other is determined: suppose A B, as in *fig.* 1, to represent a musical string, as of a base viol, strained so as to give a clear sound, if the string be divided into two equal parts at C, and the string at C be stopped, the part C B being struck will sound an *octave*, or *eighth*, to the whole string A B when unstopped. Now C B is in length to A B as 1 to 2, and the vibrations of C B to those of A B, in the same time, are as 2 to 1; hence the proportion of an octave, or *diapason*, is *dupla*, or double, 2 to 1.

Fig. 1.



If the string A B, as in *fig.* 2, be divided into three equal parts, of which A C is one third, then, if the string be stopped in C, the part C B will sound a fifth to the note of the whole string, i. e. C B is in length to A B, as 2 to 3; and the vibrations of C B are to those of A B, as 3 to 2 in quickness; hence, the proportion between the two notes a *diapente*, or fifth, is *sesqualtera*, namely, 3 to 2. If A C be a quarter of the whole string A B, as in *fig.* 3, stop in C, and the part C B will sound a fourth to the note of the whole string; hence the proportion between the notes of a *diatesseron*, or fourth, is 4 to 3. If A C be a fifth part of the string A B, as in *fig.* 4, stop in C, and C B will be

Fig. 2.

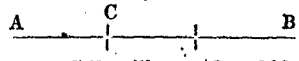


Fig. 3.

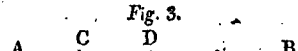
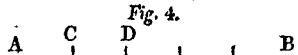


Fig. 4.



found to be a *major third* to the note of the whole string A B; the proportion therefore of a major third is *sesquiquarta*, i. e. 5 to 4. If A C be the sixth part, then stop in C and C B will be found to be a *minor third* to A B, in the proportion of *sesquiquinta*, or 6 to 5. If D B, *fig.* 4, be $\frac{1}{8}$ of A B, B D will be a *major sixth* to A B. If C B be $\frac{1}{8}$ of A B, C B will be a *minor sixth* to A B.

Pitch. Pitch is the particular degree of gravity or acuteness of any sound, in distinction from *tone*, which depends upon the construction of the sonorous body. Voices at the same pitch may vary in tone; and on the other hand the same tone may be preserved by a voice or instrument which varies in its pitch.

Interval. An interval is the distance or difference in pitch between one sound and another either higher or lower. The interval is sometimes called a tone, in respect to the semitone, which is the half of the tone. The intervals are distinguished in respect to tones and semitones into the *third minor*, composed of a tone and semitone; *third major*, composed of two full tones; *fourth*, composed of two tones and a semitone; *tritone*, or fourth redundant, of three full tones; *fifth*, of three tones and a semitone; *sixth minor*, of three tones and two semitones; *sixth major*, of four tones and a semitone; *seventh minor*, of four tones and two semitones; *seventh major*, of five tones and a semitone; and *octave*, consisting of five tones and two semitones.

Intervals are moreover distinguished into simple and compound, true and false, concordant and discordant.—*Simple Interval* is that without parts or division, as the octave and all that are within it, namely, the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th.—*Compound Interval* consists of several lesser intervals, as the 9th, 10, 11th, &c. with their varieties.—*True or Just Intervals* are such as all the afore mentioned, whether major or minor.—*False Intervals* are the diminutive, or superfluous ones.—*Consonant Intervals*, otherwise called *Consonances* or *Concords*, are such as are formed by two sounds, the union of which is agreeable to the ear. The octave of a sound is the most perfect of consonances of which that sound is susceptible, then the fifth and third, &c.—*Dissonant Intervals* are formed by sounds, the union of which is displeasing to the ear: they are otherwise called *discords* or *dissonances*.—*Disjunct Intervals* are so called in relation to each other, if they have an interval between them.

Musical sounds are distinguished by certain signs, called *notes*; and the visible expression of sounds is called *notation*.

Notation. Notation is the whole expression of sounds, both in regard to pitch and to tune.

Notation in regard to Pitch. This branch of notation comprehends the Stave, Notes, Cliffs, Scale Sharps, Flats, and Naturals.

Stave. The Stave consists of five horizontal equidistant parallel lines, as in fig. 1, Plate No. I. (50), the undermost of which is called the first, the next above it the second, and so on. The openings between the lines are denominated the *spaces*, which are denominated first, second, &c. To these five lines are added others called *ledger lines*, as in fig. 2. The lines beneath the stave are called *ledger lines below*, and that the nearest to the stave is *the first ledger line below*, and so on. The situations on and between the lines of the stave are commonly designated by the seven letters of the alphabet, in order to represent the different sounds of a musical *scale*, which, when thus marked or signified on the stave, are denominated *notes*: but, for the further distinction of the sounds and notes other characters are employed, called *cliffs*.

Cliffs. The Cliffs are indicial characters, which serve to determine and fix the sounds to every line and space of the staves. They are three in number, namely, the F, or Bass Cliff, as in fig. 3; the C, or Tenor Cliff, fig. 4; and the G, or Treble Cliff, fig. 5. These cliffs, which are placed at the head of the staves, and on some one line, lend the letter by which each is itself distinguished to the particular line of the stave which it occupies; consequently every note placed on the same line with the cliff, has for its name the letter appertaining to that cliff; thus for example, G, or Treble Cliff, being placed on the second line of a stave, as in fig. 6, every note on that line will be called G; the C, or Tenor Cliff, being placed on the fourth line, as in fig. 7, every note on the fourth line will be called C; the F, or Bass Cliff, being placed on the fourth line, as in fig. 8, every note on that line will be called F. In this manner it is that the situations of all the other notes in the different cliffs are determined, for in every gradual ascent of the notes in the ascending scale, or gradation of notes, the letter A follows G, as in fig. 9; that is, as often as the ascending notation arrives at G, it begins again at A. In a gradual descent as we arrive at A, we begin again at G, as in fig. 10. Thus in the G Cliff, the note on the lowest line is E; the note on the space between the two first lines F, the note on the second line G, &c.; in the C Cliff the note on the first line is D, that on the space between the first and second line E, on the second line F, &c.; in the F Cliff the note on the first line is G, on the space between the first and second is A, on the second line is B.

The three cliffs above mentioned distinguish the three principal portions into which the Great or Entire Scale of appreciable sounds is divided; namely, the Bass or lower, the Tenor or middle, and the Treble or high. These principal portions are subdivided, and intermixed so as to form other divisions; namely, the *Barytono*, or lowest of the intermediate portions, which is indicated by the F Cliff placed on the third line of the stave, as in fig. 11; the *Counter-Tenor*, marked by the C Cliff on the third line of the stave, as in fig. 12; *Mezzo Soprano*, by the C Cliff on the second line of the stave, as in fig. 13; *Soprano* by the C Cliff, placed on the first line of the stave, as in fig. 14; *High Treble*, by the G Cliff, placed on the first line of the stave, as in fig. 15.

Sharps, Flats, and Naturals. Tones are divided not only into whole tones and semitones, but the whole tones are, for the purpose of varying the modulation, occasionally divided by semitonic elevations or depressions, called *Sharps* and *Flats*, in distinction from the notes in the natural scale, called *Naturals*. These are denoted by certain characters, bearing the names of sharps, flats, or naturals. The *sharp*, marked thus ♯, denotes that the note by which it is placed, is raised half a tone, as C ♯, which signifies C sharp, that is to say, C raised by a semitone. The *flat*, marked thus ♭, depresses the note by which it is placed half a tone, as A ♭, which signifies A flat, or A depressed half a tone. A *double sharp*, marked thus 𝄪, raises the note a whole tone; and the *double flat*, marked thus 𝄫, depresses it a whole tone. The *natural*, marked thus ♮, removes a sharp or flat. When a sharp or flat is placed at the cliff, all the notes upon the line or space on which this sharp or flat is marked are sharp or flat: thus for example, if in the cliff of G a sharp be placed on the highest line, which is the place of F, all the notes on that line will be F ♯; to restore them to their original value of F natural, a ♮ must be placed before them.

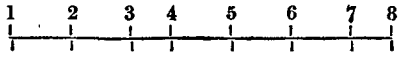
When the above mentioned characters are disposed in an orderly succession, so as to mark the regular gradation of sounds, which are within the compass of either instruments or the human voice; this representation is called a scale.

Scale. The scale is a series of sounds, so called because the sounds rise or fall in a gradation of intervals like the steps of a ladder; it consists either of a single octave, or of a series of octaves. A single octave is so called because it consists of eight sounds, the first and last of which being the same (i. e. semisonorous, or the same to the ear) it consists of only seven different sounds, as between any two C's or two A's, in figs. 9, 10, &c. Plate No. I. (50). The scale, which consists of several octaves, so as to comprehend the whole range of appreciable sounds within the compass of the human voice or instrument, is called the *great* or *entire scale*, which is divided into three principal portions; namely, the Bass for the gravest masculine voices, Tenor for masculine voices next to the bass, and for the higher octave of the violoncello, &c., and Treble for the acutest female voices, and instruments highest in tone. Besides which there are intermediate portions, suited to the different degrees of gravity and acuteness belonging to different voices and instruments, as fig. 15, &c. Plate No. I. (50.)

Since, after every seven situations, reckoning from any note whatever, the same letter recurs, additional denominations are employed to distinguish a note in one part of the Great Scale from another note corresponding in name. The first or lower eight notes in the ledger lines below are called *double*, as double F, double G, double A, &c.; and to distinguish the two F's, &c., the first or lowest is called *double* F *below*, &c. The ninth, G, is called G gamut, from the Greek letter *gamma*, which was originally placed on the first line of the bass stave. The notes between that and the fourth line are distinguished as being above G gamut; thus, the first space is called A above G *gamut*, the second line B above G *gamut*, and so on with the rest up to the F cliff line. Those between the F cliff note and the G cliff note are distinguished by the words *above the F cliff note*, as *G above the F cliff note*, *A above the F cliff note*, &c.; those between the Treble cliff note and G in the first ledger space are named *A above the Treble cliff note*, *B above the Treble cliff note*, &c. The notes in the ledger spaces, being higher than any within the stave, are named *in alt*, as *G in alt*, *A in alt*, *B in alt*, &c.; and those of the upper, G, &c., are said to be *in altissimo*, as *G in altissimo*, *A in altissimo*, &c. It is here to be observed, that the above denominations are adapted to the modern practice of music, wherein the Tenor cliff and its intermediate portions are seldom or never used, particularly in compositions for keyed instruments. But the Tenor cliff is of use in choral music, as also in compositions for the bassoon and Tenor violin; forming intermediate staves between the Bass and Treble, according to the compass of the voice or instrument for which it is wanted. The Tenor or C Cliff is for masculine voices, next to the Bass, and for the higher octave of the violoncello and bassoon. The *Counter Tenor* is for the highest masculine voices, and for the tenor violin; and the *Mezzo Soprano* for the gravest female voices. The relation of all the staves to the general system, and to each other, is exhibited in the Grand Scale, fig. 1, Plate No. II. (51.)

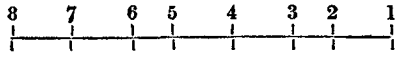
The scale was denominated by the Greeks διὰ τεσσάρων, i. e. a tetrachord, or a chord of four sounds, because they divided their scale by tetrachords, or divisions of four terms or sounds, as we divide ours by octaves. Their scale was however divided into three genera or scales, namely, the *diatonic*, consisting of whole tones and semitones; the *chromatic*, consisting of semitones and minor thirds; and the *enharmonic*, composed of quarter tones and major thirds. Of these the diatonic genus is the only one employed in modern music.

Modes. A Mode is the arrangement of the scale into tones and semitones. To the diatonic genus or scale belong two modes, which are called *major* and *minor* on account of their thirds, because the third of one mode is comparatively greater than that of the other; the one containing four semitonic intervals, and the other containing only three semitonic intervals. The progression, therefore, of tones and semitones in a major mode is as follows; namely, two whole tones, one semitone, three whole tones, and one semitone, as in the octave of C, fig. 16, where from C to D is one tone; from D to E one tone; from E to F a semitone; from F to G a tone; from G to A a tone; from A to B a tone; and B to C a semitone; the proportions and order of which may be represented by these divisions of a right line



where between 1 and 3 are reckoned four semitonic intervals.

The progression of tones and semitones in a minor mode is as follow: namely, two whole tones, a semitone, two whole tones, a semitone, and a whole tone, as in the scale of A, fig. 17; from A to G a tone; from G to F a tone; from F to E a semitone; from E to D a tone; from D to C a tone; from C to B a semitone; from B to A a whole tone; which are represented by the divisions of a right line, thus



where between 1 and 3 are reckoned three semitonic intervals. These two keys are called natural, because they require neither sharps nor flats. But as these two series of tones and semitones form the characteristics of the two modes, the particular note upon which either of these series begins will, in regard to the melody proposed, be indifferent, provided the due order of intervals be observed: thus, if as in fig. 18 we begin on the note G instead of C, and sharpen F, we shall have the major mode of G instead of the major mode of C; and if we begin at the note E instead of the note A, and sharpen F, as in fig. 19, we shall have the minor mode of E instead of the minor mode of A. On the same principle, by flattening B we get the major mode of F, as in fig. 20; and the minor mode of D by flattening B, as in fig. 21; and thus by preserving the proper proportion and order of intervals the two modes may be obtained in any of the keys, that is, at any pitch, or in any octave.

The Greeks had their modes, called τόνοι, which were characteristic of some sentiment, as the Phrygian, which was religious; the Lydian, plaintive; the Ionic, gay and flowery; the Æolian, simple, &c. [Vide *Mode*]

Appellations of the Notes. The several sounds which constitute an octave are distinguished, not only numerically in order to indicate the place of each sound in the octave, as in fig. 16, &c. Plate No. I. (50.) and by letters for the same purpose, as in fig. 9, Plate No. I. (50.) but likewise by particular appellations which serve to express the several relations of the sounds to the key-note, and to each other. They are as follow: namely, the *Tonic*, which is the first sound or key-note in either mode, and is the basis of the mode; *Supertonic*, that which is immediately above the tonic; *Mediant*, the third, which is a middle sound between the key-note and the fifth; *Sub-dominant*, the fourth, which holds the same relation to the octave that the dominant holds to the tonic, being a fifth from the octave, as the dominant is a fifth from the tonic; *Dominant*, the fifth, is the fundamental of a chord, leading to and determining the tonic; *Sub-mediant*, the sixth, being a middle sound between the fourth and the eighth, is an emblem of the third; *Sub-tonic*, the seventh, is so called because it is immediately beneath the octave of the tonic; *Octave*, the eighth, is so called because in regard to the key-note it is an eighth: when considered, however, as the basis or lower sound of a superior series of the same order of intervals as that of which it is the upper sound, it is itself also a tonic.

These notes are likewise denoted by certain monosyllables, namely, *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, which were first adopted by Guido Aretinus, and are still in use. Whatever the key may be in which the octave is taken, *do* is the tonic, *re* the supertonic, *mi* the mediant, *fa* the subdominant, *sol* the dominant, *la* the submediant, *si* the subtonic, and *do* the octave of the tonic. The Greeks had also their several names and signs for the notes, as are exhibited in fig. 20. Plate No. II. (51). Seven of these sounds were consecrated to the seven planets, namely, Ὑπάτη to the Moon; Παρυπάτη to Jupiter; Λιχανὸς to Mercury; Μέση to the Sun; Παραμέση to Mars; Τρίτη to Venus; Νήτη to Saturn.

Notation in respect to Time. The relative length or duration of sounds is the next consideration after their pitch, or elevation. These are indicated by the following characters, which are properly the notes employed in composition, namely, the *semibreve*, 𝅝, the longest note in use, which is equal in duration to two *minims*, 𝅗𝅥 𝅗𝅥; the *minim* is equal to two *crotchets*, ♩ ♩; the *crotchet* is equal to two *quavers*, ♪ ♪; the *quaver* is equal to two *semiquavers*, 𝅘𝅥𝅯 𝅘𝅥𝅯; the *semiquaver* is equal to two *demisemiquavers*, 𝅘𝅥𝅰 𝅘𝅥𝅰; and the *demisemiquaver* is equal to two *double demisemiquavers*, 𝅘𝅥𝅱 𝅘𝅥𝅱; or if taken in a geometrical scale they run thus:—

Semibreve,

𝅝

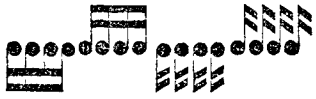
Equal to two
Minims.

𝅗𝅥 𝅗𝅥

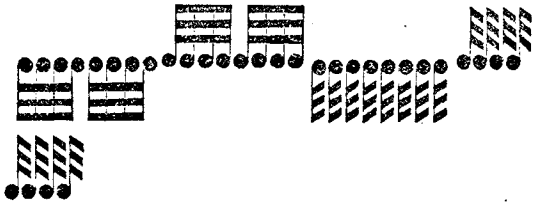
Equal to four
Crotchets.

Equal to eight
Quavers.

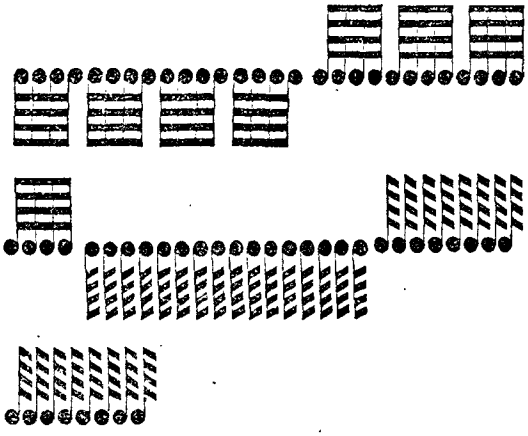
Equal to sixteen
Semiquavers.



Equal to thirty-two
Demisemiquavers.

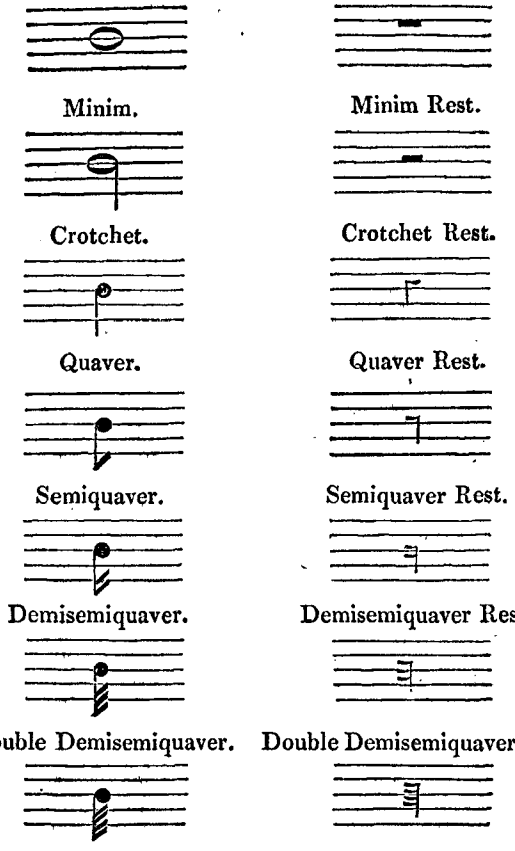


Equal to sixty-four
Double Demisemiquavers.



It is evident from the preceding example that these notes continually diminish by one half; and consequently as a minim is only half as long as a semibreve, and a crotchet but half the length of a minim, a crotchet is only one quarter as long as a semibreve; that is, four crotchets will be performed in the time given to one semibreve; on the same principle as a crotchet is only half as long as a minim, and a quaver but half the length of a crotchet, a quaver is only one quarter as long as a minim, and one-eighth the length of a semibreve; that is, four quavers will be performed in the time given to one minim, and eight quavers in the time given to one semibreve, and so on of the other notes in proportion. These characters of sound have also corresponding characters of rest, each of which denotes a cessation of sound equal to that of the note after which it is named, as a semibreve rest is equal in length to a semibreve, and so on with the rest. The notes and their rests are exhibited in the following comparative table:—

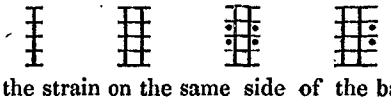
Notes.	*Rests.*
Semibreve.	Semibreve Rest.
Minim.	Minim Rest.
Crotchet.	Crotchet Rest.
Quaver.	Quaver Rest.
Semiquaver.	Semiquaver Rest.
Demisemiquaver.	Demisemiquaver Rest.
Double Demisemiquaver.	Double Demisemiquaver Rest.



According to the above-mentioned proportions of notes and rests the composer divides the materials of his melody into regular and equal measures of time, which are marked by short perpendicular lines, called *bars*, drawn through the stave, (fig. 1.)

Bars are distinguished into *single*, as the preceding, denoting simply a measure; *double bar*, (fig. 2.) introduced at the end of a strain, or a change of a measure; *dotted bar*, (fig. 3.) signifying that the preceding and following strains are to be repeated; *half-dotted bar*, (fig. 4.) show-

Fig. 1. *Fig.* 2. *Fig.* 3. *Fig.* 4.



ing that the strain on the same side of the bar with the dot is to be repeated. The word *bar* is also applied to the distance be tween one perpendicular line and another; whence, using the word in this sense, a melody is said to consist of so many *bars*, meaning that so many spaces between bar and bar are occupied.

Measures. Measures, or Times of Music, are of five sorts, namely, Common Time, Triple Time, Compound Common Time, Compound Triple Time, Double Compound Time.—*Common Time* comprehends the times of four crotchets in a bar, and two crotchets in a measure, or bar.—*Triple Time* comprehends the times of three minims, three crotchets, and three quavers, in a measure, or bar.—*Compound Common Time* comprehends the times of twice three crotchets, and twice three quavers, in a measure, or bar.—*Compound Triple Time* comprehends the times of thrice three crotchets, thrice three quavers, and thrice three semiquavers, in a measure or bar.—*Double Compound Time* comprehends four times three

quavers and semiquavers. The sign of Common Time, or of four crotchets in a bar, is marked thus, C; the signs for the other times consist of two numerical figures, one placed above the other, to designate the different portions of a semibreve contained in each bar, at the head of which they are placed, as in the annexed figures; thus the figures $\frac{4}{4}$, placed at the head of a movement, signify that every bar in that movement contains two-fourths, or the value of two-fourths, of a semibreve; the figures $\frac{3}{2}$ signify that each bar contains three halves, or the value of three halves, of a semibreve; the figures $\frac{3}{4}$ denote that each bar contains three-fourths, or the value of three-fourths, of a semibreve; the figures $\frac{3}{8}$ that each bar contains three-eighths, or the value of three-eighths, of a semibreve: in the same manner six-fourths, six-eighths, nine-fourths, nine-eighths, nine-sixteenths, twelve-eighths, and twelve-sixteenths of a semibreve in a bar are denoted. As a farther illustration of this subject, examples of common and triple times are given in Plate No. I. (50); from which it may be seen that in the same melody or movement the measures are always equal, that is, that notes or rests, or notes and rests intermingled, comprehend the same measurement of time, whence it is denominated in fig. 21 common time of four crotchets, or the value of four crotchets in a bar, for the first bar contains a semibreve, equal to four crotchets; the second bar a minim and a minim rest, equal to four crotchets; the third bar four crotchets; the fourth bar two quavers, a crotchet, three quavers, and a quaver rest, equal to four crotchets. In the same manner may be explained the common time of two crotchets, or the value of two crotchets, as in fig. 22; triple time of three minims, or the value of three minims, as in fig. 23; triple time of three quavers, or the value of three quavers, as fig. 24. The other characters of time, &c. are the *dot*, ., which being placed after a note makes it half as long again; thus the *semibreve dotted*, 𝅝 ., is equal to three minims; the *minim dotted*, 𝅗𝅥 ., is equal to three crotchets; the *double dot*, .. , renders the note after which it is placed three-fourths longer; the *slur*, ⌒, indicates that the notes over which it is placed are to be performed in a smooth or gliding manner; the *staccato*, ♩♩♩♩, implies a distinct or detached mode of performing the notes over which it is placed; the *mezzo staccato*, ♩♩♩♩, signifies a distinct but smooth manner of execution; the *pause*, 𝄐, indicates that the note over which it is placed is to be drawn out to a length greater than its own; the *sign* 𝄋 serves to mark the passage in a strain to which the performer is to return after going through some other strain. Besides, there are certain licences of time, which are marked as in the annexed figure, where three notes tied together, and having the numerical figure 3 over them, are performed in the time of two notes of the same kind. Five notes tied together, and having the figure 5 over them, are performed in the time of four of the same kind. Six notes tied together, and having the figure 6 over them, are performed in the time of four; and nine notes so represented in the time of eight of the same kind. There are also certain abbreviations, which are marked as follows:—

set against a note divides it into quavers.

divides it into semiquavers.

divides it into demisemiquavers.

by itself implies that the quavers preceding it in the same bar are to be repeated.

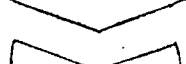
implies that the semiquavers preceding it in the same bar are to be repeated.

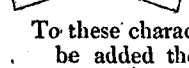
implies that the demisemiquavers preceding it are to be repeated. These abbreviations are illustrated in Plate No. II. (51), where the characters in the first bar of fig. 2 are equal to the eight quavers in the second; those in the first bar of fig. 3 are equal to sixteen semiquavers; that in the first bar of fig. 4 is equal to sixteen demisemiquavers in the second bar; the single stroke in the first bar of fig. 5 shows that the four quavers must be repeated, making them equal to the quavers in the second bar; so the two strokes in the first bar of fig. 6 show that the number of semiquavers is sixteen, equal to those in the second; and in fig. 7 the three strokes in the first bar denote that the demisemiquavers are altogether sixteen, equal to those in the second.

Graces of Music. The graces of music, being the graces of exertion and expression, belong in an especial manner to the performer. The principal of these graces are as follow, namely, the *shake*, which consists of the alternate and rapid reiteration of two notes, bearing to each other the relation of a tone and a semitone. Its sign, marked thus, *tr*, is formed of the first two letters of the word *trill*, and is placed over the note upon which the shake is to be executed; *apoggiature*, or leaning note, is sometimes employed to soften and smooth the effect of certain distances, and is always written in a smaller character; the *cadenza* is a flourish or flight of notes introduced at the end of a melody or movement; the *roulade* is a smooth but rapid course of notes. The several gradations of sound, in point of loudness, are expressed as follow:—

crescendo, or gradual increase of strength.

diminuendo, or gradual decrease in strength.


crescendo and *diminuendo*.


diminuendo and *crescendo*.

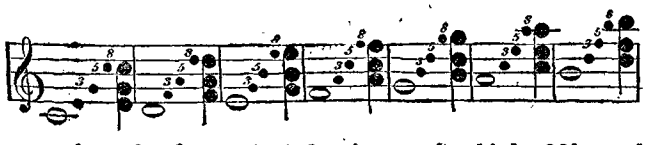
To these characters, which are employed in notation, must be added the *ligature*, or *tye*, a small curve or arch, marked thus, ⌒, which is drawn from one note to another, to signify that such notes are to be considered as one note, equal in length to the two taken together; *direct*, is a character marked thus, 𝄋, which is placed at the end of a stave, on a line or space corresponding with that on which the first note of the following stanza is situated, and serves to apprize the performer of the situation of that note.

Harmony.

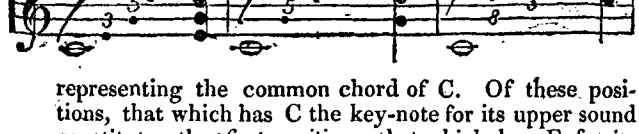
Harmony, in its modern sense, is a series of chords, the succession of which is agreeable to the ear.

Chords. A chord is a combination of several sounds heard together. Chords which are formed by notes at agreeable distances, or intervals from each other, are called *concords;* and, if the sounds produced are perfectly consonant or concordant, they are denominated *perfect concords,* of which there are five in number; namely, the octaves, or eighths, the fifths, thirds, sixths, and fourths. The octave of a sound is the most perfect of the consonances of which that sound is susceptible, then the fifths, thirds, &c. When the combination of sounds is disagreeable to the ear, it is called a *dissonance,* or *discord;* and the sounds which form it are said to be *dissonant* in relation to one another. The second, the tritone, and the seventh of a sound, are dissonants in relation to it; thus, the sounds C D, C B, or A B, &c. simultaneously heard form a dissonance. These discords, when judiciously employed, may serve occasionally to relieve the sounds of the concords. The simplest combination is that of any note and its third, which may consist of sounds containing an interval of two whole tones called a *major third,* as C natural, and E natural; or containing an interval of a whole tone and a semitone, as C natural, and E Flat, which is called a *minor third.* A second combination is formed by adding to the third that fifth between which and the first note are contained seven semitones, or that note which, in reference to the first note, constitutes what is called a *perfect fifth.*

Common Chord. This triple combination is denominated a *triad,* but more properly the *common chord;* to which, however, in the opinion of most authors, must be added the eighth, so that the common chord is properly the third, fifth, and eighth of a bass note played along with it; thus, suppose C in the bass to be played, its common chord is E, the third; G, the fifth; and its octave, which is, of course, the same as the key-note; in this manner the common chords of all the notes may be found, as they are exhibited, in the subjoined figure;



where the figures 3, 5, 8 point out the thirds, fifths, and eighths, which form the common chord. This chord varies in its position as many different ways as there are notes contained in it of different literal denominations, making in all three different positions; namely, *first, second,* and *third,* as in the subjoined figure,



representing the common chord of C. Of these positions, that which has C the key-note for its upper sound constitutes the *first position;* that which has E for its upper note forms the *second;* and that, the upper note of which is G, is called the *third.* In whichever of these ways this chord is taken, it has one and the same note, the key-note, for its root, or fundamental bass. This fundamental note, as the principal sound, or the parent of all the other harmonies, is called the *generator;* and the two other sounds which it produces, and with which it is accompanied, inclusive of its octave, are called its *harmonies;* whence the term *fundamental* or *thorough bass* has been applied to this branch of the science of music which teaches the connexion and disposition of the several chords, or the relations which other notes bear to the fundamental or bass note in a chord; and it is so called because it serves as the foundation of harmony, on which depend all the rules of composition.

Direct and inverted Chords. When the bass consists of the key-note, this chord, whatever may be its position, is said to be *direct;* but when, instead of this root-note, some other note of the chord of the bass is taken for the bass, the chord is said to be *inverted.* Of the common chord, there are two inversions. The *first inversion* is when the bass changes to the third of the key-note, which is called the *chord of the sixth,* and is indicated by the numerical figure 6, $\frac{6}{3}$, or $\frac{8}{6}$, as in fig. 9. It is so called because the fundamental bass, being six notes higher than the actual bass, this becomes, by its removal to the third, six notes distant therefrom. The *second inversion* is denominated the *chord of the sixth and fourth,* which is made by moving the bass up to the fifth of the harmony in the same manner as the chord of the sixth is made by moving it up to the third; this is indicated by the numerical figures $\frac{6}{4}$, or $\frac{8}{6}$, as fig. 10. Plate No. II. (51).

Discords. The *chord of the seventh* is the *fundamental discord,* being that from which all other discords are derived; it is formed by adding the seventh of the bass to its common chord: thus, suppose the common chord to C to be E, G, and C, then the seventh to C, being one short of the octave, namely, B, is added; wherefore E, G, B, and C, make the chord of C. This chord is indicated by the figure 7, $\frac{7}{3}$, &c. as in fig. 14. The inversions of this chord are of two kinds. The *first inversion,* called the *chord of the sixth-fifth,* and marked by the figures $\frac{6}{5}$, as in fig. 15, is formed by adding the seventh of the third below. The *second inversion* is called the *chord of the third and fourth,* and is marked by the figures $\frac{6}{4}$, as in fig. 16; it is formed by adding the seventh of the fourth above. The *third and last inversion* is that where the bass changes to the seventh, which is called the *chord of the second and fourth,* and is indicated by the figures $\frac{6}{2}$, as in fig. 17. The other discords consist of such as are derived from the fundamental or direct chord, which are three in number; and such as are derived from the seventh, of which there are two. The *first derivative* from the direct chord is called the *chord of the fourth,* and is marked by the figures $\frac{8}{5}$, or $\frac{5}{4}$, or simply 4, as in fig. 11. It is formed by leaving out the third in a common chord, and taking the fourth in the place of it. This is sometimes called a *discord of suspension to the triad.* The *second derivative* is the *chord of the ninth,* which is made by playing the ninth instead of the eighth, and is marked by the figures $\frac{9}{3}$, as fig. 12. The *third derivative,* called the *chord of the fourth and ninth,* is formed by blending the two other, and is marked by the figures $\frac{9}{4}$, as in fig. 12. The two chords derived from the seventh are the *chord of the seventh and ninth,* and the *chord of the fourth and seventh.* The first, marked by the figures $\frac{9}{7}$, as fig. 18, consists of the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth, instead of the third, fifth, and eighth of the same bass note. The

second, marked by the figures $\frac{7}{4}$, as in fig. 19, has two notes similar to the last inversion of the seventh, and is, in fact, the common chord of the semitone below. To discords belong preparation, percussion, and resolution.

Preparation of Discords. The preparation of a discord is by the note which forms the discord being heard in the preceding chord as a concord.

Percussion of Discords. Percussion of a discord is the striking or sounding it after it has been prepared.

Resolution of Discords. The resolution of a discord is the conversion of the note which forms the discord into a concordant note in the next chord.

Composition. Composition is the production of any new piece of music according to the established rules of harmony and modulation. *Modulation* is that branch of the science which consists in an artful transition of melody or harmony, or both, from one key to another. Such transitions are founded on the admitted relations which any given key bears to some other; as of any major key with its fifth, its fourth, its third, or its second in the minor mode; or of any minor key with its fifth, its fourth, its third, its seventh, and its sixth in the major, &c. Compositions are distinguished into different kinds, according to the disposition of the several parts; as *imitation*, when the notes of the bass are made to copy, by their intervals (in the same or some related key), those announced by the notes of the treble; *fugue*, when a certain series of single sounds is given out, in part as a text, to be taken up in the same or some related key, and pursued by the other parts; the *canon*, so named on account of the strictness of its rules, is a studied and uninterrupted imitation, or rather reiteration, of one part throughout the other parts. The *fugue* is, moreover, divided into simple, double, and counter; the *canon* into augmented, diminished, reversed, inverted, &c.

MUSI'CIANS, *Company of* (*Mus.*) bear, as in the annexed figure, "*Azure*, a swan with wings expanded, chanting within a double tressure counterflory, *argent*, on a chief, *gules*, two lions of England, and between them a pale, *or*, charged with a rose of Lancaster.

MUSI'E (*Com.*) a liquid measure in Holland equal to about the fifth of an English pint.

MU'SIMON (*Zool.*) the name of an animal, supposed to be a species of sheep, which is said to have been abundant in Corsica and Sardinia.

MU'SING (*Sport.*) the passing of a hare through a hedge.

MUSK (*Bot.*) and Musk Cranesbill, the *Erodium moschatum*, a perennial, so called from its musky scent.—Musk, or Musk Ochra, is the name given, in the West Indies, to the *Hibiscus abelmoschus* of Linnæus, on account of its musky smell.—Musk-Apple and Musk-Pear, a delicious sort of apple and pear, so called from the fragrancy of their smell.—Musk-Rose, the *Rosa moschata* of Linnæus, so called on account of the highly odorous oil which is extracted from it in Tunis, where it grows in the hedges.

MUSK (*Chem.*) an oily friable brown matter, of a strong fragrant smell, and bitterish taste, which is taken from a bag near the prepuce of the *Moschus*, or Musk.

MUSK (*Zool.*) the *Moschus* of Linnæus, an animal about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, which lives solitary on the Alpine mountains of Asia.—Musk-Rat, the *Mus zibethicus*, an animal of the rat and beaver tribe, so called from the musky, oily fluid which it secretes by the gland of the *anus*.—Musk Cavy, the *Mus pilorides* of Linnæus.

MU'SKET (*Mil.*) or *Musquet*, the most serviceable and commodious sort of fire-arms that is commonly used in the army. It carries a ball from two to twenty-nine pounds, and is about three feet in length from the muzzle to the pan. At first muskets were very heavy, and could not be fired without a match-lock.—*Musket-proof*, an epithet for that which resists the force of a musket-ball.

MU'SKET-BASKETS (*Fort.*) baskets about a foot, or a foot and a half high, eight or ten inches diameter at bottom, and one foot at the top; so that, being filled with earth, there is room to lay a musket between them at bottom.

MU'SLIN (*Com.*) a fine sort of cotton cloth so called, as having a downy mass resembling moss, called in French *mousse*.

MUSQUET (*Mil.*) vide *Musket*.

MUSQUETE'ER (*Mil.*) or *Musketeers*, soldiers armed with muskets, who, on a march, carried only their rests and ammunition, having boys to bear their muskets after them. This sort of fire-arms having been superseded by one of lighter make, which is come into universal use, this distinction in the army is now laid aside.

MUSQUETOO'N (*Mil.*) short thick muskets whose bore is the thirty-eighth part of their length.

MU'SROLL (*Man.*) in French *muserole*, the noseband of a horse's bridle.

MU'SSA (*Archæol.*) Moss.

MUSSÆ'NDA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* superior.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. *berry* oblong; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are trees, as the *Mussænda frondosa*, *folium*, seu *Belilla*, &c.

MUSSÆNDA is also the *Gardenia arinata* of Linnæus.

MU'SSEL (*Conch.*) a testaceous animal, the *Mytilus* of Linnæus, which is found lodged in limestone, or in deep beds under water. It affords a rich food, which is, however, hurtful to many constitutions.

MU'SSELIN (*Com.*) vide *Muslin*.

MU'SSULMAN (*Theol.*) in the Arabic *Moslem*, signifying faithful; is the title by which the Mahometans distinguish themselves.

MUST (*Chem.*) sweet wine newly pressed from the grapes.

MUSTA'CHES (*Cus.*) in Italian *Mostaccio*, that part of the beard growing on the upper lip.

MU'STARD (*Bot.*) the *Sinapis* of Linnæus, an annual, the seed of which is sharp and biting.—Buckler-Mustard, vide *Buckler*.—Hedge-Mustard, the *Sisymbrium iris*, an annual.—Mithradate-Mustard, the *Thlaspi arvense*, an annual.—Tower-Mustard, the *Turritis*, an annual.—Treacle-Mustard, the *Thlaspi*.

MUSTE'LA (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Feræ*.

Generic Character. *Foreteeth*, upper six, erect and acute; *lower* six obtuse; *tongue* smooth.

Species. This comprehends the Otter, Badger, Martin, Sable, Polecat, Ferret, Stoat, or Ermine, and some species of the Weasel. The following are the principal species; namely,—*Mustela lutra*, seu *Lutra vulgaris*, in French *loutre*, the Common Otter.—*Mustela lutreola*, *Lutra lutreola*, seu *Viverra lutreola*, Smaller Otter.—*Mustela lutris*, seu *Lutra marina*, Sea Otter.—*Mustela vison*, *Lutra*, seu *Vison*, the Minx.—*Mustela foina*, seu *Viverra foina*, in French *fouine*, the Martin.—*Mustela martes*, seu *Viverra martes*, in French *marte*, the Pine Martin.—*Mustela*, seu *Viverra canadensis*, the Pekan.—*Mustela zibellina*, seu *sobella*, seu *Viverra zibellina*, in French *zibeline*, the Sable.—*Mustela putorius*, *Putorius*, seu *Viverra putorius*, in French *putois*, the Pole-Cat, or Fitchet.—*Mustela furo*, *Furo*, seu *Viverra furo*, in French *Furet* and *Furet-putois*, the Ferret.—*Mustela*

erminea, seu *Viverra erminea*, in French *Roselet et Hermuline*, the Stoat and Ermine.—*Mustela vulgaris*, *Mustela*, seu *Viverra vulgaris*, in French *Belette*, the Common Weasel.—*Mustela galera*, seu *Viverra galera*, in French *Tayra*, ou *Galera*, the Guinea Weasel.—*Mustela*, seu *Viverra barbara*, the Guiana Weasel.

MU'STER (*Mil.*) a review of troops under arms, in order to take account of their numbers, condition, accoutrements, and arms. — *Muster-Master General*, an officer who takes account of every regiment, as to their number, horses, arms, &c. — *Muster-Rolls*, lists of the officers and men in every regiment, troop, or company. — *To pass Muster*, to be borne upon the establishment of a regiment, &c.

MU'STI (*Polit.*) one born of a mulatto father and white mother, or *vice versa*.

MU'STUS (*Chem.*) the white calx of urine.

MU'TA (*Archæol.*) Mews, an inclosure for birds, particularly hawks; also a kennel for dogs.

MUTA'RE (*Archæol.*) to mew up hawks in the time of their moulting.

MUTA'TION (*Mus.*) the changes or alterations that happen in the order of sounds which compose melody.

MUTATIO'NES (*Ant.*) the stages or places where the couriers were supplied with fresh horses.

MU'TCHKIN (*Com.*) a liquid measure used in Scotland, containing four gills, or the fourth part of a Scotch pint.

MUTE (*Law*) a prisoner is said to stand mute at the bar when he refuses to plead to his indictment.

Mute *Letters* (*Gram.*) letters yielding no sound of themselves without the help of vowels; as *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*. Those letters are also called *mute* which are not sounded in certain words; as *h* in hour, &c.

Mute *Signs* (*Astrol.*) such as take names from creatures which have no voice; as *Cancer*, *Pisces*, *Scorpio*.

Mute (*Min.*) an epithet for minerals which do not ring when they are struck.

Mute (*Sport.*) dogs are said to run mute when they run without making any cry. *Mute* is also the name given to the dung of hawks, &c.

MUTELLI'NA (*Bot.*) the *Phyllandrium mutellina* of Linnæus.

MUTES (*Cus.*) undertaker's men, who, on the day of the funeral, stand at the door of the deceased until the corpse is brought out.

Mutes (*Polit.*) dumb persons kept in the Grand Seignor's palace, whose office it is to strangle such as fall under the Sultan's displeasure.

MU'TILATED (*Mil.*) deprived of the use of any limb.

Mutilated (*Archit.*) an epithet for statues, or any building where a member is wanting.

Mutilated *Degrees* (*Astrol.*) certain degrees in several signs, which threaten the person that has them ascending, with lameness, halting, &c.

MUTI'LLA (*Ent.*) or *American Ant*, a genus of insects of the Hymenopterous Order, having the *antennæ* filiform; *feelers* four; *jaw* membranaceous; *lip* projecting obconic; *wings* in most species none; *body* pubescent; *thorax* retuse behind; *sting* pungent.

MU'TINY (*Mil.*) in the Italian *mutino*, from the Latin *mutire*, to mutter; a term now applied to any seditious or refractory conduct among soldiers or sailors.

MUTI'SIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia superflua*.

Generic Character. Cal. common. — Cor. compound. — Stam. *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindric. — Pist. *germ* short; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two, bristle-shaped—Per. none; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The single species is the *Mutisia clematis*.

MU'TITAS (*Med.*) dumbness; a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Locales*, Order *Dyscinesiæ*.

MU'T (*Com.*) a corn measure in Switzerland, equal to about four English bushels.

MU'TUAL *Debts* (*Law*) vide *Set-off*. — *Mutual Promises*, where one man promises to pay another a sum of money, in consideration whereof he promises to do a certain act, &c.

MUTUA'TUS (*Law*) i. e. borrowed; an action of debt lies upon a *mutuatus* when a man owes another 10*l*. who has a note for the same without a seal.

MUTU'LE (*Archit.*) a sort of square modilion in the cornice of the Doric order, which seems to support the corona and the superior members.

MU'TUUM (*Law*) the contract by which things are given, which cannot be used without their extinction, or alienation.

MUYD (*Com.*) vide *Muid*.

MU'ZZLE (*Gunn.*) the extremity of a piece of ordnance, at which the powder and ball are put in. — *Muzzle-ornaments*, the ornaments round the muzzle.—*Muzzle-Ring*, that which encompasses and strengthens the muzzle or mouth of a cannon.

Muzzle (*Mech.*) the leather which is fixed about the mouth of a dog, or the nose of a horse, to prevent them from biting.

MY'A (*Conch.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*.

Generic Character. *Animal* an Ascidian; *shell* bivalve; *hinge* with broad, thick, strong teeth.

Species. Animals of this genus, which are distinguished by the name of the *Gaper*, dig into the sand and clay at the bottom of the sea, so as to bury themselves.

MYAGOI'DES (*Bot.*) a species of the *Draba*.

MYA'GRUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 1 *Siliquosa*.

Generic Character. Cal. *perianth* four-leaved.—Cor. *petals* four.—Stam. *filaments* six; *anthers* simple.—Pist. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—Per. *silique* obcordate; *seeds* roundish.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Myagrum orientale*, seu *Rapistrum*, Oriental Gold of Pleasure.—*Myagrum hispanicum*, seu *Sinapi*, Spanish Gold of Pleasure.—*Myagrum sativum*, *Alyssum*, *Camelina*, seu *Mœnchia*, Cultivated Gold of Pleasure; but the—*Myagrum perenne*, Perennial Gold of Pleasure, is a perennial. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

Myagrum is also the *Anastatica syriaca* of Linnæus.

MYCE (*Med.*) μύκη; a winking, closing, or obstruction, applied to the eyes, to ulcers, and to the viscera, especially the spleen, where it imports obstruction.

MYCES (*Surg.*) or *Myce*, a fungus, such as arises in ulcers and wounds.

MYCETO'PHAGUS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Silpha*, comprehending, according to Fabricius, such insects as have their lip rounded entire.

MYCTE'RIA (*Orn.*) a genus of Birds, Order *Grallæ*.

Generic Character. *Bill* sharp-pointed; *nostrils* linear; *tongue* small, or sometimes none; *feet* four-toed.

Species. This bird, called in English the *Jabiru*, inhabits New Holland.

MYCTERI'SMUS (*Rhet.*) μυκτηρισμὸς, signifies literally wiping the nose, but is figuratively employed for a severe kind of sarcasm.

MYCTHI'SMOS (*Med.*) from μύζω, to mutter; a sort of sighing or groaning during respiration. *Hippocrat. Coac.*

MYCONOI'DES (*Med.*) μυκονοειδὴς; an epithet for an ulcer full of mucus.

MY'DAS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Musca*, comprehending, according to Fabricius, those insects which have a sucker with a single bristle without a sheath; the *antennæ* approximate, with an ovate compressed club.

MYDE'SIS (*Med.*) μύδησις, from μυδάω, to be moist; a corruption of any part from an excess of moisture, applied by Galen particularly to the eyelids.

MY'DON (*Med.*) μύδων, fungous flesh in an ulcer. *Poll. Onom.* l. 4, segm. 191.

MYDRIA'SIS (*Med.*) μυδρίασις, a disease of the eye, consisting in a preternatural dilatation of the pupil, and a consequent dimness.

MYGI'NDAS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 3 *Tetragynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* small.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* four; *stigmas* acute.—PER. *drupe* globular; *seed-nut* ovate.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the *Myginda Rhacoma*, seu *Crossopetalum*, native of Jamaica.

MYLA'BRIS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Miloe*, comprehending, according to Fabricius, those insects of this tribe which are winged, having the shells as long as the abdomen.

MYLA'CRIS (*Anat.*) μυλακρὶς, the *Patella*. *Gorr. Def. Med.*

MY'LO (*Anat.*) from μύλη, the grinder, is used in composition to express such muscles as are attached to the grinders, as — *Myloglossi*, from γλῶσσα, the tongue, small muscles of the tongue.—*Mylohyoideus*, a muscle inserted in the *Os hyoides*, which it serves to pull upwards, forwards, or to either side.—*Mylopharyngeus*, a muscle of the pharynx, otherwise called the *constrictor pharyngis superior*.

MYLOGLO'SSI (*Anat.*) vide *Mylo*.

MYLOHYOI'DEUS (*Anat.*) vide *Mylo*.

MY'LON (*Med.*) vide *Staphyloma*.

MYLOPHARY'NGEUS (*Anat.*) vide *Mylo*.

MYOCE'PHALON (*Anat.*) a small tumour in the *uvea tunica* of the eye, so called from its resemblance in shape to κεφαλὴ, the head of μυῖα, a fly.

MYOCOILI'TES (*Med.*) an inflammation in the muscles of the belly.

MYO'CTONOS (*Bot.*) Aconite.

MYODESO'PSIA (*Med.*) a disease of the eyes in which a person sees black spots resembling μυῖαι, flies, &c.

MYO'DES PLATISMA (*Anat.*) a broad muscular expansion in the neck proceeding from a fat membrane.

MYO'LOGY (*Anat.*) μυολογία, from μῦς, a muscle, and λόγος, a discourse; a description of the muscles.

MY'OMANCY (*Anat.*) from μῦς, a mouse, and μαντεία, a prophecy; a kind of divination, or method of foretelling future events by means of mice.

MYOPA'RA (*Ant.*) a pirate's ship among the Romans, which was constructed so as to serve as a merchant-ship or a man of war. *Cic. de Repub.* l. 3; *Sallust. Hist.* l. 3; *Plut. in Anton.*; *Appian de Bell. Civ.* l. 5; *Non.* c. 3; *Gyrald. de Navigat.*

MYO'PIA (*Med.*) shortness of sight, from μύω, to shut, and ὤψ, the eye.

MYOPO'RUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four.—PIST. *germ* oblong.—PER. *berry* one-celled; *seed* one or two.

Species. The species are the—*Myoporum lætum pubescens et tenuifolium*, a native of New Zealand.

MY'OPS (*Med.*) one that is nearsighted.

MYORE'SHALON (*Med.*) the uvea growing over the sight.

MYO'SIS (*Med.*) a disease in the eye consisting in a contraction, or too small perforation of the pupil.

MYOSO'TIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* half-cleft.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* four; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Myosotis scorpioides, Echium*, seu *Auricula*, Mouse-ear Scorpion-grass.—*Myosotis Virginiana*, seu *Cynoglossum*, Virginian Scorpion-grass.—*Myosotis Lapula, Lithospermum*, seu *Buglossum*, Prickly-seeded Scorpion-grass, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

MYOSU'RUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 7 *Polygynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* numerous; *style* none; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is an annual, as the—*Myosurus minimus*, Mouse-tail.

MYO'TOMY (*Anat.*) μυοτομία, from μῦς, a muscle, and τέμνω, to cut; a dissection of muscles.

MYO'XUS (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Glires*.

Generic Character. *Front-teeth* two, the upper cuneated, the lower compressed; *grinders* four in each jaw; *vibrissæ* long; *tail* cylindric and villose; *legs* of equal length.

Species. The following are the principal species, namely, the—*Myoxus glis, Glis, Sciurus glis*, seu *Mus glis*, in French *le Loir*, the Fat Dormouse.—*Myoxus muscardinus, Musca avellanarius*, in French *le Muscardin*, the Common Dormouse, or Sleeper.—*Myoxus Chrysurus*, seu *Hystrix chrysurus*, in French *le Lerot à queue dorée*, Gilt-tailed Dormouse.—*Myoxus guerlingus*, in French *le grand Guerlinguet*, the Guerlinguet, or Ferruginous Dormouse.—*Myoxus Africanus*, Earless Dormouse.

MYRA'COPON (*Med.*) μυράκοπον; a sort of ointment recommended in cases of lassitude, by Galen. *De Comp. Med. per Gen.* l. 7, c. 12.

MYRA'PIUM (*Bot.*) a musk pear.

MY'RIAD (*Arith.*) a term used sometimes to denote the number of 10,000.

MY'RICA (*Bot.*) μυρίκη; a tree which, according to Hesychius, was so called, ἀπὸ τῦ μύρεσθαι, i. e. from mourning, because the son of Cinyras was changed into the myrica. It grew by stagnant waters, and was used to bind the heads of criminals as a mark of ignominy; but in Persia the priests used to bear rods of the myrica in their hands whenever they offered up any imprecations. It was reckoned both an unlucky and an unfruitful tree, as we learn from Quintius Calaber when speaking of Teucer, who, at the games given in honour of Achilles, stumbled against the myrica and fell.

Quint. Calab. l. 4.

——— Τὸν γὰρ ῥα θεὸς βάλεν, ἥτις ἄτη
Ὄζον ἐς ἀλγινόεντα βαθυῤῥίζοιοι μυρίκης
Τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἐγγρίφθεις χαμαδὶς πέσε.

Nicand. Theriac.

Καὶ μυρίκης λάζοιο νέον παναχαρπέα θάμνον
Μάντιν' ἐνὶ ζάοισι γεράσμιον.

Hippocrat. de Morb. Mul. l. 2; *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 4, c. 7; *Diodor. Sicul.* l. 12; *Virg.* eclog. 4, v. 2; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 116; *Plin.* l. 13, c. 21; *Macrob. Saturnal.* l. 2, c. 16.

MYRICA *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 4 *Tetrandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *ament* ovate.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *styles* two; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* one-celled; *seeds* single.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Myrica gale, Rhus, Myrtus*, seu *Elœagnus*, Sweet Gale, Sweet Willow, or Candle-Berry Myrtle.—*Myrica montana*, seu *Buxus*, Mountain Candle-Berry Bell.—*Myrica nagi*, seu *Nageia*, Japonese Candle-Berry Bell, &c. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

MYRI'NGA (*Anat.*) the tympanum of the ear.

MYRIOPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) μυριόφυλλον, in Latin *millefolium*, a plant so called from the multitude of its leaves. It is a vulnerary plant according to Dioscorides. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 115; *Plin.* l. 24, c. 16.

MYRIOPHYLLUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 7 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germs* four; *style* none; *stigma* pubescent.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Myriophyllum spicatum*, seu *Potamogiton*, Spiked-Water Milfoil.—*Myriophyllum verticillatum*, seu *Millefolium*, Whorled-Water Milfoil.

MYRIOTHE'CA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Maratia*.

MYRI'STICA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 1 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* one; *anthers* three to one.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* short; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* fleshy; *seeds* nut roundish.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Myristica aromatica*, seu *Nux*, Aromatic, or True Nutmeg-Tree.—*Myristica sebifera*, seu *Virola*, &c.

MYRME'CIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* bilamellate.—PER. *capsule* long; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Myrmecia tachia*, seu *Tachia*.

MYRME'CIAS (*Min.*) a precious stone, having little knots like to μυρμηκίαι, warts.

MYRME'CION (*Ent.*) a sort of spider. *Plin.* l. 29, c. 4.

MYRMECI'TES (*Min.*) a stone having in it the figure of μύρμηξ, a pismire.

MYRMECO'LEO (*Zool.*) a creature which feeds on pismires.

MYRMECO'PHAGA (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Bruta*.

Generic Character. *Teeth* none; *tongue* cylindric; *mouth* lengthened into a somewhat tubular form; *body* covered with hair. This animal is distinguished by the name of Ant-Eater, because it subsists principally upon ants, which it collects with its long worm-formed tongue.

Species. The principal species are as follow; namely, the *Myrmecophaga jubata*, in French *Tamanoir*, Great Ant-Eater.—*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*, the *Tamandua Guacu*, or Three-toed Ant-Eater.—*Myrmecophaga didactyla*, in French *Fourmiller*, Little Ant-Eater.—*Myrmecophaga Capensis*, in French *Cochon de Terre*, Cape Ant-Eater.

MYRME'LEON (*Ent.*) the Lion-Ant, a genus of insects, of the *Neuropterous* Order, having the *mouth* with a horny acute mandible; *feelers* six; *antennæ* thicker at the tip; *wings* deflected; *tail* of the male armed with a forceps.

MYRMILLO'NES (*Ant.*) or *Mirmillones*, Roman gladiators who fought against the Retiarii. They were armed with a sword, head-piece, and shield. *Juven. Sat.* 8, v. 200.

—— *nec myrmillonis in armis,*
Nec galea faciem abscondit.

On the top of the head piece they wore a ship embossed, called μόρμυρος, from which they are supposed by some to derive their name. Others derive it from the Myrmedonians, the soldiers of Achilles. [vide *Retiarii*]

MYROBA'LANUS (*Bot.*) μυροβάλανος, a fruit of the plum kind growing in the East Indies, which was reckoned astringent and refrigerating. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 204; *Plin.* l. 12, c. 21; *Trallian.* l. 7, c. 8.

MYROBATI'NDUM (*Bot.*) the *Latana trifolia* of Linnæus.

MYROBRECHA'RII (*Ant.*) those who anointed people's heads and perfumed their hair.

MYRODE'NDRUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* twenty; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* long; *stigma* capitate.—PER. five-celled; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Myrodendrum balsamiferum*, seu *Houmiri*.

MYRO'DIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 8 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* slender; *anthers* nine.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* large.—PER. *drupe* dry; *seeds* angular.

Species. The species are the *Myrodia turbinata* et *longiflora*.

MY'RON (*Med.*) μύρον, a medicate ointment.

MYROPHY'LLON (*Bot.*) vide *Myriophyllum*.

MYRO'SMA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 1 *Monandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filament* one; *anther* ovate.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* thick; *stigma* open.—PER. *capsule* three-celled; *seeds* several.

Species. The single species, the *Myrosma cannæformis*, is a shrub.

MYROSPE'RMUM (*Bot.*) another name for the *Myroxylon* of Linnæus.

MYRO'XYLON (*Bot.*) the *Xylosæma suaveolens* of Linnæus.

MYRRH (*Bot.*) *myrrha*, a gum supposed to be derived from the *Acacia vera*, of Linnæus. The tree which yields the myrrh grows on the Eastern coast of Arabia Felix. Good myrrh is of a turbid black red colour, solid, and heavy, of a peculiar smell, and bitter taste. It dissolves almost totally in boiling water, and as the solution cools the resinous matter subsides. Rectified spirits dissolve less of this substance than water, but extract the resinous matter, in which the bitterness resides more completely, leaving the gummy matter, which is insipid, in an undissolved state. [vide *Myrrha*]

MY'RRHA (*Bot.*) μύρρα, Myrrh, otherwise called σμύρνα, a sweet gum which drops from a tree of the same name; so called according to Ovid, from Myrrha, the daughter of Cyniras, king of the Cyprians, who was changed into this tree. *Ovid. Metam.* l. 10, v. 501.

Est honor et lachrymis; stillataque cortice myrrha,
Nomen herile tenet, nulloque tacebitur ævo.

So likewise *Lycophron.* v. 829.

—— ὄψεται δὲ τλήμονος
Μύρρας ερομένου ἄκυ, τὴς μογοστόκυς
Ωδῖνας ἐξέλυσε δενδρώδης κλάδος.

Propert. l. 3, v. 15.

Crimen et illa fuit, patria succensa senecta,
Arboris in frondes condita Myrrha nova.

But it is most probable that the word is derived from μυρόω, to anoint, because by reason of its fragrance it holds the first rank as an ointment. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 9, c. 4; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 77; *Plin.* l. 12, c. 14; *Arrian. de Exped. Alexand.* l. 7; *Gal. Exeges. Vocab. Hippocrat.*

MYRRHA, *in the Linnean system*, the *Cicuta maculata*, a perennial of the Hemlock tribe, that grows in watery places.

MY'RRHIS (*Bot.*) the *Athamanta annua* of Linnæus.

MYRRHI'TES (*Min.*) a precious stone having the colour of myrrh, and the fragrant smell of a sweet ointment. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

MYRSI'NE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted; *leaflets* sub-ovate.—COR. one-petalled; *segments* half-ovate.—STAM. *filaments* five, scarcely visible; *anthers* awl-shaped.—PIST. *germ* sub-globular; *style* cylindric; *stigma* large, woolly.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seed* one, sub-globular.

Species. The two species are the—*Myrsine Africana*, seu *Vitis Æthiopica*, *Buxus Africana*, &c. African Myrsine. —*Myrsine retusa*, Round-leaved Myrsine, or Tamaja.

MYRSINE'UM (*Bot.*) Wild Fennel. *Plin.* 20, c. 23.

MYRSINI'TES (*Bot.*) μυρσινίτης, a herb of the spurge kind. Also a wine made of myrtle branches and leaves. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 165, l. 5, c. 37; *Plin.* l. 26, c. 8.

MYRSINITES (*Min.*) a precious stone resembling myrrh in colour. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

MYRTACA'NTHA (*Bot.*) Butcher's Broom. [vide *Ruscus*]

MYRTA'TUM (*Ant.*) a pudding having myrtle berries in it. *Varro de Lat. Ling.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 15, c. 29.

MY'RTI *affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Liquidambar* of Linnæus.

MYRTIDA'NUM (*Bot.*) μυρτίδανον, a round fruit, according to Hippocrates; an excrescence, according to Dioscorides, growing upon the Wild Myrtle; and also a wine impregnated with the berries of the Wild Myrtle. *Hippocrat. de Morb. Mul.* l. 2; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 156; *Plin.* l. 15, c. 29; *Gal. Exeges. Voc. Hippocrat.*

MYRTIFO'LIA (*Bot.*) the *Celastus myrtifolius* of Linnæus.

MYRTIFOLIO *affinis* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Myrtus*.

MYRTI'LLUS (*Bot.*) a shrub resembling myrtle.

MYRTI'TES (*Bot.*) μυρτίτης, a sort of wine made of myrtle leaves. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 36; *Plin.* l. 14, c. 16.

MY'RTLE (*Bot.*) a well known shrub, the *Myrtus* of Linnæus. [vide *Myrtus*]—Candle-berry Myrtle, and Dutch Myrtle, the *Myrica*.

MYRTO'PIDES (*Bot.*) the *Myrtus zelanica* of Linnæus.

MYRTO-CHEILI'DES (*Anat.*) the *nymphæ* of the *Pudendæ*.

MY'RTON (*Anat.*) the *Clitoris*.

MY'RTUS (*Bot.*) μυρσίνη, the Myrtle, a well known beautiful shrub, is celebrated by the poets as sacred to Venus.

Virg. Ec. 7, v. 61.

Populus Alcidæ gratissima; vitis Lacchо;
Formosæ myrtus Veneri; sua laurea Phœbo.

And also to Bacchus.

Aristophan. Ran.

Ἴαχ' ὦ Ἴαχχε
Ἐλθὲ τὸν δ' ἀνὰ λειμῶνα χορεύσων
Ὁσίους εἰς θιασώτας
Πολύκαρπον μὲν τινάσσων
Ἀμφὶ κρατὶ σῷ βρύοντα
Στέφανον μύρτεον.

It was used on most occasions as a coronary plant, either as a token of joy or triumph.

Virg. Æn. l. 5, v. 72.

Sic fatus velat materná tempora myrto.

Ovid. Art. Am. l. 2, v. 733.

Finis adest operi: palmam date grata juventus;
Sertaque odoratæ myrtea ferte comæ.

Pind. Isthm. Od. 8, v. 147.

—— τὶς ἀβρὸν
ἀμφὶ παγκρατίῳ Κλεάνδρῳ
πλεκέτω μυρσίνας
στέφανον.

Euripid. Alcest. act 4.

Ἐνθ' ἦν ὁ κλεινὸς τῶν Μυκηναίων ἄναξ;
Κυρεῖ δ' ἐ κήποις ἐν κατάρρυτοις βεβώς,
Δρέπων τερείνης μυρσίνης κάρα, πλάκους.

Horace reckons it among the odoriferous plants, wherefore it was placed on the tombs of the dead;

Hor. Carm. l. 2, od. 15.

—— *tum violaria, et*
Myrtus, et omnis copia narium
Spargent olivetis odorem.

Eurip. Elect.

Ἀγαμέμνονος δὲ τύμβος ἠτιμασμένος
Οὐ πώποτ' οὐ χοὰς οὐδ' ἐ κλῶπα μυρσίνης
Ἔλαβε, πυρὰ δὲ χέρσους ἀγλαϊσμάτων.

and other poets mention its predilection for watery places.

Mart. l. 4, ep. 13.

Nec plus lotus aquas, littora myrtus amat.

Virg. Georg. l. 4.

Pallentesque hederas, et amantes littora myrtos.

Its tenderness is also alluded to frequently.

Virg. Eclog. 7.

Huc mihi dum teneras defendo a frigore myrtos.

Ovid. Amor. l. 12.

Sustineamque comâ metuentem frigora myrtum.

Aristot. Problem. sect. 20, quæst. ult.; *Theoph. Hist. Plant.* l. 4, c. 6; *Nicand. in Alex.*; *Cat. de Re Rust.* c. 96; *Columel.* l. 12; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 155; *Plin.* l. 15, c. 29.

MYRTUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* simple; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *berry* oval; *seeds* few.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Myrtus communis*, Common Myrtle.—*Myrtus cerasina*, seu *Arbor*, Cherry Myrtle.—*Myrtus biflora*, seu *Carophyllus*, Two-Flowered Myrtle.—*Myrtus cumine*, seu *Jumbosa*. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

MYRTUS is also the *Myrtus cerifera* of Linnæus.

MYS (*Ich.*) a shell fish of the mussel kind. *Plin.* l. 32, c. 11.

MY'STAX (*Anat.*) the hair which forms the beard in man.

MYSTICE'TUS (*Zool.*) the *Balæna mysticetus* of Linnæus, the Common Whale.

MYTHO'LOGY (*Ant.*) μυθολογία, from μῦθος, a fable, and λόγος, discourse, signifies properly a discourse upon, or a history of, fables; but it is applied particularly to the fabulous deities and heroes of the Greeks and Romans, as also to the divine honours paid them, &c.

MY'TILUS (*Conch.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*.

Generic Character. *Animal* allied to the *Ascidia*; *shell* often affixed to some substance by a beard; *hinge* without a tooth, marked by a longitudinal hollow line, sometimes crenulated.

Species. One of the principal species is the *Mytilus edulis*, the Common Mussel, from which small pearls, called *seed pearls*, are procured for medicinal purposes; but they are now superseded by crab's claws, &c.

MY'TIS (*Ich.*) μύτις, the black juice which is found in the mouth of the Sepia or Cuttle-fish. *Gal. Exeges. Voc. Hippocrat.*

MYU'RUS (*Med.*) μύρος, a sort of sinking pulse when the second stroke is less than the first, the third than the second, and so on; so called from figures that gradually lessen, δίκη ὐρᾶς, after the manner of a tail; and if read μύρος, it signifies like a mouse's tail. *Gal. de Diff. Puls.* l. 1.

MY'XA (*Bot.*) the *Cadia myxa* of Linnæus.

MYXOSA'RCOMA (*Med.*) or *Mucocarneus*, a tumour which is partly fleshy and partly mucous.

N.

N. (*Ant.*) *nonius, nomen*, &c. [vide *Abbreviation*]

N. (*Arith.*) stood formerly a sign for 90.

N. (*Gram.*) north, noun, &c. [vide *Abbreviations*]

NA'AM (*Law*) or *nam, Namium*, from the Saxon neman, to take; the taking or distraining another man's moveable goods. It is a *lawful Nam* if it be a reasonable distress, proportionate to the value; and an *unlawful Nam*, if it exceed the value. *Leg. Canut.* c. 18; *Horn. Mirror.* l. 2.

NABE'A (*Bot.*) the *Rhamnus nabea* of Linnæus.

NA'BIT (*Chem.*) powdered sugar-candy.

NA'BLIUM (*Mus.*) נבל, a stringed musical instrument among the Hebrews, played on with both hands.

NA'BOB (*Polit.*) corrupted from Nawaub, an Indian word, signifying literally deputed; a title of dignity and power. The Nabobs act under the Soubahs or viceroys.

NABONA'SSAR, *Æra of* (*Chron.*) a Jewish æra, called after Nabonassar, first King of the Babylonians, which commenced Feb. 26, 747 years before Christ. Astronomical observations, according to Ptolemy, were made from this æra to his time. [vide *Chronology*]

NACCAI'RE (*Archæol.*) a kind of kettle introduced by the Crusaders.

NA'CRE (*Conch.*) a testaceous animal, the *Pinna* of Linnæus, which produces a strong byssus that is woven by the Italians into a sort of silk. The shells are generally found standing erect in the smoother water of bays.

NA'CTA (*Med.*) an imposthumation in the breast of a female.

NA'DIR (*Astron.*) that point in the heavens which is directly under our feet, and is diametrically opposite to the zenith, which is over our heads. The Zenith and Nadir are the two poles of the horizon, each being 90° degrees distant from it. [vide *Astronomy*]—*Sun's Nadir*, the axis of the cone projected by the shadow of the earth.

NÆVI (*Med.*) those marks which are made on the fœtus by the imagination of the mother in longing for any thing.

NA'GAM (*Bot.*) the *Heritiera littoralis* of Linnæus.

NAGAMUVA'LLI (*Bot.*) the *Bauhinia scandens* of Linnæus.

NAG (*Man.*) a young or little horse.

NAGA'RA (*Mil.*) an Indian word for a drum made of leek wood, and covered at the ends with goat-skins.

NAGASA'RIUM (*Bot.*) the *Messua ferrua* of Linnæus.

NAGELA (*Bot.*) the *Myrica nagi* of Linnæus.

NAGE'MLUS (*Ich.*) a sort of fish.

NA'GHAS (*Bot.*) the *Messua ferrua* of Linnæus.

NAI'ANT (*Her.*) an epithet for fish that are borne across the escutcheon, as if swimming, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth *azure*, a dolphin naiant, imbowed, *argent*, by the name of *Fitz-James*."

NA'JAS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 1 *Monandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* ending in an attenuated style; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsules* ovate; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The single species is the *Najas marina fluvialis*, seu *Potamogeton*, native of Europe.

NAI-CORA'NA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Dolichos* of Linnæus.

NAIL (*Anat.*) *Unguis*, the horny lamina, situate on the extremity of the fingers and toes.

NAIL (*Com.*) a measure, the sixteenth part of a yard.

NAIL (*Mech.*) the well known iron pin which serves to bind or fasten the parts together. They are distinguished, according to their use, into—*Clamp Nails*, for fastening the clamps of buildings.—*Clasp Nails*, or *Brads* with flat heads, fit for flooring.—*Clench Nails*, used by boat builders, &c. with boves or nuts.—*Deck Nails*, for fastening the decks of ships.—*Dog Nails*, or *jobent Nails*, proper for fastening hinges to doors, &c.—*Lead Nails, clout nails*, dipped in lead or solder for nailing lead, leather, &c.—*Port Nails*, for nailing hinges to the ports of ships.—*Ribbing Nails*, for fastening the ribs of ships, &c.—*Rose Nails*, drawn square in the shank, and commonly in a round tool.—*Sharp Nails*, with sharp points and flat shanks, &c.

TO NAIL *a cannon* (*Gunn.*) vide *To Spike.*

NA'IS (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca.*

Generic Character. Body creeping, long linear; *bristles* on each side instead of feet; *tentacula* none; *eyes* two or more.

Species. Animals of this tribe inhabit stagnant waters.

NAISSA'NT (*Her.*) an epithet for a lion, or any other animal issuing out of the midst of any ordinary or common charge, in distinction from Issuant, which signifies issuing out from the bottom. [vide *Issuant*]

NA'KED (*Archit.*) a term applied either to a column or a wall; the—*Naked of a wall* is the plain face from which the projections take their rise.—*Naked of a column*, or *pilaster*, the plain surface of the column, which serves as a ground for the mouldings which project from it.—*Naked flooring*, the whole assemblage of timber work for supporting the boarding of a floor.

NAKED (*Bot.*) vide *Nudus.*—Naked Ladies, the *Colchicum autumnale* of Linnæus.

NAKED *Fire* (*Chem.*) an open fire, or one not penned up.

NA'KIN (*Med.*) wandering pains of the limbs.

NALU'GO (*Bot.*) the *Aralia clunensis* of Linnæus.

NA'MA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* two; *stigmas* capitate.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Nama jamaicensis*, an annual, and native of Jamaica.

NAMA is also the *Hydrolea zelanica* of Linnæus.

NA'ME (*Gram.*) the appellation by which any person or thing is distinguished. The name given to a person in baptism is called his *Christian name;* that which he receives from his family is his *surname.*

NA'MIUM *vetitum* (*Law*) an unlawful Naam. [vide *Naam*]

NA'NA (*Polit.*) a title given to the king of the Marattahs.

NANDI'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria,* Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* many-leaved.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* three; *stigmas* three covered.—PER. *berry* juiceless; *seeds* two.

Species. The single species the *Nandina domestica,* seu *Nandyohf,* is a native of Japan.

NANKIN (*Com.*) or *nankeen,* a well-known stuff, so called, as is supposed, from the city of Nankin, in China.

NAP (*Com.*) the hairy and shaggy part of woollen cloth.

NAP (*Bot.*) *tomentum,* soft interwoven hairs scarcely discernible.

NAPE (*Anat.*) the hinder part of the neck, so called from the soft short hair growing there, like the nap of cloth.

NAPE (*Mech.*) a wooden instrument to bear up the fore part of a laden wain or waggon.

NAPÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia,* Order 8 *Monadelphia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* bell-shaped.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* conical; *style* cylindric; *stigma* none.—PER. *capsules* ten; *seeds* kidney form.

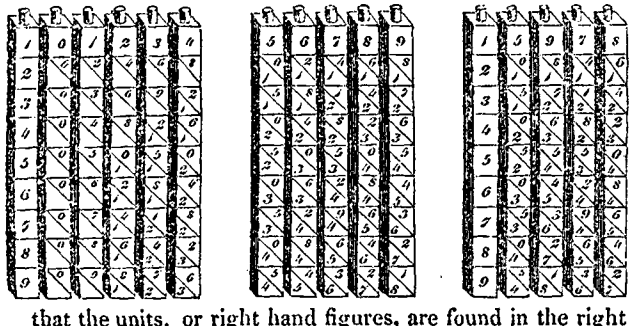
Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Napæa lævis Sida,* seu *Malva,* Smooth Napæa.—*Napæa scabia Abutilon,* seu Rough Napæa.

NAPE'CA (*Bot.*) the *Rhamnus spina Christi* of Linnæus.

NAPE'LLUS (*Bot.*) the *Aconitum napellus* of Linnæus.

NA'PHTHA (*Chem.*) νάφθα, one of the thinnest of the liquid bitumens issuing from the earth at Bakir, in Persia, on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and is collected from the borders of wells. It is perfectly clear, colourless, extremely subtle, and so light as to float on the water. There are three kinds, which rise naturally, namely, the white, reddish, and deep coloured; but by keeping, they all become a brown resin. It has the same appellation whether it be separated by nature or by art from thick petroleum, or grosser bituminous matter. *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 101; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 105; *Dio.* l. 75.

NAPIE'R'S *Rods* (*Arith.*) or *Bones,* a method first contrived by Lord Napier for facilitating the operations of arithmetic. These rods are five in number, made of bone, or ivory, &c. Their faces are divided into nine little squares, each of which is parted into two triangles by diagonals, as in the subjoined figures. In these little squares are written the numbers of the multiplication table, in such a manner



that the units, or right hand figures, are found in the right hand triangle: thus in performing multiplication the rods are disposed in such a manner as that the top figures may exceed the multiplicand; and to these on the left hand join the rods; in which seek the right hand figure of the multiplier; then take out the numbers corresponding to it, in the squares of the other rods, by adding the several numbers occurring in the same rhomb or line, and set down their sums. After the same manner, write out the numbers corresponding to the other figures of the multiplier, disposing them under one another as in common multiplication; and lastly, add the several numbers into one sum; for example, suppose the multiplicand 5978 and the multiplier 937, from the outermost triangle on the right hand figure, which corresponds to the right hand figure of the multiplier 7, write out the figure 6, placing it under the line; in the next rhomb towards the left add 9 and 5, their sum being 14 write down 4, carrying the left hand 1 to 4, and 3 which are in the next rhomb; join the sum 8 to 46 already set down. After the same manner in the last rhomb add 6 and 5, and the latter figure of the sum 11 being set down as before carry 1 to the 3 found in the left hand triangle, and join the sum 4 as before to 1846, making 41846 the product of 5978 multiplied by 7. In the same manner the other products may be obtained, and the sum of the whole got by addition as usual.

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5978
 937
----
41846
17934
53802
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5601386
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NA'PIUM (*Bot.*) nipple-wort, a species of *Lapsana* in the Linnæan system.

NAPO BRA'SSICA (*Bot.*) the *Brassica oleracea* of Linnæus.

NA'PPY (*Bot.*) vide *Tomentosus.*

NA'PTA (*Min.*) vide *Naphtha.*

NA'PUS (*Bot.*) the *Brassica napus* of Linnæus.

NA'PY (*Bot.*) mustard.

NARCISSI'TES (*Min.*) a precious stone, of the colour of daffodil, resembling the veins of ivy. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

NARCI'SSO *Affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Leucoium vernum* of Linnæus.

NARCI'SSUS (*Bot.*) νάρκισσος, a flower which was used formerly in garlands, and is celebrated by the poets for its beauty and its fragrance.

Theoc. Id. 9.

Ἁ δ' ἐς καλὰ νάρκισσος ἐπ' ἀρκευθοισι κομᾶτα

Idem. Id. 10.

Ἄλλη ἐπ' ἀλλήλαισι τότ' ἄνθεσι βύμον ἔτερπον.

Virg. in Cir.

At nutrix patula componas sulphura testa;
Narcissum casiamque, herbas incendit olentes.

The Narcissus, according to Ovid, derived its name from the youth Narcissus, who was changed into that flower: but, according to Plutarch, it is so called from νάρκη, the stupor or narcotic effect which it produces on the nerves of those who inhale the odour. The root, which is the only part according to Dioscorides used in medicine, serves as an emetic, and various other purposes. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 6, c. 26; *Ovid. Metam.* l. 16; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 161; *Plin.* l. 18, c. 6; *Plut. Sympos.* l. 3, c. 1; *Oppian.* l. 2; *Clemens. Alexand.* l. 2, c. 8. *Pædag.*

NARCISSUS *in the Linnæan system,* a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* oblong.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus,* seu *Bulbocodum,* Common Daffodil.—*Narcissus bicolor,* seu *Pseudo-narcissus,* Two-coloured Narcissus.—*Narcissus Bulbocodium,* Hooped-Petticoat Narcissus.—*Narcissus Poeticus,* Poetic or White Narcissus, &c. &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

NARCISSUS is also the *Amaryllis lutea* of Linnæus.

NARCO'SIS (*Med.*) a privation of sense, as in a palsy, &c.

NARCO'TICS (*Med.*) medicines which take away the sense of pain.

NARD (*Bot.*) the *Andropogon nardus* of Linnæus.

NA'RDO *Celtica similis* (*Bot.*) the *Valeriana saxatilis* of Linnæus.

NA'RDUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *two-valved.*—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* one; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The species are the—*Nardus stricta*, *Gramen*, seu *Spartum*, Common Mat Grass, a perennial; and the —*Nardus aristata*, Awned Mat Grass, a biennial. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

NA'RES (*Anat.*) μυκτῆρες, or, according to Pollux, ῥάθωνες; the nostrils, or that cavity which is formed by the frontal, maxillary, and other bones of the face, to the number of fourteen. The eminences of the nostrils are the *Septum narium*, and the *superior conchæ*, &c. The cavities are the *Ductus nasalis*, the anterior and posterior *foramina*, &c. *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segm. 72, &c.

NARIFUSO'RIA (*Med.*) from *nares*, the nostrils, and *fundo*, to pour: medicines for dropping into the nostrils.

NARI'MAN, a species of the *Hibiscus*.

NARRA'TION (*Rhet.*) that part of an oration in which an account is given of matters of fact.

NARRA'TOR (*Archæol.*) a pleader or reporter.—*Serviens Narrator*, a serjeant at law. *Flet.* l. 2, c. 87.

NA'RROW (*Mar.*) or *Narrows*, a small passage between two lands.

NARROW (*Man.*) a horse is said to go narrow who does not take ground enough.

NARROW (*Mil.*) an epithet for the front which a battalion assumes when it goes from line into column.

NARTHE'CIA (*Bot.*) a sort of fennel.

NA'RVAL (*Zool.*) the *Monodon* of Linnæus; an animal nearly allied to the whale tribe, remarkable for its single tooth, like the horn of the unicorn, which perforates the upper lip.

NARTHE'CUM (*Bot.*) the *Anthiles hispidum* of Linnæus.

NARU-KI'LO (*Bot.*) the *Pontederia ovata* of Linnæus.

NARUM PA'NEL (*Bot.*) the *Uvaria zelanica* of Linnæus.

NA'SAL (*Anat.*) an epithet for what belongs to the nose, as the nasal bones, *Ossa Nasi*.

NASA'LE (*Archæol.*) the nose-piece of a helmet.

NASA'LIA (*Med.*) medicines to be put into the nostrils.

NASA'LIS *Musculus* (*Anat.*) a muscle which dilates the nostrils.

NASAMONI'TES (*Min.*) a stone of a sanguine colour, with little black veins, l. 37, c. 10.

NASA'RIUM (*Anat.*) the mucus of the nose.

NASCA'LIA (*Med.*) medicines to be put into the neck of the matrix.

NA'SI *Ossa* (*Anat.*) the nasal bones; two small bones which form the bridge of the nose.

NA'SO *Palatini Ductus* (*Ant.*) vide *Incisorii Ductus*.

NASTU'RTIUM (*Bot.*) a plant to called because it is *quasi Nasi Tormentum*, i. e. as it were, the torment of the nose, because the bruised seed provokes sneezing by its acrimony. It was called by the Greeks κάρδαμον, and reckoned antiscorbutic, aperitive, and abstersive. *Hippocrat. de Diæt.* l. 2; *Xenoph. Cyropæd.* l. 2; *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 7, c. 4; *Athen.* l. 1, c. 28.

NASTURTIUM, *in the Linnæan System*, the *Cardamum bdellifolium* of Linnæus.

NA'SUS (*Anat.*) the nose. [vide *Nose*]

NA'TA (*Med.*) a sort of wen with slender pendant neck.

NATA'LIS (*Anat.*) or *Natalis dies*, the birth-day, which was kept by the Romans with great solemnity. They observed the birth-days of their gods, their emperors, their great men, and themselves.

Hor. l. 4, od. 2, v. 17.

Jure sollennis mihi, sanctiorque
Pœne natali proprio, quod ex hac
Luce Mæcenas meus affluentes
Ordinat annos.

Plaut. Pscud. act 1, scen. 2, v. 32.

Mihi hodie natalis dies est, decet vos omnes eum celebrare.

Mart. l. 9, epig. 54, v. 1.

Natali tibi, Quincte, tuo dare parva volebam
Munera, tu prohibes, imperiosus homo es.

The festival observed upon this day was called *Natalitia*. *Pers. Sat.* 12, v. 1.

——— *Texusque togáque recenti*
Et natalitia tandem cum sardonyche albus.

On this day the Romans were dressed out in white garments, and the ring which they wore for the occasion was called the *Natalis annulus*. This word is also applied to the anniversary on which any act was performed, as—*Natalis Urbis*, the day on which the city was built; *Natalis Adoptionis*, the day of adoption. *Cicer. pro Flacc.* c. 40; *Ad Attic.* l. 3, epist. 20; *Senec. Epist.* 64; *Plin.* l. 14, c. 4; *Plin.* l. 10, epist. 89; *Sueton. in August.* c. 57; *Dio.* l. 55; *Gell.* l. 19, c. 9; *Tertul. de Idolol.* c. 10; *Minut. Fel. Octav.* p. 60; *Censorin. de Die Nat.* c. 2, &c.; *Arnob.* l. 7; *Brisson. de Spectac. apud Gronov. Thes. Græc.* tom. 8, p. 24, 30, &c.

NATILI'TIA (*Ant.*) vide *Natalis*.

NA'TANS (*Bot.*) floating; an epithet for a leaf that is placed on the surface of the water, as in the aquatic plants *Nymphæa*, *Potamogiton*, &c.

NA'TES (*Anat.*) the buttocks or fleshy parts on which one sits.—*Nates Cerebri*, two protuberances of the brain, bunching out between the beds of the optic nerves.

NA'THWYTE (*Archæol.*) vide *Lairwite*.

NA'TIONAL *Debt* (*Polit.*) the money owed by government, for which it pays interest to all persons who are the holders of stock.

NATIONAL *Synod.* (*Ecc.*) an assemblage of the clergy of a nation.

NATI SCHA'NIBU (*Bot.*) a species of the *Eugenia* of Linnæus.

NA'TIVE (*Mil.*) an epithet for troops which are the natives of India, as the native cavalry, native infantry, in distinction from the King's troops.

NATI'VI *de Stipite* (*Archæol.*) villeins or bondmen by birth, in distinction from *Nativi conventionarii*, bondmen by contract. *LL. H.* 1, c. 76; *Bract.* l. 4, c. 21, 22.

NATI'VITAS (*Archæol.*) the bondage or villeinage of women. *Leg. Wil.* l. *Apud Brompt.*

NATI'VO *Habendo* (*Law*) a writ lying for the apprehending a lord's villein, or bondsman, who is run from him. *Reg. Orig.* 7, 8; *F. N. B.* 77; *New Nat. Brev.* 171, 173.

NA'TRIX (*Zool.*) a water-snake.

NA'TROLITE (*Min.*) a sort of stone, which contains much nitre.

NA'TRUM (*Min.*) *Natron*, so called because it is found in a lake of that name in Egypt; it is now more commonly called soda. Among its other chemical properties it has a caustic taste, effervesces with acids, forms soap with oil, changes vegetable blues to green, and renders acid solutions of earths and metals turbid. The principal are as follow:—*Natrum nudum Alcali orientale*, seu *Minerale*, seu *Natron*, Soda, or Mineral Alkali.—*Natrum nudum Alkali calcarea*, seu *Aphronitrum.*—*Natrum volatile*, *Alcali volatile*, *Aphronitum fœtens*, seu *Volalkali*.

NATSIA'TAM (*Bot.*) a species of the *Minis perinum* of Linnæus.

NA'TRIX (*Bot.*) the *Ononis natrix* of Linnæus.

NA'TTA (*Med.*) a large soft tumour, which comes most usually on the back or shoulder.

NA'TURAL (*Astron.*) an epithet for a day, year, &c.—A *natural Day* is the space of 24 hours; a *natural Year* is an entire revolution of the sun, comprehending 365 days, 15 hours, 48 minutes, 48 seconds. [vide *Chronology*]

NATURAL *Horizon* (*Astron.*) the sensible or physical horizon.

NATURAL *Philosophy* (*Lit.*) that science which contemplates the powers of nature, the properties of natural bodies, and their mutual action upon one another.

NATURAL (*Bot.*) an epithet for the characters of plants which afford the most certain characteristic marks of the fructification, and may therefore be used under any system or arrangement. Such are the characters given by Linnæus in his *genera plantarum*, drawn from the number, figure, situation, &c. of the parts rejecting smell, taste, colour, and size.—*Natural class*, an assemblage of several genera of plants, agreeing in their parts of fructification, general appearance, and qualities, such as the *Umbellatæ*, *Siliquosæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Gramina*, &c.

NATURALIZA'TION (*Law*) the making one who is an alien a natural subject, i. e. investing him with the rights of a natural subject, by act of parliament. By this an alien is put into the condition of a natural-born subject, except that he is incapable of being a member of the privy council or of parliament, or of holding offices, grants, &c.

NA'TURE (*Phil.*) the disposition of parts, properties, habits, &c. peculiar to any particular body, which constitute its essence.

NAVA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) a duty incumbent on tenants to carry their lord's goods in a ship.

NA'VAL (*Mar.*) an epithet for whatever appertains to a ship, or to the navy at large.—*Naval Architecture* comprehends the whole art and practice of constructing vessels. [vide *Ship Building*]—*Naval Stores*, all the materials which are collected and laid up in store for the use of the King's navy.—*Naval Armament*, a fleet of ships of war, fitted out for any particular purpose.—*Naval engagement*, a battle between two hostile fleets, &c.

NAVA'LIA (*Ant.*) dock-yards, or places where ships were laid up in store. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 2, c. 17; *Liv.* l. 37, c. 10.

NAU'CLEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* none.—COR. proper.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* capillary; *stigma* obovate.—PER. *capsule* turbinate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Nauclea orientalis*, seu *Platanocephalos*, &c. native of the East Indies.

NAU'CORIS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Nepa* of Linnæus; comprehending, according to Fabricius, those insects which have a projecting lip.

NAUCRA'RI (*Ant.*) ναύκραροι, officers among the Athenians, who were so called because they were obliged to furnish one ship besides two horses for the public service. The boroughs or towns which they governed were from them called ναυκραρίαι.

NAVA'LIS *Corona* (*Ant.*) a naval crown was given by the Romans to him who first boarded an enemy's ship. It was a circle of gold representing the beaks of ships, as in the annexed figure, and on that account called *rostrata*. [vide *Rostratus*]

NAVE (*Mech.*) that part in the middle of a wheel where the spokes are fixed.

NAVE *of a Church* (*Archit.*) the body or main part of a church.

NAVEL (*Theol.*) part of a censer, or incense pan.

NAVEL (*Anat.*) or *navel string*. [vide *Umbilicus*]

NAVEL *Gall* (*Vet.*) a bruise on the back of a horse, or pinch of the saddle behind.

NAVEL *Timbers* (*Mar.*) the futtocks or ribs of a ship.

NAVEL *Wort* (*Bot.*) the *Cotyledon* of Linnæus, an annual.

NA'VEW (*Bot.*) the *Brassica rapa* of Linnæus, a plant of the turnip tribe, which is either the Garden Navew, the Sweet Navew, or the Wild Navew.

NAVICULA'RE *os* (*Anat.*) the navicular bone, or third bone of the foot, that lies between the *astragalus* and the *ossa cuneiformia*.

NAVIGA'TION is the art of conducting a vessel at sea, from one port to another. Navigation may be either theoretical or practical.—*Theoretical Navigation*. The *theory of navigation* consists of four things; namely, the difference of latitude, the difference of longitude, the reckoning or distance run, and the course or rhumb sailed on, any two of which being given or known the rest are easily inferred. This branch of *Navigation* is distinguished, as respects the mode of sailing, into Plain Sailing, Middle Sailing, Globular Sailing, Middle Latitude Sailing, &c. [vide *Sailing*]—*Practical Navigation*. The practice of navigation respects the places sailed to, or the water sailed over, and is either Common, Proper, Inland, or Submarine.—*Common Navigation*, usually called Coasting, is the conducting of vessels from one place to another, when they are not at any great distance, or lie on the same coast, so that the ship sails usually in sight of land and within soundings.—*Proper Navigation* is where the voyage is long, and pursued through the main ocean. To this sort of navigation in particular belong, not only a vessel, the structure of which is described under *Ship-building*, [vide *Plates* No. I. II. (57, 58)] but also the common compass, azimuth, and amplitude compasses, the log line, sounding line, and instruments for making celestial observations, as quadrants, forestaff, sextor, &c. [vide *Compass*, *Log*, *&c.*]—*Inland Navigation* is that which is performed by small craft, on canals, &c. cut through a country.—*Submarine Navigation* is the art of sailing underwater, by the help of the diving-bell.

NAVIGATION *Acts* (*Law*) those laws which are passed by the legislature for the purpose of regulating the trade which is carried on by means of shipping, as also the shipping itself, &c.

NAVIGA'TOR (*Mar.*) one who is capable of conducting a ship to any possible distance.

NA'VIS (*Ant.*) vide *Militia*.

NAVIS *ecclesiæ* (*Archit.*) the body or nave of the church, as distinguished from the choir or aisles; the place where formerly the common people used to sit.

NAVIS (*Ecc.*) or *navicula*, a small dish to hold frankincense before it is put into the *thuribulum*, or incense-pot. It seems to have derived its name from its shape, resembling a boat or little ship.

NAVITHA'LAMUS (*Archæol.*) a ship or barge used by noblemen for pleasure, set out with fine chambers, and other stately ornaments.

NAU'LAGE (*Mar.*) the freight or passage money for goods or persons by sea, or passage over a river.

NAU'LUM (*Ant.*) the piece of money put into the mouth of the deceased person among the Romans, to enable him to pay the ferryman Charon for his passage over. It was called by the Greeks δανάκη. Juvenal alludes to this custom.

Juven. Sat. 8, v. 97.

——*Furor est post omnia perdere naulum.*

The poorer sort gave a farthing, but the wealthy were very liberal in their donations. *Cic. de Leg.* l. 2; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Alex. ab Alex. Genial. Dier.* l. 3.

NAUMA'CHIA (*Ant.*) from ναῦς, a ship, and μάχομαι, to

fight; a sea-engagement, one part of the exhibitions in the Circensian games. *Suet. in August.* c. 5, *in Ner.* c. 12; *Dio.* c. 61.

NAU'SEA (*Med.*) an inclination to vomit without being able to effect it, so called because the sensation is like that of sea-sickness.

NAU'TICAL (*Mar.*) an epithet for any thing belonging to the navy and to navigation, as the Nautical Almanack, &c. —*Nautical angle*, an instrument by which a ship's departure, meridional difference, &c. are obtained from inspection.

NAU'TILUS (*Con.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*.

Generic Character. Animal supposed to be the Sepia or Clio; *shell* univalve, consisting of cells or compartments communicating with each other by means of perforations in the *septa*, or partitions.

Species. Animals of this tribe are called Nautilus, from the Greek ναυτίλος, a sailor, and in English Sail-shell, because they possess, in common with the *Argonauta*, the power of floating on the surface of the sea which they inhabit. The Nautilus is however frequently found reversed, bearing his boat on his back; and some of the species are attached by their base to the submarine rocks, whence they are broken off by the violence of the waves, and cast in fragments on the shore. [vide *Conchology*]

NA'VY (*Mar.*) the whole naval establishment, including the collective body of ship's officers, seamen, ships, stores, &c. belonging to a prince, as the English Navy, the French Navy, &c. Sometimes the word is taken only for the officers and men, who are collectively distinguished by the name of the Royal Navy.—*Navy Bills*, bills issued or drawn for the use of the navy.—*Navy Board* consists of a Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commissioners, with a number of inferior officers, clerks, &c.—*Surveyor of the Navy*, an officer who enquires into the state of the stores, and reports thereon.—*Treasurer of the Navy*, an officer who receives money out of the Exchequer to pay all the charges of the Royal Navy.

NAZARE'NES (*Bibl.*) a term of reproach given to our Saviour and his disciples.

NA'ZARITES (*Theol.*) נזרים, i. e. separated persons; a sect among the Jews so called on account of their separation from others, and devoting themselves to God by observing peculiar ceremonies, as shaving the head, abstaining from wine, &c.

NAZE (*Mar.*) a cliff or point of land lying over the sea.

NE ADMI'TTAS (*Law*) a writ for the patron of a church to forbid the bishop to admit a clerk to that church, who is presented by another. *Reg. Orig.* 31; *F. N. B.* 37.

NEALED *to* (*Mar.*) a term sometimes used in the phrase of the sounding being *nealed to*, signifying that it is deep water close by the shore, or that the lee-shore is sandy, clayey, ouzy, or foul and rocky ground.

NEA'LING (*Mech.*) vide *Annealing*.

NE'APED (*Mar.*) vide *Beneaped*.

NEA'P-TIDES (*Mar.*) the tides in the second and last quarter of the moon; low tides, not so high nor so swift as the spring-tides.

NEAR (*Mar.*) vide *No*.

NEAT (*Husband.*) all kinds of beeves, as the ox, cow, steer, or heifer.—*Neat-herd*, a keeper of neat cattle.—*Neat-land*, land granted or lett to the yeomanry.

NEAT'S LEATHER (*Com.*) leather made of the hide of an ox or cow.

NEAT-WEI'GHT (*Com.*) the weight of a commodity without the cask, bag, or case in which it is contained.

NE'BEL (*Ant.*) a musical instrument among the Hebrews; the same as *Nablum*.

NE'BULÆ (*Astron.*) a name given to certain fixed stars which show a dim hazy light.

NEBULÆ (*Med.*) films upon the eyes.

NEBULÆ'A (*Chem.*) the salt of the moisture of a cloud falling upon stones in meadows, and hardened by the heat of the sun.

NEBULE (*Her.*) one of the partition lines of a shield, signifying cloudy; when the outlines of an ordinary or partition line runs arched in and out, after the manner of a cloud, as in the annexed figure.

NEBU'LGEN (*Chem.*) a salt generated by the moisture of the clouds falling on stones.

NE'BULOSE *stars* (*Astron.*) the same as the *Nebulæ*.

NECESSA'RIA (*Bot.*) vide *Polygamia*.

NECESSA'RIO (*Mus.*) an epithet for those parts of a piece of music which play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those which play only in some parts.

NE'CESSARY *intermission* (*Law*) is in the Scotch law when a husband or wife continues in possession of the other's goods after their decease, for the purpose of preserving them.

NECK (*Anat.*) *collum*, consists of external and internal parts. The *external parts* are the Common Integuments, Muscles, Nerves, Arteries, &c. The *internal* are the Fauces, Pharynx, Œsophagus, Larynx, and Trachea. The bones of the neck are the seven cervical vertebræ.

NECK (*Bot.*) *collum*, the upper part of the tube in a corolla of one petal.

NECK *of a capital* (*Archit.*) a space between the channelures and the annulets of the Grecian Doric Capital. In the Roman Doric it is the space between the astragal and the annulet.

NECK *of land* (*Geog.*) a narrow strip of land that runs farther into the sea than the rest of the continent.

NECK *of a gun* (*Gunn.*) that part which lies between the muzzle-mouldings and the cornice-ring.—*Neck of the cascable*, that part which lies between the breech-mouldings and the cascable.

NECKE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of *Musci*.

NE'CK-PIECE (*Mil.*) a piece formerly used to cover the breast of an officer or soldier. It is now represented by the gorget, which is purely ornamental.—*Neck and heels*, a punishment which consisted in forcibly bringing the chin and knees of the culprit close to each other, and keeping them in that state for a certain time.

NECRO'LOGY (*Archæol.*) a book kept in ancient times in monasteries and churches, in which the names of the benefactors were registered, the time of their death, and the days of commemoration.

NE'CROMANCY (*Ant.*) νεκρομαντεία, or νεκυομαντεία, a sort of magic practised by the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, by which they attempted to raise up the dead to give information of what passed in the other world. If the deceased appeared in any unsubstantial form, like a shade, it was called σκιομαντεία and ψυχομαντεία. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 9; *Herod.* l. 5, c. 92; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1, c. 16; *Senec. Œdip.* v. 547, &c.; *Plin.* l. 35, c. 11; *Chrysosth. in Matt.* iii.; *Hom.* xxix.

NECRO'SIS (*Med.*) a mortification of the bones.

NECTA'NDRA (*Bot.*) the *Gnidia oppositifolia* of Linnæus.

NE'CTAR (*Myth.*) νέκταρ, a pleasant liquor, feigned by the poets to be the drink of the gods, and that whosoever drank of it should become immortal.

NECTAR (*Med.*) a medicinal drink of a most delightful taste, colour, and smell.

NE'CTARINE (*Bot.*) a well-known delicious fruit, the *Amygdalus persica* of Linnæus.

NECTARI'TES (*Med.*) νεκταρίτης, a wine made of elacampane.

NECTA'RIUM (*Bot.*) the *nectary*, or melliferous part of a vegetable peculiar to the flower. It commonly makes a part of the corolla, but is sometimes entirely distinct from

it, when it is called a *proper nectary*. It is mostly in the shape of a cup in a spur, and on that account is called in English the Honey-Cup.

NEC'TRIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germs* two; *style* short; *stigma* blunt. — PER. *capsules* two; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Nectris aquatica*, a native of Guiana.

NECY'DALIS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the *Coleopterous* Order, having the *antennæ* setaceous; *feelers* four, filiform; *shells* less than the wings; *tail* simple.

NEDEL-AM'BEL (*Bot.*) the *Menyanthes indica* of Linnæus.

NE'DYA (*Anat.*) the intestines.

NEE'DLE (*Mar.*) or *magnetical needle*, a needle touched with a loadstone, and suspended on a pivot or centre, on which it plays so as to direct itself either duly north or nearly north and south. Magnetical needles are called *horizontal* when balanced equally on both sides, and *inclinatory*, or *dipping*, which are constructed so as to show the dip of the needle, or how far it points below the horizon. —*Variation or declination of the needle*, the deviation of the horizontal needle from the meridian, or the angle it makes with the meridian when freely suspended in an horizontal plane.

NE *exeat Regno* (*Law*) a writ to restrain a person from going out of the kingdom. *F. N. B.* 85; 2 *Inst.* 178.

NEFA'STI *dies* (*Ant.*) inauspicious days, on which it was not lawful to do public business, which were instituted by Numa Pompilius. *Varro de Lat. Ling.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 17.

NEFRE'NDIS (*Ant.*) a pig newly weaned. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

NEFRENDIS (*Med.*) a term applied to young children, or old people who have no teeth.

NE'GATIVE (*Gram.*) the name of certain particles by which a negation is expressed, as *no*, *not*, &c.

NEGATIVE *propositions* (*Log.*) those propositions in which the predicate is denied of the subject, as, "a horse is not a stone;" here the stone is denied, or predicated negatively of the horse.

NEGATIVE (*Algeb.*) an epithet for signs and quantities.—A *negative sign* is a sign of minus, or subtraction, marked thus, −, in opposition to the affirmative sign.—*Negative quantities* are those to which the negative sign is affixed, as $-ab$.

NEGATIVE *electricity* (*Phy.*) that state of bodies in which they are deprived of some portion of the electricity which they naturally contain.

NEGATIVE *heretic* (*Ecc.*) one, in the Spanish Inquisition, who, notwithstanding his heresy has been proved upon him by sufficient witnesses, refuses to confess, and avers himself a good Catholic.

NEGATIVE *pregnant* (*Law*) a negative implying an affirmative, as if any person accused shall deny that he did the thing charged upon him *modo declarato*, this implies nevertheless that he did it in some other form.

NEGGELDA'RE (*Archæol.*) to claim kindred. *Leg. H.* 1, *apud Brompton.*

NE'GRO (*Zool.*) a variety of the human race, distinguished by their colour, features, and hair. By intermarrying with the whites these peculiarities are, after certain gradations, entirely lost; these degrees are four, namely, the *mulatto*, born of a white man or woman and a black; a *quadroon*, born of a white man or woman and a mulatto; a *mestizo*, born of a white man or woman and a quadroon; a *quinteroon*, born of a white man or woman and a mestizo. In this last gradation there is no visible difference between the fair quinteroons and the whites.

NEGRO CACHE'XY (*Med.*) *Cachexia africana*, in French *mal d'estomac*, a propensity for eating earth, peculiar to males as well as females in Africa and the West Indies.

NEGU'NDO (*Bot.*) the *Vitex negundo* of Linnæus.

NEIF (*Law*) *nativa*, a bondwoman born in the house.

NEI'FTY (*Law*) or *nativity*, a writ in ancient use, whereby a lord claimed a woman for his *neif nativa*, or bondwoman born in his house.

NE INJUSTE VEXES (*Law*) a writ forbidding the lord to distrain the tenant having formerly prejudiced himself by doing or paying more than he needed. *Reg. Orig.* 4; *F. N. B.* 10; *New Nat. Brev.* 22.

NEI'LION (*Med.*) νείλιον, a malagma described by Paulus Ægineta. *De Re Med.* l. 7, c. 18.

NEINSCHE'NA (*Bot.*) the *Arum neinschena* of Linnæus.

NE'KER (*Theol.*) the name of an angel among the Mahometans.

NELAM-MA'RI (*Bot.*) a species of the *Hedysarum* of Linnæus.

NELI-POU'LI (*Bot.*) the *Averrhoa* of Linnæus.—*Neli-pu*, the *Uticaria cærulæa* of Linnæus.—*Neli-chi*, the *Æschynomenes* of Linnæus.

NELI'TORIS (*Bot.*) the *Psidium decaspermum* of Linnæus.

NE'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Crotalaria* of Linnæus.

NE'LLI (*Bot.*) or *nellika*, the *Phylanthus emblica* of Linnæus.

NELU'MBO (*Bot.*) the *Nymphæa nelumbo* of Linnæus.

NEMÆ'A (*Ant.*) Νέμεα, Nemæan Games, celebrated games in Greece, deriving their name from Nemea, a city, and sacred wood, of Argia, situated between Cleone and Phlius. They were celebrated every third year, upon the twelfth of the Corinthian month, Πανέμος, which is the same as the Athenian Boedromion. The exercises were chariot races, and all the parts of the Pentathlum. The presidents were elected out of Corinth, Argos, and Cleone, and were apparalled in black, because these games are said to have been a funeral solemnity, instituted in honour of Archemorus, the son of Lycurgus, King of Nemea, who was killed by a serpent. *Pindar. Nem. et Schol.*; *Strab.* l. 8; *Pausan. Corinth.*; *Stat. Theb.* l. 4; *Plut. in Timol.*

NEME'SIA (*Ant.*) νεμέσια, a solemnity in memory of deceased persons, so called from the goddess Nemesis, who was thought to defend the relics and memories of the dead from injuries. *Suidas.*

NE'MIA (*Bot.*) the *Manulea beryanthus* of Linnæus.

NE'MINE *contradicente* (*Polit.*) i. e. no one opposing; terms used to express the unanimous consent of any public assembly, but particularly of the House of Commons.—*Nemine dissentiente*, no one dissenting, are terms similarly applied in the House of Lords.

NENUFARE'NI (*Alch.*) imaginary spirits which inhabit the air.

NEO'CORI (*Ant.*) νεωκόροι, officers among the Greeks, so called from νεὼς, a temple, and κόρεω, to keep neat and clean, because it was a particular and principal part of their office to take care of the temples, and other consecrated places, answering to the Æditui of the Romans.

NEŒ'NIA (*Ant.*) νεόινια, a festival celebrated in honour of Bacchus, when οἶνος νέος, the new wine, was tasted. *Hesychius.*

NEOME'NIA (*Ant.*) νεομηνία, or νεμήνια, a festival observed at the beginning of a lunar month in honour of all the gods, particularly Apollo. It was so called from νέος μὴν, the new moon, the time of its celebration, which was kept with games and ceremonies of different kinds. The sacrifices offered on this occasion were called ἔμμηνια ἱερὰ, or ἐπιμήνια; those who performed them ἐπιμήνιοι or ἀγερμώχαι; the cakes were called νεμήνιαι; and the worshippers νεμηνιαστὰι. *Demosth. in Aristogit.*; *Theophrast. Ethic. Charac.*; *Herod.* l. 8; *Hesychius.*; *Etymol. Auct.*; *Eustath. in Hom.*

NE'OPHYTES (*Ecc.*) νεόφυτοι, proselytes, or those newly

converted to the Christian faith, who were commonly clothed in white. *August. Serm.* 157; *Bed. de Offic.*

NEOPTOLEMI'A (*Ant.*) νεοπτολέμεια, a festival celebrated by the Delphians in memory of Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles. *Heliodor. Ethiop.* l. 3.

NEO'TTIA (*Bot.*) the *Ophrys nidus* of Linnæus.

NE'PA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, Order *Hemiptera*, having the *snout* inflected; *antennæ* short; *wings* four, folding crosswise; *forelegs* cheliform; the other four formed for walking.

NEPE'NTHES (*Bot.*) νηπενθές, a plant which, according to Homer, dispelled sadness when infused in wine. *Odyss.* l. 4, v. 221.

Αὐτικα γὰρ εἰς οἶνον βάλε φάρμακον, ἠδὲν ἔπινον
Νήπενθές τ' ἄψολον τε κακῶν ἐπίληθον ἁπάντων.

NEPENTHES, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 14 *Syngenesia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* one; *anthers* many.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* none; *stigma* large.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Nepenthes distillatoria*, *Planta, seu Bandura*, a native of Ceylon.

NEPE'TA (*Bot.*) a sort of wild penny-royal. *Plin.* l. 29, c. 9.

NEPETA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Nepeta cataria*, seu *Mentha*, Common Catmint.—*Nepeta angustifolia*, seu *Cataria*, Narrow-leaved Catmint.—*Nepeta pannonica*, seu *Menthastrum*, Hungarian Catmint.—*Nepeta scordotes*, seu *Scordium*, Cretan Catmint, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

NEPETA is also the *Bystropogon reclinatum* of Linnæus.

NEPHA'LIA (*Ant.*) sober feasts in which no wine was used.

NE'PHELÆ (*Med.*) νεφέλαι, cloud-like spots on the cornea of the eye.

NEPHE'LIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 5 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* blunt.—PIST. *germs* two; *styles* two; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. *drupe* ovate; *seed* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Nephelium lappaceum*.

NEPHRA'LGIA (*Med.*) from νεφρὸς, a kidney, and ἄλγος, a pain; a pain in the kidneys.

NEPHRELMI'NTICA (*Med.*) an epithet for an *Ischuria*, or a suppression of urine from worms.

NE'PHRITE (*Min.*) a sort of stone of the talc kind.

NEPHRI'TICA *Aqua* (*Chem.*) a spirituous distillation of nutmeg and hawthorn flowers.

NEPHRI'TICS (*Med.*) medicines good against diseases in the kidneys.

NEPHRI'TICUS *Lapis* (*Min.*) a sort of variegated stone which was formerly worn as an amulet against pains of the kidneys. *Aldrov. Mus. Metal.*

NEPHRI'TIS (*Med.*) νεφρίτις, an inflammation of the kidneys. *Hippocrat. de Intern. Affect.; Gal. Exeges.*

NEPHRITIS is a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Phlegmatiæ*.

NEPHROLI'TICA (*Med.*) an epithet for an *Ischuria*, or suppression of urine, from a stone in the kidney.

NEPHROME'TRÆ (*Anat.*) the *Psoæ* muscles.

NEPHROPLETHO'RICA (*Med.*) an epithet for an *Ischuria*, or suppression of urine from plethora.

NEPHROSPASTICA (*Med.*) an epithet for an *Ischuria*, or suppression of urine from spasm.

NEPHROTHROMBOI'DES (*Med.*) an epithet for an *Ischuria*, or suppression of urine from grumous blood.

NEPHROPLE'GICA (*Med.*) an epithet for an *Ischuria*, from the paralytic state of the kidneys.

NE'PHROS (*Med.*) the kidney.

NEPHRO'TOMY (*Surg.*) from νεφρὸς, the kidneys, and τομὴ, a cutting; cutting or opening the kidneys.

NE'POTISM (*Ecc.*) from *nepos*, a nephew; a term particularly applied to the extravagant power given by the popes to their nephews and relations in ecclesiastical matters.

NEPTUNA'LIA (*Ant.*) feasts celebrated by the Romans in honour of Neptune, in his general character of god of the sea, by which they were distinguished from the *consualia*. They were kept on the tenth of the calends of August. *Varro. de Lat. Ling.* l. 5, c. 3; *Auson. Eclog. De Feriis; Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.* 5, p. 160; *Siccam. in Fast. Calend.* c. 13.

NEPTU'NA (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa natans* of Linnæus.

NE *Recipiatur* (*Law*) a caveat against the receiving and setting down a cause to be tried, that is, where the cause is not entered in due time.

NE'REIS (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*.

Generic Character. *Body* long and slender; *peduncles* or *feet* numerous; *mouth* at the extremity unguiculated; *feelers* above the mouth.

Species. The most remarkable of the species is the *Nereis noctiluca*, which illumines the sea like the glow-worm, but from their numbers with still greater splendour.

NE'RGAL (*Myth.*) the continual fire which the Persian Magi kept up in honour of the sun.

NERIO-AFFI'NIS (*Bot.*) the *Bignonia* of Linnæus.

NERI'TA (*Conch.*) a genus of animals, of the Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*.

Generic Character. *Animal* a Limax; *shell* univalve and gibbous; *aperture* semiorbicular; *pillar lip* transversely truncate.

Species. Animals of this tribe are remarkable for a beautiful and delicate painting in miniature which adorns their shells.

NE'RIUM (*Bot.*) νήριον, also called according to Dioscorides ῥοδοδάφνη, or ῥοδόδενδρον, a plant which was reckoned poisonous to animals, but alexipharmic to man. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 82; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 20.

NERIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* acute.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* sagittate.—PIST. *germ* bifid; *style* cylindric; *stigma* truncate.—PER. *follicles* two; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are shrubs or trees, as the—*Nerium oleander*, seu *Rhododendrum*, Common Rosebay or Oleander.—*Nerium odorium*, seu *Oleander*, Sweet-scented Rosebay or Oleander.—*Nerium zelanicum*, seu *Apocynum*.—*Nerium coronarium*, *Jasminium*, seu *Nandi*, Broad-leaved Rosebay, &c.

NERO'LI *oleum* (*Chem.*) essential oil of orange flowers.

NERTE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* superior.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two; *stigmas* acute.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* roundish.

Species. The single species is an annual, as the *Nertéria depressa*, seu *Gomozia*, native of New Granada.

NERVA'LIA *ossa*, (*Anat.*) the bones through which the nerves pass.

NERVE (*Anat.*) νεῦρον, *nervus*; a name, of uncertain derivation, for the medullary prolongations of the brain. Nerves are long white cords that serve for sensation, and are distinguished into cerebral and spinal nerves, according to their origin from the brain, or the spinal marrow. The *cerebral nerves* are the olfactory, optic, motores oculorum, pathetici or trochleatores, trigemini or divisi, abducent, auditory, or acoustic, par vagum and lingual; the uses of which are comprehended in the following verses.

Olfaciens, cernens, oculosque movens, patiensque
Gustans, abducens, audiensque, vagansque loquensque.

The spinal nerves are thirty pair, being divided into eight pair of cervical, twelve pair of dorsal, five pair of lumbar, and five of sacral nerves. In the course of the nerves a number of knots are formed, called *ganglions*, which are commonly of an oblong shape, a grey colour inclining to red, and an extremely vascular texture. The communications which the nerves have with each other, form what is called a *plexus*, from which branches are sent off to different parts of the body. [vide *Anatomy*, and Plate II.] The following table exhibits a general view of the nervous system.

Table of the Nerves.

1. *Cerebral Nerves.*

1st pair.	Olfactory Nerves, otherwise called *caruncul*æ *mamillares*, seu *Processus ad nares.*
2d ditto.	Optic Nerves, *Nervus visioris*, seu *visivus*, seu *primum par antiquorum.*
3d ditto.	*Motores Oculorum secundum; par* Fallopii *et* Vesalii; *Nerfs communs des yeux* of Winslow.
4th ditto.	*Trochleares*, seu *Minor Propago tertii Paris Fallopii*, Pathetic Nerves of Willis.
5th ditto.	*Trigemini, tertium Par* Fallopii; *Trijumeaux* of Winslow. This pair gives off the branches, called the ophthalmic or orbital, the frontal, lachrymal, nasal, superior maxillary, sphenopalatine, posterior alveolar, infra orbital, and inferior maxillary nerves.
6th ditto.	*Abductores*, seu *Par oculis prospiciens; octavum Par* Casp. Bauhini; *Nerfs oculo-musculaires, ou moteurs extremes de* Winslow.
7th ditto	Auditory Nerves, *secundum Par* Alexandri Benedicti; *tertium* Caroli Stephani, *quintum* Vesalii; *Portio mollis* of the moderns; *Nervus communicans faciei*, seu *Portio dura* of the moderns; *le petit sympathique* of Winslow.
8th ditto.	*Glossopharyngeus*, seu *superior fasciculus*, of the eighth pair of Willis, *le rameau lingual de la* 8me *Paire de* Winslow. *Par Vagum* Benedicti; *sextum* Bauhini; *Nervus sextus* Galeni; *le moyen Sympathique de* Winslow. This pair gives off the right and left recurrent nerves, the cardiac, the pulmonic, œsophageal, stomachic, hepatic, splenic, and renal plexus. Spinal Accessory Nerve, *septimum par* Fallop., &c.; *par linguale medium*, &c.
9th ditto.	Lingual, *nervus lingualis medius.*
10th ditto.	Suboccipital Nerve, first Spinal or cervical nerve of Haller.

2. Spinal Nerves.

a. *Cervical.*

1st pair.	Occipital, distributed about the Occiput of the neck.
2d ditto.	Distributed to the muscles, &c. of the head and neck.
3d ditto.	Phrenic Nerves supply the integuments of the *scapula*, &c.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, & 8th ditto.	Converge so as to form the brachial plexus, and give off the branches, called the *scapularis, articularis, cutaneus, muscularis, ulnaris*, and *radialis.*

b. *Dorsal.*

1st—7th pair.	Distributed to the muscles of the back.
8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, & 12th.	Go to the cartilages of the ribs, and are called *costal.*

c. *Lumbar.*

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, & 5th pairs.	Distributed about the loins and muscles.
2d, 3d, & 5th ditto.	Unite to form the *obturator nerve.*
3d & 4th ditto.	Form the *crural nerve.*

d. *Sacral.*

1st, 2d, 3d, & 4th pairs.	Form, with the last lumbar nerve, a large plexus, which gives off the *ischiatic* or *poplital* nerve; the *peroneal* and *tibial*, which is divided into the *internal* and *external plantar.*

NERVEA *spongiosa* (*Anat.*) the cavernous part of the penis.

NERVI *intercostales innominati* (*Anat.*) the fifth pair of nerves.

NERVI'NES (*Med.*) vide *Neurotics.*

NERVORUM *resolutio* (*Med.*) a species of paralysis.

NERVOSUM *Os* (*Anat.*) the Occipital bone.

NERVO'SUS (*Bot.*) nerved; an epithet for a leaf, or stipule, furnished with nerves.

NERVOUS (*Med.*) an epithet for what lies in, or appertains to, the nerves, as *nervous* disorders, *nervous* fever.—*Nervous Consumption*, vide *Atrophy*, &c.—*Nervous Head-Ache*, vide *Cephalalgia.*

NERVOUS *Fluid* (*Anat.*) a fine fluid supposed to be secreted in the medullary particles of the brain.

NE'RVUS (*Bot.*) nerve, a long tough string which runs across or lengthways in the leaf of a plant.

NEST (*Nat.*) the lodging place for the young of animals, particularly birds.

NEST *of Chests or Coffers* (*Mech.*) any number disposed together in a certain order.

NE'STIS (*Anat.*) the jejunum.

NE'STLING (*Orn.*) a young bird newly fledged and taken from the nest.

NESTO'RIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics, so called after their ringleader Nestorius, who held that there were two persons in Christ, and that the Holy Spirit proceeded only from the Father. *Socrat. Hist. Ecc.* l. 7, c. 32; *Evagr. Eccles. Hist.* l. 1, c. 11; *St. Cyril. cont. Nest.*; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 428.

NET-WE'IGHT (*Com.*) or *Netto*, vide *Neat.—Net-Proceeds*, the amount or sum which goods produce after every deduction is made. Net is applied to commodities that are pure or free from any foreign mixture, as *net wine*, that which is not adulterated, *net* coffee, sugar, &c.

NET (*Mech.*) a sort of open work formed by threads interlaced.

NET (*Mason.*) or *reticulated* work, a particular kind of walls which were formerly more frequent than at present.

E'TTINGS (*Mar.*) small ropes fastened together in the form of a net, usually laid in the wastes of ships, &c.

NE'TTLE (*Bot.*) the *Urtica* of Linnæus, a perennial.—Dead-Nettle, the *Lamium album*, a perennial.—Hemp-Nettle, the *Galeopsis ladanum*, an annual.—Tree-Nettle, the *Celtis*.

NE'TTLE-RASH (*Med.*) vide *Urticaria*.

NEUDO'RFFIA (*Bot.*) the *Nolana prostata* of Linnæus.

NEU'DRA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 5 *Decagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* ten; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* depressed; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species, the *Neudra procumbens*, is an annual.

NEURI (*Anat.*) Nerves.

NEUROCHONDROI'DES (*Anat.*) an epithet for a hard substance, between a sinew and a cartilage.

NEURO'DES (*Med.*) νευρώδης, an epithet for a lingering nervous fever.

NEURO'LOGY (*Anat.*) νευρολογία, from νεῦρον, a nerve, and λόγος, a discourse; a description of the nerves.

NEURO'PTERA (*Ent.*) the Fourth Order of Insects, comprehending the following genera, which have the *wings* reticulate, *tail* unarmed, namely—*Libellula*, the Dragon-Fly. *Ephemera*, the Day-Fly.—*Phryganea.*—*Hemerobius.*—*Myrmeleon*, the Lion-Ant.—*Panorpa.*—*Raphidia.*

NEURO'SES (*Med.*) nervous disorders; the Second Class of diseases in Cullen's Nosology.

NEURO'TICS (*Med.*) νευρωτικά, remedies against nervous disorders.

NEURO'TOMY (*Anat.*) νευροτομία, from νεῦρον, a nerve, and τέμνω, to cut; a section, or cutting of the nerves.

NEU'TER (*Gram.*) an epithet for nouns which denote neither sex; also for one of the three genders, in distinction from the masculine and feminine; and for those verbs which are neither active nor passive.

NEU'TRAL (*Polit.*) an epithet for any power which remains in amity with two belligerent powers, whence neutral ships, neutral flags, &c.

NEUTRAL *Salts* (*Chem.*) such salts as partake of the nature both of an acid and alcali, being composed of two primitive saline substances combined together.—*Neutral spirits*, certain spirits so called by Mr. Boyle, because he found them very different in quality from other common spirits.

NEUTRALIZA'TION (*Chem.*) the process by which two bodies, an acid and alcali, are so combined as to disguise each other's properties.

NEUTRO-*Passive Verbs* (*Gram.*) verbs neuter, having their preterperfect tense formed of a passive participle.

NEW ASSIGNMENT (*Law*) or *Novel Assignment*; a fresh assignment of the case made by the plaintiff, by way of rejoinder to the evasive pleas of the defendant.

NE'WEL (*Archil.*) the upright post, or compass, round which winding stairs turn.

NEW JERSEY TEA (*Bot.*) the *Cœnanthus americanus*.

NEWT (*Zool.*) an animal of the lizard tribe, of which the principal species are the *Lacerta aquatica*, the Water Newt, and *Lacerta palustris*, the Warted Newt.

NEW STYLE (*Chron.*) vide *Chronology*.

NEXI (*Ant.*) free-born Romans who for debt were delivered bound to their creditors, and obliged to serve them till they could discharge their debts. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 6, c. 3.

NE'XUS (*Anat.*) a complication of substances in one part, as the membrane which involves the fœtus.

NHAMBI *Brasiliensibus* (*Bot.*) an acrimonious plant of Brazil. *Marcgrav. Pis.; Raii Hist.*

NHANDIRO'BA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Feuillea*.

NHU'A (*Bot.*) a Brasilian tree of the plum kind. *Raii Hist.*

NI'AS *Hawk* (*Falcon.*) a young hawk just taken out of the nest.

NICA'NDRA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* short; *stigma* peltate.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Nicandra amara*, seu *Potalia*.

NI'CCOLUM (*Min.*) Nickel, a metallic substance, the real properties of which were first discovered by Cronstedt. It is mostly found in a metallic state, though sometimes in that of an oxide. Its ores have a coppery red colour, the most abundant of which is the *Sulphuret of Nickel*, or Kupfer Nickel, which is a compound of nickel, arsenic, sulphuret of iron, and sometimes cobalt and copper. It exists in combination with oxygen and a little carbonic acid, in what is called *Nickel Ochre*, or *native oxide of Nickel*, and also contaminated with iron in the mineral substance called *martial nickel*. The specific gravity of Nickel is about 9·000.

NICE'NE *Creed* (*Ecc.*) a particular creed, or confession of faith, drawn up by the clergy in the Council of Nice, and since adopted by the Church of England.

NICHE (*Archit.*) a hollow space which is made in a wall, for the purpose of placing any figure or stature therein.

NI'CKEL (*Min.*) vide *Niccolum*.

NI'CKING (*Man.*) an operation on a horse's tail to make him carry it well.

NICODE'MITES (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in Switzerland, so called from their ringleader.

NICOLA'ITES (*Ecc.*) νικολαΐται, a sect of heretics called after their leader, one Nicholas, who held a community of wives. *St. Ignat. Ep. ad Trall.; St. Iren.* l. 1, c. 27, &c.; *Clem. Alexand. Strom.* l. 3; *Euseb. Eccles. Hist.* l. 3, c. 29; *St. Epiphan. Hæres.* 25; *Theodoret. Hæres. Fab.* l. 3; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 78.

NI'CON (*Bot.*) Hellebore.

NICO'TIANA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *capsule* subovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are annuals, as the *Nicotiana Tabacum*, *Petumana*, *Hyoscyamus*, seu *Fornobonia*, Virginian Tobacco.—*Nicotiana rustica*, *Tabaccum*, seu *Priapeia*, Common, or English Tobacco, &c.; but the—*Nicotiana fruticosa*, Shrubby Tobacco, is a perennial.

NI'CTITANT *Membrane* (*Anat.*) a thin membrane which covers the eyes of birds and fishes, sheltering them from excess of light and external injuries, but sufficiently transparent to admit of their seeing distinctly through it.

NI'DDUI (*Ant.*) a smaller kind of excommunication among the Hebrews, which commonly continued about a month.

NIDE (*Falcon.*) a term applied in falconry to a flock of pheasants.

NI'DERLING (*Archæol.*) a base person.

NI'DOR (*Nat.*) the smell of burnt animal substances.

NI'DUS (*Bot.*) the *Ophyris nidus avis* of Linnæus.

NI'ENT *Comprise* (*Law*) an exception taken to a petition as unjust, because the thing desired is not contained in that act or deed whereupon the petition is grounded.—*Nient dedire* is the same as to let judgment go by default, i. e. by not denying or opposing it.

NIGE'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 5 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* none.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* blunt.—PIST. *germs* several, ending in styles; *stigmas* adnate.—PER. *capsules* many; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are annuals, as the *Nigella damascenus*, seu *Canthium* Common-Fennel-Flower.—*Nigella sativa*, Small-Fennel-Flower.—*Nigella arvensis*, Field-Fennel-Flower.—*Nigella hispanica*, Spanish-Fennel-Flower. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

NI'GER *Liber* (*Polit.*) the Black Book, or Register in the Exchequer.

NIGHT (*Ant.*) vide *Nox*.

NIGHT (*Astron.*) that time during which the sun is below the horizon, which, near the Poles, lasts several months.

NIGHT (*Chem.*) is expressed by this character ☽ among chemical writers.

NIGHT (*Law*) the period of darkness when the countenance of a man cannot be discerned.—*Night Walkers*, those who stroll about by night instead of the day, who are commonly thieves.

NI'GHT-MARE (*Med.*) *incubus*, a heavy pressing sensation on the breast, with which nervous persons are troubled in the night season.

NIGHT-RAIL (*Cus.*) a short linen cloak worn by women in their chambers.

NI'GHT-SHADE (*Bot.*) the *Solanum*, a perennial.—Deadly-Night-Shade, *Atropa belladonna*, a plant bearing a bell-shaped corolla; from the leaves of which painters extract a fine green; physicians also apply the leaves to discuss scirrhous tumours.—Enchanters-Night-Shade, the *Circæa lutetiana*.—Malabar-Night-Shade, the *Basella rubra*, a perennial.

NI'GHT-RAVEN (*Orn.*) a sort of owl.

NI'GHTINGALE (*Orn.*) a well-known bird, the *Motacilla luscinia* of Linnæus, which sings during the night, breeds three or four times a year, lays three or four greenish-brown eggs, visits England at the beginning of April, and leaves it in autumn.

NIGRI'NA (*Bot.*) the *Chloranthus* of Linnæus.

NIGRI'TIES (*Med.*) a blackness of the bones.

NI'GRUM *Pigmentum* (*Med.*) vide *Choroides*.

NI'GUS (*Ent.*) worms which bury themselves under the toes of the Indians, and are destroyed by the oil from the cashew-nut.

NI'HIL *Album* (*Chem.*) another name for what is now called the *flowers*, or *oxide of zinc*.

NIHIL *capiat per Breve*, or *per Billam* (*Law*) a form which is used when judgment is given against the plaintiff so as to bar his action, or overthrow his writ. *Co. Litt.* 363.—*Nihil*, or *Nil Debet*, a common plea to an action of debt when the money is paid.—*Nihil dicit*, a failing to put in answer to the plaintiff's plea by the day assigned.—*Nihil*, or *Nil habuit in Tenementis*, a plea to be made in an action of debt only brought by a lessor against a lessee for years, or at will, without deed.

NIHILORUM *Clericus* (*Law*) the Clerk of the Nichils, an officer in the Exchequer who makes a roll of the sums which are nichilled by the sheriff.

NIHILS (*Law*) or *Nichils*, the term which the sheriff, when he is apposed, applies to those issues that are nothing worth, and illeviable, from the insufficiency of the parties from whom they are due. *Stat. 5 Rich. 2*, c. 13.

NIIR NO'TSJIL (*Bot.*) a shrub of Malabar, the leaves of which when eaten are said to cure the *Lues venerea*.—*Niir Pongelion*, a Malabar tree which resembles the pear-tree. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

NIL (*Bot.*) the *Convolvulus nil* of Linnæus.

NIL (*Law*) vide *Nihil*.

NILA'MMON (*Med.*) a collyrium described by Aetius. *Tetrab.* 1, serm. 3, c. 105.

NILI'ACUM (*Nat.*) an epithet for the best honey.

NILICA MA'RAM (*Bot.*) a kind of Indian plum.

NILL (*Mech.*) the sparkles or ashes that come off brass tried in a furnace.

NILUS (*Numis.*) the river Nile was represented on medals, as in the annexed cut, under the figure of an old man holding a cornucopia, with a crocodile and an hippopotamus near him to denote the fertility of Egypt, and the abundance of those animals there.

NIMBO ACO'STA (*Bot.*) a tree of Ceylon, resembling an ash. *Bauh. Hist. Plant.; Raii Hist. Plant.*

NIMBUS (*Paint.*) the circle of luminous rays which is represented round the heads of the emperors and gods on medals, answering to the Glory painted round the head of our Saviour, or a saint.

NIN-ANGA'NI (*Bot.*) the *Gomphrena hispida* of Linnæus.

NI'NSI (*Bot.*) the *Panax* of Linnæus.

NI'NZIN (*Bot.*) the *Sium ninsi* of Linnæus.

NIO'TA NIOTEM-VALLI (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ceropegia*.

NI'PA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 25 *Appendix, Palmæ*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathes* oblong.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filament* one; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* angular; *style* and *stigma* none.—PER. *drupes* many.

Species. The single species is the *Nipa fruticans*.

NI'PPER (*Mech.*) an instrument used in rope-making for enlarging or contracting the yarn when it is tarred.

NI'PPERS (*Surg.*) an instrument used in dismembering, &c.

NIPPERS (*Mar.*) small ropes to hold the cable from the capstan, when the cable is so slimy that it can not be straitened with the bare hand.

NI'PPLE (*Anat.*) the projecting part in the breasts of men and women, which is much larger in the latter, and is furnished with excretory ducts.

NIPPLE (*Law*) a thing of little or no value.

NI'PPLE-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Lapsana* of Linnæus, an annual.

NIRU'RI (*Bot.*) the *Phylanthes niruri* of Linnæus.

NISI *Prius* (*Law*) a commission directed to the judges and clerk of the Assize, so called from a writ of *distringas*, whereby the sheriff is commanded to distrain the impanelled jury to appear at Westminster before the justices at a certain day in the following term to try some cause; *Nisi prius justiciarii ad assisas capiendas venerint*, i. e. unless, before the day fixed, the judges of assize come into the county in question. As in all such cases, the judges go their circuits before the day appointed, the causes are tried in the counties where the parties live, and are, on that account, called *Nisi Prius*. 2 *Inst.* 424.

NISLEE' (*Her.*) the same as cerclee, an epithet for a cross.

NISSO'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. oblong; *seed* one.

Species. The species are trees, as the *Nissolia arborea* et *fruticosa*.

NISSOLIA is also the *Lathyrus nissolia* of Linnæus.

NITI-TADI-VA'LLI (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa natans* of Linnæus.

NITRA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* fifteen; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ending in a style; *stigma* simple.—PER. *drupe* one-celled; *seed* one.

Species. The single species is a shrub, as the *Nitraria schoberi, Osyris,* seu *Cassia,* Thick-leaved Nitraria.

NI'TRATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the union of nitric acid and different bases; as the *nitrate* of potash, soda, silver, &c.

NI'TRE (*Chem.*) a perfectly neutral salt formed by the union of the nitric acid with the vegetable alkali, thence called *Salt-petre,* or *Nitrate of Potash.* It derives its name from the Greek νίτρον, and the Latin *nitrum,* which is, however, supposed to have been a different substance.

NI'TRIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) a heavy liquid of a yellow colour, commonly formed by distilling a mixture of nitre and sulphuric acid. The specific gravity of nitric acid is to that of water as 1·500 to 1·000.

NITRITE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the combination of nitrous acid with any base, as the *nitrite* of potash, &c.

NI'TROGEN (*Chem.*) another name for *azote,* so called because it is a component part of the nitric acid. This is a simple body which is not perceptible by the senses, and, though very abundant, is not to be procured in a separate state. Its existence is nevertheless ascertained by observing its passage from one combination to another, and tracing the laws of chemical attraction to which it is subject. It is the radical principle of atmospheric air, and forms a part of nitric acid, ammonia, and other substances. Its most remarkable combination is that which it enters into with light and caloric, so as to form the compound well known by the name of *nitrogen gas,* or *azotic gas.* [vide *Chemistry*]

NITRO-MURIATIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) a compound acid formed by uniting the nitric and muriatic acids.

NI'TROUS *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid which has less of oxygen than the nitric acid has.—*Nitrous gas,* an aeriform fluid consisting of nitrogen and oxygen combined with caloric.

NI'TRUM (*Chem.*) in Hebrew נתר, in Greek νίτρον; a substance spoken of by the ancients, which has given its name to the neutral salt now called *nitre;* but it is supposed to have been an alkaline salt, otherwise called *fixed nitre,* now the *carbonate of potash.* It abounded in Egypt, and is said to derive its name from a lake called Natron.

NO *Near!* (*Mar.*) or *No Nearer!* an order to the helmsman to steer the ship no higher to the direction of the wind than the sails will operate to advance the ship in her course.

NOAH'S-A'RK (*Con.*) the *Arca Noæ* of Linnæus, a species of the Arkshell.

NO'BILES (*Ant.*) the nobles among the Romans were those who had the *Jus Imaginum,* or the right of using the pictures or statues of their ancestors, a right which was allowed only to those whose ancestors had borne some Curule office. The *nobiles* were otherwise called *Patricii,* because originally none could hold any Curule office who was not of the Patrician order. They were distinguished from the *novi homines,* who had only their own pictures; and the *ignobiles,* who had none at all. *Sigon. de Antiq. Jur.* l. 2, c. 20; *Panvin. de Nom. Rom. apud Grœv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. ii. &c.

NOBILIS (*Anat.*) an epithet for a valve of the heart, which is, by way of eminence, thus distinguished.

NO'BLE (*Numis.*) a gold coin value 6*s.* 8*d.* which was struck in the reign of Edward III, and stamped with the impression of a ship that is supposed to have been commemorative of a naval victory obtained by Edward over the French at Sluys in 1340. The obverse of this coin bears, as in the annexed figure, the effigy of the king armed and crowned standing in a ship which has a streamer at the mast-head with St. George's Cross, a naked sword in his right-hand, and in his left a shield

bearing the arms of France [semé de tys], quartered with those of England. On the upper part of the ship's side are lions passant guardant towards the left, and Fleurs-de-Lys alternately. Under these are two tiers of ports, the lower of which has four projecting spikes placed alternately with the ports. The inscription EDWARD DEI.GRA. ANGZ. FRANC. D. HYB.—The reverse bears, in a double tressure of eight arches with trefoils in the outward angles, a cross fleury voided. Over each limb of the cross a Fleur-de-Lis. In the quarters, the lion of England under a crown. In the centre, a rose of four leaves pointed with as many trefoils saltirewise, including the letter E. (Edward). The inscription IHC. AUTEM. TRANSIENS. P. MEDIUM. IBA. *Iba* is put for *ibat,* the T having been omitted, as is supposed, by mistake. [vide *Coinage*]

NOCTA'MBULO (*Med.*) one who walks in his sleep.

NOCTA'NTER (*Law*) i. e. by night, or in the night time; a writ directed to the sheriff to make inquisition relative to any ditch or fence that is thrown up in the night time. *Stat. Westm.* 2; 13 *Ed.* 1, st. 1, c. 46; 2 *Inst.* 476.

NO'CTES (*Law*) et *Noctem de Firma,* an expression in Domesday book implying meat and drink for any given number of nights.

NOCTI'LUCA (*Chem.*) a species of phosphorus, so called because it shines in the night.

NOCTUA'NUM (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Phalæna,* comprehending, according to Fabricius, those insects of this tribe, which have their wings expanded, or flat, and incumbent.

NOCTISU'RGIUM (*Med.*) walking in one's sleep.

NOCTURLA'BIUM (*Astron.*) vide *Nocturnal.*

NOCTU'RNAL (*Astrol.*) an epithet for planets and signs in which passive qualities excel, as moisture and dryness.

NOCTURNAL *Arc* (*Astron.*) the arc of a circle described by the sun, or a star in the night.—*Nocturnal,* or *Nocturlabium,* an instrument chiefly used at sea to take the altitude, or depression of the pole-star, and some other stars about the pole.

NOCTURNAL *Emissions* (*Med.*) *gonorrhea dormientium.*

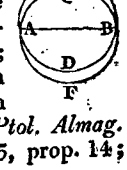
NODA'TED *Hyperbola* (*Math.*) an hyperbola, so called by Newton, which, by turning round, decussates or crosses itself.

NO'DDY (*Orn.*) a sea-fowl of the tern kind, the *Sterna stolida* of Linnæus.

NODE (*Dial.*) a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the shadow or light of which is shown, either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the sun's declination and his place in the ecliptic, &c.

NODE (*Surg.*) *nodus,* a hard circumscribed tumour rising out of a bone, and caused by a swelling of the periosteum. They appear on every part of the body, but particularly on such parts as are thinly covered with muscles; as the *Os Frontis,* the fore-part of the *Tibia,* &c.

NODES (*Astron.*) *Nodi,* σύνδεσμοι; two points where the orbit of a planet intersects the Ecliptic, which are northern and southern.—The *Northern,* or *Ascending Node,* called by Ptolemy σύνδεσμος ἀναβιβάζων, the Dragon's Head, in respect to the moon, is that where the planet ascends from the south to the north side of the Ecliptic, marked thus ☊.—The *Southern* or *Descending Node,* σύνδεσμος καταβιβάζων, the Dragon's Tail, marked thus ☋, is the opposite point where the planet descends from the North to the South side: thus, suppose A E B D to represent the moon's orbit, A C B F the Ecliptic; then A is the Southern, and B the Northern Node.—The *Line of the Nodes* is a line drawn from one node to the other, as the line A B. *Ptol. Almag.* l. 5, c. 12; *Regiomant. in Epist. Almag.* l. 5, prop. 14;



Copern. l. 4, c. 15; *Keil. ad Ver. Astron. Lect.* 9; *Ricciol. Almag. nov.* l. 4, c. 12.

NO'DUS *Gordii* (*Ant.*) the Gordian Knot, a particularly intricate knot with which Gordius, a Phrygian peasant, who was raised to the throne, fastened his implements of husbandry together, and hung them up in the temple of Jupiter. The empire of the world was accordingly promised by the oracles to him who should untie it, which Alexander not being able to effect, cut it with his sword, and thus animated his followers with fresh hopes of success.

NOELA *Tali* (*Bot.*) the *Antidesma alexituria* of Linnæus.

NOEL-VA'LLI (*Bot.*) the *Dalbergia lanceolargia* of Linnæus.

NO'EM (*Bot.*) the *Cynosurus coracanus* of Linnæus.

NOE'TIANS (*Ecc.*) a branch of the Sabellians, who took their name from one Noetus of Smyrna, an heresiarch, in the third century.

NOG (*Mar.*) a tree-nail driven through the heel of each shore that supports the ship on the slips.

NO'GGING (*Mar.*) the act of securing the heels of the shores with tree-nails.

NOLA'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* sagittate.—PIST. *germs* five; *style* straight; *stigma* capitate.—PER. none; *seeds* five.

Species. The single species, the—*Nolana prostata*, *Aropa Walkeria*, seu *Neudorffia*, is an annual.

NOLE'NGU (*Bot.*) the *Impatiens nolengu* of Linnæus.

NO'LI *me tangere* (*Med.*) a sort of corrosive ulcer, so called because it is exasperated by medicines.

NOLI *me tangere* (*Bot.*) the *Impatiens noli me tangere* of Linnæus.

NO'LLE *Prosequi* (*Law*) an acknowledgement or agreement by the plaintiff that he will not farther prosecute his suit.

NOMA'DA (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Apis*, comprehending, according to Fabricius, those insects which have the tongue three-cleft, *hind-feelers* tongue-shaped.

NO'MÆ (*Med.*) νομαὶ, from νέμω, to eat away; corrosive ulcers, that, by creeping on, consumes any part of the body.

NO'-*Man's-Land* (*Mar.*) a space in mid-ships, between the after part of the belfry and the fore part of a ship's boat when she is stowed upon the booms, as in a deep-waisted vessel.

NOMA'RCHES (*Polit.*) νομαρχὴς, a name given to one who had the pre-eminence in administering the laws of Egypt.

NO'MBLES (*Sport.*) the entrails of a stag or deer.

NO'MBRIL (*Her.*) or *Navel Point* in the escutcheon marked F. [vide *Heraldry*]

NO'ME (*Med.*) vide *Nomæ*.

NOME (*Algeb.*) any quantity with a sign set before it, by which it is usually joined with some other quantity.

NO'MEN (*Ant.*) from *nosco*, to know: the name by which any person or thing was known. Among the Romans the *Nomen proprium* consisted of three, sometimes four, parts; namely, the *Prænomen*, the *Nomen*, the *Cognomen*, and the *Agnomen*. The *Prænomen* was so called because it stood before the *Nomen*, as Lucius Quintus.—The *Nomen* was the gentile, family, or sur-name, as Claudius.—The *Cognomen*, so called because it was added to the *Nomen*, served to distinguish families, as Torquatus, Gracchus, &c.—The *Agnomen*, so called because it was affixed incidentally to the *Cognomen*, was a title annexed upon particular occasion; thus in the case of P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus, P. or Publius is the *Prænomen*, Cornelius the *Nomen*, Scipio the *Cognomen*, and Africanus the *Agnomen*, which was affixed because he destroyed Carthage and conquered Africa. *Cic. de Invent.* l. 1, c. 24; *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 8, c. 38; *Dionys.* l. 3; *Plut. in Coriolan. Ascon. in Cic.* p. 52; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 1, c. 6; *Sigon. de Ant. Jur.*

NOMENCLA'TOR (*Ant.*) a person generally a slave among the Romans, who attended such as stood candidates for offices. His business was to whisper in their ear the names of all the citizens they met, that they might solicit their interest by name, which was reckoned a great piece of civility.

Horat. l. 1, epist. 6.

Mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, lævum
Qui fodicet latus, et cogat trans pondera dextram
Porrigere.

Nomenclators were also employed at feasts to call over the names of the guests, and assign them their places. Besides which there were *Nomenclatores censorii*, as alluded to in ancient inscriptions, as *L. VOLLUSIO URBANO NOMENCLATORI CENSORIO.* Their office was to call over the names of those who offered themselves to the censor; also *Nomenclatores Thensarum*, who attended the Pontifex Maximus at the games, and arranged the charioteers. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 4, ep. 1; *Cic. pro Mur.* c. 36; *Senec. de Benef.* l. 1, c. 3; *Suet. in August.* c. 19; *Sigon. de Antiq. Jur.* l. 2, c. 30; *Panciroll. Notit. Dignit. Imp. Occid.* c. 3.

NOMINA'LIA (*Ant.*) festivals, or sacred ceremonies observed on the naming of children among the Romans.

NOMINA'TION (*Law*) a power which a man has to appoint a clerk to a patron of a benefice, by him to be presented to the ordinary.

NO'MINATIVE *Case* (*Gram.*) *nominativus*, from *nomino*, to name; the first case of a noun in grammar, because it is the name itself, or that by which things are named.

NOMINE *Pœnæ* (*Law*) a penalty incurred for not paying rent, &c. at the day appointed by the lease or agreement for the payment thereof.

NOMOPHY'LACES (*Ant.*) νομοφύλακες, i. e. keepers of the laws, Athenian magistrates, somewhat similar to our sheriffs, whose office it was to see the laws put in force on malefactors, &c. There were also officers of this name belonging to the Olympic Games, who were appointed to instruct those who had to contend. *Poll.* l. 8, segm. 102; *Schol. Aristoph. in Acarn.*

NOMOTHETÆ (*Ant.*) νομοθέται, Athenian magistrates, a thousand in number, who were commonly chosen by lot out of such as had been judges in the court Heliæa; their office was to inspect the laws, and to cause such as were found useless or inefficient to be repealed by an act of the people. *Poll. Onom.* l. 8, segm. 101; *Ulpian. Demosth. in Olynth.* 31; *Sign. de Rep. Athen.* l. 2, c. 4.

NONPAREIL (*Print.*) i. e. matchless; the type in size next below minion. [vide *Printing*]

NON LIQUET (*Ant.*) or abbreviated, N. L. signifying it does not appear plain; a form of expression used by the Roman judges, where the matter did not appear clear, and required a farther hearing.

NON-ABI'LITY (*Law*) an exception taken against the plaintiff in a cause upon some just ground why he cannot commence any suit in law; as *præmunire*, outlawry, excommunication, &c.—*Non-age*, in a general sense all the time of a person's being under the age of twenty-one; and in a special sense where one is under fourteen, as to marriage, &c.—*Non-appearance*, a default of appearance in a court of judicature.—*Non-assumpsit*, the general issue of an action on an *Assumpsit*, whereby a man denies that he made any promise.—*Non-claim*, an omission or neglect of one that does not claim within the time limited by law.—*Non compos mentis*, one not of sound mind, memory, and

understanding.—*Non-conformists*, persons not conforming to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England as by law established.—*Non-damnificatus*, a plea to an action of debt, upon bond, with condition to save the plaintiff harmless.—*Non decimando*, or *non de decimando*, a writ to be discharged of all tithes, &c.—*Non distringendo*, a writ not to distrain; containing in it divers particulars according to divers cases.—*Non est factum*, an answer to a declaration, whereby a man denieth that to be his deed whereupon he is impleaded.—*Non est inventus*, the sheriff's return to a writ when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick.—*Non est prosecutus*. [vide *Nonsuit*]—*Non implacitando aliquem de libero tenemento sine brevi*, a writ to forbid bailiffs, &c. from distraining any man without the King's writ, touching his freehold. *Reg. Orig.* 171.—*Non intromittendo, quando breve Præcipe in Capite subdole impetratur*, a writ directed to the justices of the bench, commanding them not to give one who had deceitfully obtained the writ called *Præcipe in Capite*, the benefit thereof. *Reg. Orig.* 4.—*Non-jurors*, persons refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, &c., for which they are liable to certain penalties.—*Non mercizando victualia*, an ancient writ to justices of assize, to inquire whether the officers of such a town do sell victuals in gross, or by retail, during their office. *Reg. Orig.* 184.—*Non molestando*, a writ which lies for him who is molested contrary to the King's protection granted to him. *Reg. Orig.* 184.—*Non obstante*, i. e. notwithstanding, a clause often used in statutes and letters patent.—*Non omittas*, a writ lying where the sheriff delivereth a former writ to a bailiff of a franchise, in which the party on whom it is to be served dwelleth, and the bailiff neglecteth to serve it. *F. N. B.* 68. 74; 2 *Inst.* 453.—*Non-plevin*, when land is not replevied in due time; for which none should lose his land by statute 9 *Ed.* 3, c. 2. *Hengham Magna Charta*, c. 8.—*Non ponendis in Assisis et Juratis*, a writ granted in divers cases to men for the freeing them from assizes and juries. *F. N. B.* 165. 2 *Inst.* 127. 247.—*Non procedendo ad Assisam Rege inconsulto*, a writ to stop the trial of a cause appertaining to one who is in the King's service, until the King's pleasure be further known. *Reg. Orig.* 220.—*Non prosequitur*. [vide *Nonsuit*]—*Non residentia de clericis regis*, a writ directed to the ordinary, charging him not to molest a clerk employed in the King's service, for his non-residence.—*Non sanæ memoriæ*, i. e. not of sound memory, an exception taken to an act declared by the plaintiff to be done by another, implying that the party who did that act was not of right mind—*Non solvendo Pecuniam ad quam clericus mulctatur pro non-residentia*, a writ prohibiting an ordinary to take a pecuniary mulct imposed on a clerk of the King's for non-residence. *Reg. of Writs.* 59.—*Non sum informatus*, a formal answer made by an attorney when he is not instructed to say any thing material in defence of his client.

NO'NÆ (*Ant.*) the *Nones* of every month, i. e. the seventh day of March, May, July, October, and the fifth of every other month. [vide *Kalendarium*] They were so called from *nonus*, the ninth, because nine days were always reckoned from them to the Ides. *Varro. de Lat. Ling.* l. 5, c. 4; *Isid. Orig.* l. 5, c. 33; *Viola de vet. ac nov. Rom. Temp. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. 8, p. 187.—*Nonæ Caprotinæ*, a festival so called because on that day the women sacrificed a goat to Juno. *Varro de Lat. Ling.* l. 5, c. 3; *Plut. Parall.*; *Arnob.* l. 3; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 2; *Auson. Eclog.* 17; *Gyrald Syntag. Deor.* l. 3, p. 124.

NO'NAGE (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NONAGESIMAL *Degree* (*Astron.*) the 90th degree; or the highest point in the Ecliptic.

NO'NAGON (*Math.*) a figure having nine sides and angles.

NO'N *Claim* (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NON *Compos Mentis* (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NONCONFORMISTS (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NON *Distringendo* (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NO *Nearer* (*Mar.*) vide *No*.

NON *est Inventus*, &c. (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NONES (*Ant.*) vide *Nonæ*.

NONE-SO-PRETTY (*Bot.*) the *Saxifraga* of Linnæus.

NON *est*, &c. (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NONE *Such* (*Bot.*) the *Lychnis chalcædo* of Linnæus.

NON *Feasance* (*Law*) an offence of omission in what ought to be done.

NON-IMPLACITA'NDO, &c. (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NONJU'RORS (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NON *Mercigando*, &c. (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NON *Molestando* (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NON-NA'TURALS (*Med.*) things that do not enter into the nature of diseases, though they are the causes of them.

NON *Obstante* (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NON *Omittas* (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NON *Plevin* (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NON *Ponendis* (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NON *Procedendo* (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NON-*Pros.* (*Law*) an abbreviation for *non prosequitur*, or a nonsuit: whence if a *non prosequitur* be entered the plaintiff is said to be non prossed, or nonsuited.

NON-*Residence* (*Ecc.*) a term applied to spiritual persons who are not resident upon, or absent themselves from, their benefices.

NON-RESIDE'NTIA *de clericis regis* (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NON *Sanæ Memoriæ*, &c. (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NO'NSENSE-*Verse* (*Gram.*) verses made of words taken promiscuously, without regard to any thing but the measure.

NON *Solvendo*, &c. (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NONSUIT (*Law*) *non prosequitur*, or *non prosecutus*, a renouncing or letting fall the suit by the plaintiff, which differs from a *retraxit* in this, that the former is negative, the latter positive. A plaintiff may be nonsuited by a mere default or neglect, and consequently on the payment of costs he may renew his suit: but by a *retraxit* he makes an open and voluntary renunciation of his suit in court, and thereby loses his action for ever.

TO NONSUIT *one* (*Law*) is to cause him to let fall his suit.

NON *sum informatus* (*Law*) vide *Non*.

NON-TE'NURE (*Law*) an exception to a count or declaration, by saying that he, the defendant, holdeth not the lands mentioned therein.

NON *Term* (*Law*) the vacation time between term and term.

NON *troppo presto* (*Mus.*) an Italian phrase, signifying not too quick, as *non troppo largo*, signifies not too slow.

NON-U'SER (*Law*) the not using of offices that concern the public is the cause of forfeiture.

NOOK *of Land* (*Law*) the fourth part of a yard of land.

NORA (*Chem.*) lime, or any salt.

NORA'NTEA (*Bot.*) the *Acium norantea* of Linnæus.

NO'RMAL (*Math.*) another name for perpendicular.

NO'RMAN (*Mar.*) a short wooden bar thrust into one of the holes of the capstan, to take a turn for lowering any thing.

NO'RROY *King at Arms* (*Her.*) a name given to the third king at arms.

NO'RTH *Light* (*Nat.*) or Northern Light. [vide *Aurora Borealis.*]

NO'RTHERN *Signs* (*Astron.*) the six signs of the Ecliptic on the north side of the Equator; namely, *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*.

NO'RTHING (*Mar.*) the difference of latitude which a ship makes in sailing to the North Pole.

NORTH-PO'LE (*Astron.*) a point in the northern hemisphere of the heavens, ninety degrees every way distant from the Equinoctial.

NORTH-POLE *Star* (*Astron.*) a star in the tail of *Ursa minor*, so called from its not being above two degrees and a half distant from the Pole. It seems to the naked eye as if it were placed at the Pole.

NOSE (*Anat.*) [vide *Nares*] Bleeding of the Nose. [vide *Epistanis*]

NO'SE *Bleed* (*Bot.*) the *Achillea ptarmica* of Linnæus.

NOSOCO'MIUM (*Med.*) an hospital.

NOSO'LOGY (*Med.*) from νόσος, a disease, and λόγος, discourse; a scientific description and distribution of diseases.

NOSTA'LGIA (*Med.*) from νοστέω, to return, and ἄλγος, a pain: a vehement longing to return to one's home or country, which Cullen reckons as a genus of diseases; Class *locales*, Order *dysorexiæ*; it is called in German and Switzerland *heimweh*, or homesickness, i. e. a sickness or pain caused by absence from, or longing for home, which sometimes befalls people of those countries particularly.

NO'STIC (*Astrol.*) the nocturnal solution of some plethoretical and wanton star.

NO'STRIL (*Anat.*) vide *Nares*.

NOSTRIL *Dropping* (*Vet.*) a distemper in cattle.

NO'STRUM (*Med.*) i. e. ours; a name given to quack medicines, because every quack distinguishes his own conceit by the name of "Ours," i. e. our or my medicine above all others.

NOT *Guilty* (*Law*) the general issue or plea of the defendant in every criminal prosecution.

NOTÆ (*Ant.*) abbreviations, such as were used in inscriptions, and also by the *notarii*. [vide *Abbreviation*.]

NOTÆ *Maternæ* (*Med.*) the same as *Nævi*.

NOTA'RIUS (*Ant.*) an officer in the Roman courts, whose business it was to take an account of proceedings. The *notarii* drew up deeds and other legal instruments after the manner of our attornies, and were so called because they wrote in notes or *abbreviatures*.

Mart. l. 10, epig. 62.

Nec calculator, nec notarius velox.

There were three orders of notaries, namely, *tribuni notarii*, who were secretaries to the emperors, and ranked with the prætorian tribunes; *notarii domestici* vel *familiares*, who were private secretaries; and *notarii inferiorum tribunorum*, who were the lowest of the three. *Zosim*, l. 5, c. 40; *Cassiod. Var.* l. 1, c. 4; *Gratian.* l. penult. *C. T. de primic.*; *Panciroll de Notit. Dignit. Imp. Orient, &c.*

NO'TARY (*Law*) a scrivener, who takes notes and short draughts of contracts, or other instruments.

NOTARY *Public* (*Com.*) a scrivener who publicly witnesses deeds, &c. to make them authentic in foreign courts.

NOTA'TION (*Arith.*) the representation of any given number by certain significant characters, called, on that account, *numerals*. The principal kinds of notation, named after the nations by which they were first used, are the Hebrew, Greek, Roman, and Arabic; in all which the denary scale was used, founded, no doubt, on the number of fingers in both hands, by which at first all reckonings were naturally carried on.

Hebrew Notation. The Jews used the letters of their alphabet in the place of distinct numeral characters, which they distinguished in the following order:

Hebrew letters.		*Numeral Power.*
Aleph	א	1
Beth	ב	2
Gimel	ג	3
Daleth	ד	4
He	ה	5
Vau	ו	6
Zain	ז	7
Cheth	ח	8
Teth	ט	9
Yod	י	10
Caph	כ	20
Lamed	ל	30
Mem	מ	40
Nun	נ	50
Samech	ס	60
Gnain	ע	70
Phe	פ	80
Tsadi	צ	90
Koph	ק	100
Resh	ר	200
Schin	ש	300
Thau	ת	400

Hebrew letters.		*Numeral Power*	
Yod	י	10	
Caph	כ	20	ך final 500
Lamed	ל	30	
Mem	מ	40	ם final 600
Nun	נ	50	ן final 700
Samech	ס	60	
Gnain	ע	70	
Phe	פ	80	ף final 800
Tsadi	צ	90	ץ final 900
Koph	ק	100	
Resh	ר	200	
Schin	ש	300	
Thau	ת	400	

From the above table it is to be seen that the Hebrews divided their alphabet into nine units, nine tens, and nine hundreds, including the final letters. Thousands were sometimes expressed by the units annexed to hundreds, as אדלר, 1434. Sometimes the thousands were expressed by the word אלף, as אלף 1000, אלפים 2000, and with the other numerals prefixed to signify the number of thousands as נאלפים, 3000, &c. According to this scheme of notation יה should express 15; but the Hebrews, to avoid using the divine name יה, i. e. Jehovah, employ טו, which amounts to the same thing in value, ט being nine, and ו six.

Greek Notation. The Greeks likewise employed their alphabet in expressing numbers, which they did either by assigning a numerical power to each letter according to its order, as the books of Homer are distinguished; or by dividing the alphabet into units, tens, and hundreds, as exhibited in the following scheme:

Greek letters.		*1st Numerical Power.*	*2d Numerical Power.*
Alpha	α	1	1
Beta	β	2	2
Gamma	γ	3	3
Delta	δ	4	4
Epsilon	ε	5	5
	ϛ	..	6
Zeta	ζ	6	7
Eta	η	7	8
Theta	θ	8	9
Iota	ι	9	10
Kappa	κ	10	20
Lambda	λ	11	30
Mu	μ	12	40
Nu	ν	13	50
Xi	ξ	14	60
Omicron	ο	15	70
Pi	π	16	80
	ϟ	..	90
Rho	ρ	17	100
Sigma	σ	18	200
Tau	τ	19	300
Upsilon	υ	20	400
Phi	φ	21	500
Chi	χ	22	600
Psi	ψ	23	700
Omega	ω	24	800
	ϡ	..	900

According to the above scheme the alphabet is divided into eight units, eight tens, and eight hundreds, the orderly series of which is completed by the addition of three numeral characters, as far as nine hundred. The thousands were denoted by a point under the letters after this manner, α 1000, β 2000, &c. The intermediate numbers, above ten, were formed by the junction of the letters answering to units and tens, as follows:

ια	11	λϡ	34	νϛ	56	οη	78
ιβ	12	λε	35	νζ	57	οθ	79
ιγ	13	λϛ	36	νη	58	πα	81
ιϡ	14	λζ	37	νθ	59	πβ	82
ιε	15	λη	38	ξα	61	πγ	83
ιϛ	16	λθ	39	ξβ	62	πϡ	84
ιζ	17	μα	41	ξγ	63	πε	85
ιη	18	μβ	42	ξϡ	64	πϛ	86
ιθ	19	μγ	43	ξε	65	πζ	87
κα	21	μϡ	44	ξϛ	66	πη	88
κβ	22	με	45	ξζ	67	πθ	89
κγ	23	μϛ	46	ξη	68	ϟα	91
κϡ	24	μζ	47	ξθ	69	ϟβ	92
κε	25	μη	48	οα	71	ϟγ	93
κϛ	26	μθ	49	οβ	72	ϟϡ	94
κζ	27	να	51	ογ	73	ϟε	95
κη	28	νβ	52	οϡ	74	ϟϛ	96
κθ	29	νγ	53	οε	75	ϟζ	97
λα	31	νϡ	54	οϛ	76	ϟη	98
λβ	32	νε	55	οζ	77	ϟθ	99
λγ	33						

On the same principle the intermediate numbers above a hundred are formed, by joining the letters for units, tens, hundreds, as ρα 101, ρβ 102, ργ 103, &c.; ρι 110, ρια 111, ριβ 112, &c. By these characters thus joined the Greeks could express any number under ten thousand: thus

ϡϟθ	expressed	9999
ζτπβ	.....	7382
ϡλζ	.....	8037
ξυκ	.....	6420
δα	.....	4001
γ	.....	3000

The number of ten thousand was expressed sometimes by a small dash over the iota thus ῑ; but mathematicians employed the letter M, which, by placing under the small letters, indicated the number of thousands, as follows:

α M	signifying	10,000
β M	.....	20,000
γ M	.....	30,000
ι M	.....	100,000
π M	.....	800,000
Οοβ M	.....	972,000

Diophantus and Pappus made Μυ to represent 10,000, and then, by the addition of other letters, increased the numbers, as βΜυ 20,000, γΜυ 30,000, &c.; and, in like manner, by mixing the characters, as ϡαΜυθϡϟθ 1,719,999; δτοβΜυηϡζ 43,728,097. Apollonius divided numbers into periods of four characters, to which he gave a local value very similar to the modern mode of notation.

The Greeks had likewise a mode of notation by means of capitals, as exhibited in the following table:

Ι	signifying	ια for μία	1		
Π	.....	πέντε	5		
Δ	.....	δέκα	10	Δ	50
Η	.....	ἑκατὸν....	100	Η	500
Χ	.....	χίλια	1000	Χ	5,000
Μ	.....	μυρία	10,000	Μ	50,000

These characters were mostly used in inscriptions; but the Greeks had a more ancient notation than this, which is given in the comparative view of ancient arithmetical characters, Plate 12.

Roman notation. The Roman notation, which is still used in marking dates, or numbering chapters, consists of five different characters, or capital letters of their alphabet, namely I, one; V, five; X, ten; L, fifty; C, one hundred; to which has also been added M, for *mille*, a thousand. By the various disposition and combination of these characters other numbers were formed, as exhibited in the following scheme:

Characters.	*Power.*	*Characters.*	*Power.*
I	1	IↃ, or D =	500
II	2	CIↃ, or M =	1,000
		MM =	2,000
III	3	IↃↃ, or $\overline{\text{V}}$ =	5,000
IV	4	$\overline{\text{VI}}$ =	6,000
V	5	CCIↃↃ, or $\overline{\text{X}}$ =	10,000
VI	6	IↃↃↃ =	50,000
VII	7	$\overline{\text{LX}}$ =	60,000
VIII	8	CCCIↃↃↃ, or C =	100,000
IX	9	CCCCIↃↃↃↃ, or $\overline{\text{M}}$ =	1,000,000
X	10		
C	100		

In regard to this notation it may be observed, that the repetition of the I's increase numbers by units, that of X's increase them by tens, that of C's by hundreds, and that of M's by thousands; as I one, II two, &c.; X ten, XX twenty, XXX thirty, C one hundred, CC two hundred, CCC three hundred, &c.; M one thousand, MM two thousand, &c. A less character before a greater diminishes its value: thus, I one, before a V five, makes it IV four, I before X ten makes it IX nine; X ten before L fifty makes it forty, and X ten before C a hundred makes it XC ninety. On the other hand, a less character after a larger increases its value, by which means the greater part of the intermediate numbers are formed: thus I's after a V make it progressively VI six, VII seven, VIII eight; and I, V, or V and I, after X, make XI eleven, XII twelve, XIII thirteen, XIV fourteen, XV fifteen, XVI sixteen, XVII seventeen, XVIII eighteen, XIX nineteen: so, in like manner, XXI twenty-one, XXII twenty-two, &c.; CV one hundred and five, CX one hundred and ten, &c. For the formation of hundreds and thousands the I and C were principally employed, the latter being always so disposed as to turn towards the former. One inverted Ↄ added to an I made it five hundred, and by the addition of a Ↄ the number was increased tenfold, as IↃↃ five thousand, IↃↃↃ fifty thousand, &c. An I between two C's made it one thousand, which, by the addition of a C to the left, and a Ↄ to the right, was increased tenfold, as CIↃↃ ten thousand, CCCIↃↃↃ a hundred thousand, &c. This notation, which, like that of the ancient Greeks, [vide Plate 12] was taken from the Phœnicians, had its origin, without doubt, in the computation by the fingers. Having reckoned by I's, ones, as far as five, they chose a distinct character for the five, namely V, formed, as is supposed by joining the little finger and thumb; then to represent the number of fingers on the two hands, they made two V's, and by joining their reversed points they formed X, the character for ten. The letter L, the character for fifty, is supposed to be only two I's, and it is also conjectured that formerly the letter E or double L was the character for

one hundred, for which the more convenient letter C, the abbreviation of *centum*, has since been adopted. If a fourth I b joined to the preceding character E it will form a square figure thus [□], which represented five hundred, and was afterwards exchanged for the IↃ and the D; by doubling this square [|·|], the character for a thousand, is supposed to have been formed, which answers very nearly to the letter M, that was substituted for it. [vide Plate 12] The notation which increased the numbers by strokes over the letters was in use in the middle ages.

Arabic Notation. The Arabic notation is distinguished from the others, not only by the peculiarity of its characters, but also by their value and disposition. Although it consists of only nine different characters, together with the cipher 0, yet, by giving a local power to these figures, namely, that of units, tens, hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, &c. they may be made to express numbers to an indefinite extent. The facility likewise with which operations in arithmetic are performed by the help of this notation, has caused it to be universally used throughout all parts of the civilized world.

NOTE (*Mus.*) a character in music which serves to distinguish the pitch and the time of a sound. The characters which denote the pitch consist of the first seven letters in the alphabet, corresponding to the seven sounds in the octave, the situation of each of which in the stave is fixed according to the laws of music. [vide *Music*] The notes of time are particular marks or characters properly so called, which are given and explained at large under the head of Music.

NOTE (*Com.*) or *note of hand*, a writing under a man's hand by which one person engages to pay another a sum of money.

NOTE *of a fine* (*Law*) a brief of a fine made by the chirographer before it is engrossed.

TO NOTE (*Falcon.*) the same as to *prune*.

TO NOTE (*Com.*) the act of a notary public, who goes to witness, or take notice, that a merchant will not honour a bill which he has accepted.

NOTES (*Lit.*) short memorandums, generally taken in shorthand.

NOT *guilty* (*Law*) vide *Not*.

NOTHI *morbi* (*Med.*) are such diseases as resemble each other in their symptoms, yet are different in their origin.

NO'THRIÆ (*Bot.*) the *Frankenia hirsuta* of Linnæus.

NO'THUS (*Anat.*) an epithet applied to the ribs and to diseases; *nothæ costæ*, the spurious ribs, are not attached to the *sternum*.

NOTIÆ'US (*Anat.*) an epithet for the spinal marrow.

NOTIO'DES (*Med.*) an epithet for a fever attended with a vitiation of the fluids, or a colliquative wasting.

NOTONE'CTA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the *Hemipterous* Order, having the *snout* inflected; *antennæ* shorter than the thorax; *wings* four, folded crosswise, coriaceous on the upper half; *hind legs* hairy, formed for swimming.

Species. Insects of this tribe, distinguished in English by the name of the Boat-Fly, live in stagnant waters, and prey on aquatic animalcules. The *larvæ* and *pupæ* are six-footed, and active, the former having the rudiments of wings, the latter not.

NOTO'NA (*Ant.*) testimonies or evidences in accusations or impeachments. *Apul. Met.* l. 7; *August. Epist.* 160.

NOTO'XUS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the *Coleopterous* Order, having the *antennæ* filiform; *feelers* four, hatchet-shaped; *jaw* one-toothed; *thorax* a little narrowed behind.

NOVA'LE (*Archæol.*) a name for lands newly ploughed that had not been tilled in the memory of man.

NOVA'TIANS (*Ecc.*) heretics of the third century, so called from one Novatus, their ringleader, who maintained, among other things, that persons who had fallen into sin ought to be received into communion without penance. *St. Cyprian. Ep.* 46, &c.; *Euseb. Hist. Eccl.* l. 6, c. 43; *St. Epiphan. Hær.* 59; *St. August. Hær.* 38; *St. Jerom. de Script. Eccles.*; *Baron. in Annal. Ann.* 249, &c.

NOVA'TION (*Law*) an entering into a new obligation, to take off the former.

NO'VEL (*Lit.*) a narrative in prose, consisting of fictitious circumstances, persons, and characters.

NOVEL *assignment* (*Law*) a fresh assignment of an injury made by the plaintiff in his replication, with all the particular circumstances, in such a manner as to ascertain and identify it the more clearly and decisively.—*Novel disseisin.* [vide *Disseisin*]

NOVE'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Cordia sebestina* of Linnæus.

NOVE'LLÆ (*Ant.*) those constitutions of the Civil Law which were made after the publication of the Theodosian code.

NOVE'MBER (*Chron.*) the eleventh month of the year, so called from *novem*, nine, because it was the ninth month in the year of Romulus. In this month, which contains 30 days, the sun enters the sign ♐, Sagittarius, about the 21st day of the month.

NOVENDIA'LIA (*Ant.*) or *feriæ novendiales*, expiatory sacrifices instituted by King Tullius, and so called because they lasted nine days. They were performed either on the occasion of any prodigy, or in honour of the deceased, on the ninth day after the funeral. *Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 5, c. 4; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 31; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Porphyr. ad Horat. Epod.* 17; *August. de Genes.*; *Turneb. Adv.* l. 24, c. 27.

NOVE'NSILES (*Ant.*) an epithet for heroes who had lately been enrolled among the gods. *Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 4, c. 10.

NOVICE (*Ecc.*) from *novus*, new; one among the Roman Catholics who has entered on his noviate, or year of probation, in a religious house previous to his taking the vow.

NO'VI *homines* (*Ant.*) those persons among the Romans who by their merit and influence raised themselves to dignities without the assistance of high birth and connexions. They were distinguished from the *nobiles* inasmuch as the latter had the right of using the images and statues of their ancestors, but they had the right of using only their own. *Cic. pro Cluent.* c. 40; *Plutarch. in Cat. Mag.*; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 2; *Sigon. de Ant. Jur. Civ. Rom.* l. 2, c. 20; *Panvin. de Nom. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. 2, p. 2019.

NOVI'SSIMA *verba* (*Ant.*) the words used at the close of a funeral, addressed either to the deceased or to the people: to the deceased in this form, *vale, vale, vale, nos te ordine, quo natura permiserit, cuncti sequemur.* The form used by the *præfica* in dismissing the people was, *ilicet*, i. e. *ire licet*, you may go. *Fest. de Verb. Signif. in Verb. Laurus; Serv. in Æn.*

NOUN (*Gram.*) in Latin *nomen*, Greek ὄνομα, ἀπὸ τῦ νέμω, i. e. from distributing, because it distributes or marks out things by the name; a part of speech which is the name of any person, place, or thing. Nouns are distinguished, as to their formation, into—*Primitive nouns*, or *primitives*, which have no known origin from any other word, as *father* or *mother*; and—*Derivative nouns*, or *derivatives*, which are derived from some other word, as *thankful, fatherless*, &c. Words are sometimes primitives in the language to which they belong, but derivatives in respect to other languages, in which latter case English words are all derivatives.—*Patronymics*, or names of persons derived from that of their fathers or ancestors, as Æacides for a descendant from Æacus.—*Simple nouns* are composed of

but one distinct word, as *man.*—*Compound nouns* of two or more distinct nouns, as *workman.* Nouns are moreover distinguished, according to their sense, into common, proper, collective, absolute, conjunctive, numeral, homonyms, and synonyms.—*Common nouns*, otherwise called *appellatives*, are the names of several things of a kind, as a man, a horse, &c.—*Proper nouns* are the names proper to individuals, as Cæsar, Cicero, &c.—*Collective nouns*, which signify a collection or body of persons or things, as people, court, &c.—*Absolute nouns* are nouns substantive, which form a sense by themselves, as God, reason.—*Conjunctive nouns* are nouns adjective, which must be added to some substantive to complete the sense, as good, great.——*Numeral nouns* are such as denote numbers, as two, three, &c.—*Homonyms* are nouns which imply different things by the same name, as *nepos*, a grandson, and *nepos*, a spendthrift.—*Synonyms*, nouns which name the same thing, or nearly the same thing, by different words, as *ensis* and *gladius*, a sword.

NO'WED (*Her.*) tied or knotted; an epithet for a serpent, wyvern, or other creature whose body or tail is twisted like a knot. [vide *Adder*]

NU'BA (*Nat.*) a species of manna, or celestial dew.

NUBE'CULA (*Med.*) a white speck in the eye.

NUBECULÆ (*Med.*) little particles which mutually but loosely close with one another, and swim upon urine.

NUCAME'NTA (*Bot.*) long excrescences hanging down from the pine. *Plin.* l. 16, c. 10.

NUCAMENTA'CEA (*Bot.*) the name of the Sixteenth Order in Linnæus' Fragments of a Natural Method.

NUCAMENTUM (*Bot.*) the same as *Amentum*, whence the order of plants called *Nucamentacea.*

NU'CHA (*Anat.*) Arabic for the nape or hinder part of the neck.

NUCIPE'RSICA (*Bot.*) the *Amygdalus* of Linnæus.

NUCIPRUNI'FERA (*Bot.*) the *Sapindus rubiginosus* of Linnæus.

NUCI'STA (*Bot.*) the Nutmeg.

NU'CLEUS (*Astron.*) a name given by Hevelius to the body of a comet, which others call the *head*, in distinction from the *tail.*

NUCLEUS (*Bot.*) the kernel or seed of a nut, and of stone fruits contained within a shell.

NUCLEUS (*Archit.*) the middle part of the flooring of ancient houses, consisting of cement put betwixt a layer or bed of pebbles. *Vitruv.* l. 7, c. 1; *Bald. Lex. Vitruv.*

NU'CULA (*Bot.*) the *Sapindus saponaria* of Linnæus. *Bauh. Hist. Plant.*

NUDE *contract* (*Law*) a bare naked contract, without a consideration, which is void in law.—*Nude matter*, a bare allegation of a thing done.

NU'DELS (*Surg.*) pledgets dipped in ointment for sores or diseases in the womb.

NUDIPEDA'LIA (*Ant.*) a solemn festival among the ancients on account of some public calamity, at which the votaries walked barefoot. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2, c. 15; *Tertull. Apolog.* c. 40.

NU'DITIES (*Paint.*) those parts of a human body in painting and sculpture which are not covered with any drapery.

NU'DUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a stem, leaf, flower, receptacle, head of a flower, and whorl; *caulis nudus*, a stem without leaves, fulcres, &c.; *nudum folium*, a leaf without pubescence; *flos nudus*, a flower without calyx; *receptaculum nudum*, a receptacle without hairs or bristles; *capitulum nudum*, a head without leaves; *verticillus nudus*, a whorl without involucre, &c. In this sense it is applied also to the raceme, petiole, peduncle, &c.

NUEL (*Archit.*) vide *Newel.*

NU'GA (*Bot.*) the *Guilandinia nuga* of Linnæus.

NUI'SANCE (*Law*) *nocumentum*; an annoyance, or any thing which tends to hurt or inconvenience. Nuisances are either public or private

NUL *disseisin* (*Law*) a plea in real actions that there was no disseisin, which is one species of the general issue.—*Nul tiel Record*, a plea of the plaintiff that there is no such record, on the defendant's alleging matters of record in bar of the plaintiff's action.—*Nul tort*, i. e. no wrong, a plea in a real action that no wrong was done, which is a species of the general issue.

NU'LLITY *of marriage* (*Law*) is where persons marry within the prohibited degrees, &c. so as to render the marriage null and void.

NU'LLO (*Arith.*) a cypher or character which stands for nothing.

NU'LLUM ARBI'TRIUM (*Law*) the plea of the defendant in an action on an arbitration bond that there was no award made.

NU'MBER (*Arith.*) ἀριθμος, is defined by Euclid to be an assemblage of several units, or things of the same kind, as 2, 3, 4, &c. exclusive of numbers, or unity itself; but Stevinus defines it to be that by which any quantity is expressed; and Newton conceives of number as the abstract ratio of a quantity of any kind to another quantity of the same kind, which is accounted as unity, in which sense it includes integers, fractions, and surds. Numbers are distinguished into absolute, abstract, abundant, amicable, applicate, artificial, broken, circular, concrete, composite, cubic, defective, even, fractional, figurate, homogeneous, imperfect, irrational, odd, polygonal, perfect, plane, prime, pyramidal, rational, similar, solid, square, superpartient, tripartite, tripartient, uneven, &c. [vide *Arithmetic*, or *Absolute, Abstract*, &c.]

NUMBER, *golden* (*Chron.*) vide *Golden Number* and *Chronology.*—*Number of direction*, some one of the 35 numbers between the Easter limits, or between the earliest or latest day on which Easter can fall, i. e. between March 22 and April 25, making 35 days. It is so called because it serves as a direction for finding Easter for any year. [vide *Chronology*]

NUMBERS (*Gram.*) those words or characters which express numbers: these are either cardinal or ordinal.—*Cardinal numbers* are such as express the number, as one, two, three, &c., or 1, 2, 3, &c.—*Ordinal numbers* serve to denote the order of things by means of the number, as first, second, third, &c., or 1st, 2d, 3d, &c.

NU'MBERS (*Poet.*) certain measures or proportions, by which a verse is made agreeable to the ear. This word may be applied in the same manner to an air, or music, or a period in oratory.

NUME'LLA (*Ant.*) a machine which served as a kind of stocks for the punishment of malefactors. *Plaut. Asin.* act. 3, scen. 2, v. 5; *Varro de Re Rust.* l. 2, c. 9; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

NU'MERAL (*Arith.*) an epithet applied to any characters which serve to express numbers. Among the ancients the letters of the alphabet commonly served this office; but the introduction of the Arabic figures has almost entirely superseded the use of letters in notation.

NUMERA'RII (*Ant.*) accountants, or such as kept the public accounts; they were otherwise called tabularii. *August. de Lib. Arbit.* l. 2, c. 2; *Cod. Theodos.* l. 2, *de Num. &c.*; *Panciroll. Notit. Dignit. Imp. Orient.* c. 15, l. 79.—*Numerarii milites* were the muster-masters, or such as kept account of those who were on guard, &c. *Veget.* l. 2, c. 19; *Marcell.* l. 15, c. 5.

NUMERATION (*Arith.*) the first operation in vulgar arithmetic, which consists in estimating or pronouncing any series of numbers according to any given scale, as the decennary scale, which is in modern use, and consists of units, tens, hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions, tens of millions, hundreds of millions, and so on to billions, or bimillions, trillions, or trimillions, quartillions, &c. The highest calculation in use

seldom exceeds nine places, namely, hundreds of millions.

NU'MERATOR (*Arith.*) that number in a fraction which is placed above the separating line, expressing the number of the parts of unity which are taken in the fraction, as $\frac{3}{4}$, three-fourths, $\frac{5}{6}$, five-sixths, &c. where the 3 and the 5 are the *numerators*, in distinction from 4 and 6, the *denominators*.

NU'MERI (*Ant.*) a name given to the cohorts and the legions.

NUME'RICAL *algebra* (*Arith.*) or *numeral arithmetic*, that which is performed by the help of numbers instead of letters, in distinction from literal arithmetic.

NUMERICAL *difference* (*Log.*) that difference by which one individual thing is distinguished from another.

NU'MERO (*Com.*) abbreviated N°. a mark affixed by merchants to a certain number of things.

NU'MERUS (*Ant.*) or *numeri*, numbers, were fabled to have been invented by Minerva, but in all probability they were borrowed from the Egyptians or Phœnicians by Pythagoras, or, as some say, by Palamedes, to whom the original invention of numbers as well as letters is also ascribed. *Plat. de Repub.* l. 7; *Liv.* l. 7, c. 3; *Athanas. Orat. adv. Gent. Isidor.* l. 3, c. 2; *Gyrald. de Ann. et Mens.; Meurs. de Denar. Pythag.*—*Numerus imparis*, an uneven number, was reckoned infinite and perfect, because it cannot be divided exactly; the gods therefore are said to have delighted in an uneven number.
Virg. Eclog. 8, v. 75.

——— *numero deus impare gaudet.*

Plin. l. 38, c. 2; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Serv. in Virg.; Meurs. de Denar. Pythag.*—*Numerus par*, or equal number, was held to be perfect. *Macrob. in Somn. Scip.* l. 1; *Anonym. in Ptolem. Tetrab.* 1, *Serv. in Virg. Eclog.* 8, v. 75.—*Numerus decennarius*, or the number ten, consisting of two uneven numbers, was much used in lustrations, &c.
Ovid. Fast. l. 3, v. 121.

Annus erat, decimum cum luna repleverat orbem,
Hic numerus magno tunc in honore fuit.

Phil. Ind. de Decalog.; Fest. de Verb. Signif.—*Numerus novenarius*, the number nine, the first square of an unequal number, was held sacred to the muses, and accounted among the perfect numbers; on which account it was much used in their religious rites,
Ovid. Met. l. 13, v. 951.

——— *Ego lustror ab illis:*
Et purgante nefas novies mihi carmine dicto.

and held sacred among the gods.
Virg. Æn. l. 6, v. 439.

Fata obstant, tristique palus inamabilis undâ
Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coërcet.

Phurnut. de Nat. Deor. c. 14; *Theon. in Arat.; Eustath. in Hom.; Gyrald. Syntag. de Mus.*—*Numerus octonarius*, the number eight, being the first cube, was reckoned the most perfect. This was held sacred to Vulcan. *Clem. Alex. Strom.* 6; *Mart. Capell.* l. 7; *Anon. in Theol. Arith.; Rhodig. Antiq. Lect.* l. 22, c. 13.—*Numerus quarternarius*, the number four, consisting of two binary numbers, was the mystical number of the Pythagoreans, and sacred to Mercury. *Plut. Sympos.* l. 9; *Procl. in Dies Hesiod.; Mart. Capell.* l. 7.—*Numerus quinarius*, the number five, was sacred to Minerva. *Serv. in Virg. Georg.* l. 1, v. 276.—*Numerus senarius*, the number six, was supposed to be perfect, because it consists of complete parts, and on that account attributed to Venus. *Phil. de Mund. Opif.; Mart. Capell.* l. 7.—*Numerus septenarius*, the number seven, being composed of an even and an uneven number, was reckoned a complete number, and held sacred to Apollo. *Apul. Met.* l. 11; *Censor. de Nat. Diec.* c. 14.—*Numerus ternarius*, the number three, was held the most sacred of all, and also the most complete, because it had a beginning, a middle, and an end. It was used on all occasions, but particularly in the performance of religious rites.
Ovid. Met. l. 7, v. 189.

Ter se convert'it; ter sumptis flumine crinem
Irroravit aquis: ternis et hiatibus ora
Solvit.

Iamblich. de Vit. Pythag. l. 1, c. 28; *Dionys.* l. 3; *Tibul. Eleg.* 1, &c.; *Plut. Sympos.*

NUMI'DIA (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Grallinæ*, having the *bill* strong, and the base covered with a carunculate cere receiving the nostrils; *head* horned; *tail* short, and bending down; *body* speckled.
Species. The principal species are, the—*Numidia meleagris*, the Guinea Hen.—*Numidia cristata*, the Crested Pintado.—*Numidia mitrata*, the Mitred Pintado, &c. The first species is domesticated in Europe, the others are inhabitants of Africa.

NUMISMATICS, from *numisma*, money, is the doctrine of medals and coins in general, but particularly of medals. Between medals and coins there is this difference, that the former are struck for ornament or pleasure: the latter to serve the practical purposes of commerce; and as medals are on that account extant in greater abundance, and better fitted to gratify the curiosity of the antiquarian than coins, they are of course the particular object of the medallist's research, and furnish materials for the science of Numismatics. As most medals and coins have a portrait on one side, that side is called the *face* or *obverse*, in distinction from the opposite side, which is the *reverse*. The field is the interior space, which is inclosed nearly all around by the rim, except the bottom part, called the *exergue*, that is commonly separated from the field by a line upon which the figures of the reverse stand. Most medals contain, besides the portrait and other figures, also letters or words illustrative of some circumstance concerning them. If these letters or words occupy the field, they are denominated *inscriptions;* but if they run round the margin, or upon either side of the figures, or upon the exergue, they are more properly denominated *legends*. When the initials of a name are interwoven into one character, they are called *monograms*, the greater part of which, in the Greek coins, are of uncertain meaning. Medals of a larger size than usual are distinguished by the name of *medallions*, which, being struck only on particular occasions, are superior in their workmanship to all others. The metals of which coins and medals have been mostly composed, are gold, silver, brass, or copper, which, by medallic writers, are distinguished by the abbreviations of AU. for *aureum*, gold; A. for *argenteum*, silver; and Æ. for *æreum*, brass or copper. The subjects principally illustrated by medals and coins, are the political history, the natural history, the policy, language, religion, morals, rites, ceremonies, instruments of worship, customs, &c. of nations. In respect to their religion medals bear ample testimony, by containing not only the portraits of all their deities, but also the symbols by which they were distinguished, as the spear, shield, helmet, &c. for Minerva; the lyre for Apollo; the bow for Diana; the *caduceus* for Mercury; the serpent for Æsculapius, &c. [vide *Anguis, caduceus*, &c.] The origin of letters is learnt principally by the remains of the ancient characters which are found on medals and coins. [vide *Alphabet*] In regard to their religious rites, representations are given of their altars and sacrifices, together with their sacred utensils, as the *systrum, simpulum, tripod*, &c.
The study of political history is aided by medals, not only in giving the portraits of kings, emperors, and great men, but also by showing the succession of different reigns in different countries, and affording other memorials of

civil government, as the names and succession of magistrates, the distinction of cities and states into free, municipal, colonial, &c. The natural history of the ancients is illustrated by the representation of animals on medals, as the Eagle, the Ibis, the Wolf, the Dog, the Horse, the Ass, the Lion, Leopard, &c; and also of plants, as the Egyptian Lotus, the Palm, the Laurel, &c. many of which objects may be found illustrated in different parts of this work.

NUMMULA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Lysimachia nummularia* and the *Anagallis tenella* of Linnæus.

NUMMULA'RIUS (*Ant.*) a sort of banker or money changer among the Romans: also an assayer, or one who tried the coin in order to ascertain its goodness. *Apul. Met.* l. 10; *Pompon.* l. 9, &c.; *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq.* tom. xi. &c.

NU'MMUS (*Ant.*) νόμισμα, was taken generally for any piece of coin; but *nummi*, in the plural, is frequently taken for the particular coins called *sestertii*.—*Nummus asper*, new coin just come from the mint, and not worn down by use.

Pers. Sat. 3, v. 70.

—— *Quid asper*
Utile nummus habet?

Senec. Epist. 19; *Suet. in Ner.* c. 44. *Nummi bigati, quadrigati*, &c. silver *denarii*, coins stamped with *bigæ* or *quadrigæ*; *Livy*, l. 23, c. 15; *Plin.* l. 33, c. 3; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.* in verb *as*.

NUMMUS (*Archæol.*) a penny. *Matth. West. Ann.* 1095.

NU'NCIO (*Polit.*) the Pope's ambassador.

NUNCUPA'TION (*Law*) the form of publishing or declaring one's last will.

NU'NCUPATIVE *Will* (*Law*) a verbal will, in distinction from one that is written.

NU'NDINÆ (*Ant.*) markets among the Romans, so called from *novem*, nine, and *dies*, because they were kept every ninth day. *Varro. de Re Rust.* l. 2; *Dionys.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 18, c. 3; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 13; *Gyrald. de Ann. et Mens. Oper.* tom. ii. p. 808.

NUPER *obiit* (*Law*) a writ which lies for a coheir, being deforced by a co-partner of lands or tenements, where any of their ancestors died seized of an estate of fee-simple.

NURE'NI-KELENGU (*Bot.*) the *Dioscorea* of Linnæus.

NUR-PONGE'TION (*Bot.*) the *Bignonia sparthacia* of Linnæus.

NU'RSERY (*Hort.*) a plot of ground for raising trees or plants.

NURVA'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Cratæva* of Linnæus.

NU'SANCE (*Law*) or *Nuisance*.

NUT (*Bot.*) vide *Nux*.—Barbadoes or Purging Nut, the *Jatropha curcas* of Linnæus.—Bladder-Nut, the *Staphyllea* of Linnæus.—Cocoa-Nut, the *Cocos nucifera*.—Earth-Nut, the *Arachis hypogea*.—Malabar-Nut, the *Justicia hadatoda*.

NUTANS (*Bot.*) nodding, an epithet for stems; *caulis nutans*, a stem hanging down outwards from the top.

NUTA'TION (*Astron.*) a libratory motion of the earth's axis, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic is continually varying backwards and forwards.

NUTCRA'CKER (*Orn.*) a bird of the crow tribe, which lives in the pine forests of Siberia.

NUTGALLS (*Bot.*) vide *Gall*.

NU'THATCH (*Orn.*) the *Sitta* of Linnæus, a bird so called because it lays up nuts in great store, the shells of which it breaks with great dexterity. It breeds in the hollows of trees, making the hole of its nest just big enough to admit a passage for its body, and laying six or seven dirty white eggs.

NU'TMEG-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Myrticia aromatica* of Linnæus.—Physic-Nut, the *Jatropha*.—Nut-Tree, the *Corylus sylvestris*.

NUX (*Bot.*) nut; a seed covered with a shell, applied not only to the common nuts, but to acorns and all stone fruits.

NUX (*Bot.*) the *Juglans regia* of Linnæus.—*Nux americana*, the *Sapindus quassia*.—*Nux avellana*, the *Corylus avellana*. *Nux moschata*, the *Mystica aromatica*.—*Nux vomica*, the *Strychnos nux vomica*.—*Nux zeylanica*, the *Sterculia fœtida*.

NU'YZER (*Cus.*) a present or offering in India from an inferior to a superior.

NY'CTALOPS (*Med.*) νυκτάλωψ, from νὺξ, night, and ἄψ, the eye; one who, according to Hippocrates, sees best by night; but Galen and others give a contrary sense to the word, making it signify one who sees in the day time, but not by night. *Hippocrat. de Prædict.* l. 2, c. 40; *Plin.* l. 28, c. 11; *Gal. Exeges. Vocab. Hippocrat.*; *Actuar. de Meth. Med.* l. 2, c. 7; *Gorr. Def. Med.*; *Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

NYCTELEI'A (*Ant.*) ceremonies sacred to Cybele, which were so called because they were performed in the night time. *Serv. in Virg. Æn.* l. 4, v. 567.

NYCTOSTRATE'GI (*Ant.*) officers who presided at night to guard against fires and other accidents. *Arcad.* l. ult. § 1, *ff. de Mun. et Hon.*

NY'MPHA (*Ent.*) another name for the *chrysalis* of insects. [vide *Entomology*]

NY'MPHÆ (*Anat.*) νυμφαι, a name formerly given to the clitoris and the hymen; but now it stands for the two membranaceous folds within the *labia majora*.

NYMPHÆ'A (*Bot.*) νυμφαία, a plant so called, ἀπὸ νυμφῶν, i. e. from the nymphs, because it is fond of watery places. The stem infused in wine was reckoned good for the dysentery. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 148.

NYMPHÆA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* inferior.—COR. *petals* many.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* none; *stigma* orbiculate.—PER. *berry* hard; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Nymphœa lutea*, seu *Nenuphar*, Yellow Water-Lily.—*Nymphœa alba*, White Water-Lily.—*Nymphœa nelumba*, Peltated Water-Lily. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

NYMPHAGO'GUS (*Ant.*) νυμφαγωγός, *ductor sponsæ*, the person who conducted the bride from her father's to the bridegroom's house. *Poll. Onom.* l. 3, c. 3, seg. 41; *Hesychius*; *Suidas*.

NYMPHA'LES (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Papilio*.

NYMPHODO'TI *Pastyllus* (*Med.*) a pastil, described by Paulus Ægineta, l. 7, c. 12.

NYMPHOMA'NIA (*Med.*) the same as *Furor uterinus*.

NYMPHOTO'MIA (*Surg.*) νυμφοτομία, a section of the clitoris when it was too large.

NYSTA'GMOS (*Med.*) νυσταγμὸς, a twinkling of the eyes, such as happen to people when they are sleepy.

O.

O (*Ant.*) as a numeral, signified 11; and with a dash over it 11,000,000.

o (*Log.*) stands for propositions which are particular negatives.

OAK (*Bot.*) a tree well known for its excellent timber, of which, according to Mr. Evelyn, the *quercus urbana* and the *Robur sylvestre*, or *quercus sylvestris*, are the most esteemed in England. The oak may be propagated by layers, but not with the same bulk and stature, as from the seed; nor can it be so well transplanted, as it may be raised from the acorn. The wood of the oak, particularly that of the English oak, is of so tough a nature, that the sharpest tools will scarcely enter it. It also yields an oil, which is said to be more durable than any other.—Oak of Cappadocia, the *Chenopodium botrys* of Linnæus.—Oak of Jerusalem, the *Chenopodium*.

O'AKEN-PIN (*Bot.*) a sort of apple, so called from its hardness; it yields an excellent juice.

O'AKUM (*Mar.*) old ropes untwisted and pulled out again into loose hemp, to be used in the caulking of ships.

OALE (*Archæol.*) rent ale, a duty paid for brewing ale.

OAR (*Min.*) vide *Ore*.

OARS (*Mar.*) instruments used in the rowing of boats; the flat part of the oar which is dipped into the water, is called the *blade*; that which is within board is the *loom*; and that which is grasped by the rowers is the *handle*. The part where the oar acts on the vessel is called the *rowport* or *rowlock*. This word is used in several phrases, as "Boat your oars," an order to cease rowing. "To feather the oars," to turn the blades in a horizontal position. "Get your oars to pass," an order to prepare them for rowing. "Lay upon your oars," an order to cease rowing for a short time. "To ship the oars," to place them in the rowlocks fit for rowing. "To unship the oars," to heave them out of the rowlocks.

OATH (*Law*) *juramentum*, an affirmation or denial of any thing, accompanied with a solemn appeal to God to bear witness to the truth thereof. It is called also *sacramentum*, a holy bond or tie; and a *corporal oath*, because the person lays his hand upon some part of the scriptures when he takes it. Oaths vary according to the occasion.—*Oath of allegiance*, the oath which binds the subject to bear true allegiance to the king.—*Oath of supremacy*, the oath which establishes the supremacy of the King over every other power, temporal or spiritual, within these realms. This oath went to the renunciation of the pope's pretended authority.—*Oath of abjuration* was introduced after the revolution to supply the loose and general texture of the oath of allegiance.

OAT (*Bot.*) and Oat Grass, the *Avena* of Linnæus.

OBCO'NICUS (*Bot.*) obconic, or inversely conical; an epithet for the nectary, as in the *Narcissus minor*.

OBCORDA'TUS (*Bot.*) obcordate or inversely heart-shaped; an epithet for a petal, a legume, or a silique; *petalum obcordatum*, a petal, having its apex downwards, as in the Class *Monadelphia*; *legumen obcordatum*, an inversely heart-shaped legume, as in *Polygala*; *silicula obcordata*, an inversely heart-shaped silicle, as in *Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris*, Shepherd's Purse.

OBEDIE'NTIA (*Law*) signifies, in the Canon Law, an office, or the administration of it, and *obedientales*, officers acting under superiors. *Matth. Par. Ann.* 1213.

OBELÆ'A *sagittalis* (*Anat.*) the *sagittal suture* of the skull.

OBELISCOTHE'CA (*Bot.*) the *Rubekia hirta* of Linnæus.

OBELISCOLY'CHNIUM (*Ant.*) ὀβελισκολύχνιον, from ὀβελίσκος, a spot, and λυχνος, a military instrument, consisting of a lantern and candle at the end of a long pole. *Aristot. Polit.* l. 4, c. 15; *Casaub. in Athen.* l. 15, c. 20.

O'BELISK (*Ant.*) from ὀβελίσκος, a little spit; a square stone growing smaller from the base to the summit. It differs from a pyramid, in as much as it is made of one entire piece, and has a much smaller base. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 9; *Ammian. Marcel.* l. 17, c. 4.

OBELISK (*Print.*) a mark of reference, thus (†), which is employed in composition.

OBE'SITY (*Med.*) excessive fatness.

OBE'YING *Signs* (*Astrol.*) the last six southern signs in the zodiac.

O'BJECT-GLASS (*Mech.*) a glass in a telescope or microscope, placed at the end of the tube next the object.—*Object plate*, the plate on which the object is placed.

OBJE'CTION (*Rhet.*) a figure of speech, whereby the words of an opponent are pronounced in order to answer them.

OBJE'CTIVE (*Gram.*) an epithet for what relates to an object, as the objective case of nouns, which denotes the object, and is the same as the accusative.

OBJECTIVE *Line* (*Perspect.*) the line of an object, the representation of which is sought for in the draught or picture.—*Objective Plane*, any plane situated in the horizontal plane, the perspective representation of which is required.

OBIT (*Ecc.*) signified literally a death, but is applied to the office performed annually for the dead in the Romish church.

OBI'TUARY (*Archæol.*) a register-book in a monastery, wherein the monks entered the obits of their benefactors.

O'BLAT (*Archæol.*) a soldier disabled in the prince's service, who had the benefit of a monk's place given him in the abbey; also the maintenance itself.

OBLA'TA (*Law*) things offered in the exchequer, or old debts brought from foregoing years, and put to the account of the present sheriff.—*Oblata terræ*, a certain portion of land, supposed to be half an acre.

OBLA'TÆ (*Ecc.*) consecrated wafers.

O'BLATE (*Geom.*) an epithet for any figure that is flattened or shortened, as an *oblate spheroid*, having its axis shorter than its middle diameter.

OBLA'TES *purgantes* (*Med.*) cakes made of flour, sugar, and purging ingredients; a usual form in which quack medicines are made up for worms.

OBLA'TIONES (*Ecc.*) oblations, or offerings to God and the church, of which there were different kinds formerly, as—*Oblationes altaris*, which were given to the priest for saying mass.—*Oblationes defunctorum*, which were given by the wills of deceased persons.—*Oblationes funerales*, or *mortuorum*, offerings to atone for the defaults of the deceased party in paying tithe, &c. *Spelm. de Concil.* tom. i. p. 393.

O'BLATS *of St. Jerom* (*Ecc.*) a congregation of secular priests founded in Italy.

OBLIGA'TI (*Mus.*) an Italian word in music books for necessarily, expressly, on purpose, as *a doi violini obligati*, for, or for the purpose of two violins; *con fagotto obligati*, for the bassoon.

OBLIGA'TION (*Law*) a bond, containing a penalty on condition of the non-performance of the terms therein contained. The person entering into the obligation is the *obligor*, and the person to whom it is entered into the *obligee*. *Co. Lit.* 172.

OBLIGE'E (*Law*) vide *Obligation.*

OBLI'GOR (*Law*) vide *Obligation.*

OBLI'QUE (*Math.*) an epithet for an angle which is not a right angle, being either greater or less, i. e. either an obtuse, or an acute angle.—*Oblique-angled Triangle*, one having all its angles oblique.—*Oblique Circle*, in the stereographic projection, is any circle that is oblique to the plane of the projection.—*Oblique Direction*, that is not perpendicular to a line or plane.—*Oblique Line*, a line that makes an angle with some other line.—*Oblique Projection*, that where a body is projected in a line of direction that makes an angle with the horizontal line.

OBLIQUE *Force* (*Mech.*) oblique *Percussion*, *Power*, or *Stroke*; that which is made in a direction oblique to a body or plane.

OBLIQUE *Planes* (*Diall.*) such as recline from the zenith, or incline to the horizon.

OBLIQUE *Ascension* (*Astron.*) that point of the equinoctial which rises with the sun, or any other point of the heavens in an oblique sphere.—*Oblique Descension*, that point which sets with the sun, &c.—*Oblique Sphere*, that in which the axis of the sphere cuts the horizon obliquely. It is this obliquity which occasions the inequality of day and night. [vide *Astronomy*]

OBLIQUE *Sailing* (*Mar.*) the application of the method of calculating the parts of oblique plane triangles, in order to find the distance of a ship from any cape, &c.

OBLIQUE *Deployment* (*Mil.*) the deviation of a column to the right or left for the purpose of taking up an oblique position.—*Oblique Fire* or *Defence*, that which is under too great an angle, as in the defence of the second flank.

OBLIQUE *Flank* (*Fort.*) or *Second Flank*, the face of a bastion discovered from a part of the bastion is so called.—*Oblique Radius*, a line extending from the centre to the exterior side of the polygon.

TO OBLIQUE (*Mil.*) to move forward to the right or left by stepping sideways in either of those directions.

OBLIQUE *Cases* (*Gram.*) those cases which are declined from the nominative.

OBLI'QUITY *of the Ecliptic* (*Astron.*) the angle which the ecliptic makes with the Equator, which, to the beginning of the year 1769, was reckoned to be 23° 28′ 9″ ·7, and is now estimated somewhat below 23° 28′, as the ecliptic continually approaches nearer and nearer to a parallelism with the Equator, at the rate at present of 42″ in 100 years; but the diminution itself is also found to be variable, from a comparison of ancient and modern observations.

OBLI'QUUS (*Anat.*) an epithet for several muscles, as—*Obliquus ascendens vel internus*, and *Obliquus descendens vel externus*, two muscles of the abdomen, which serve to compress the viscera and propel their contents, &c.—*Obliquus inferior Capitis*, and *Obliquus superior Capitis*, two muscles of the head, which serve to turn it round in opposite and different directions.—*Obliquus inferior* and *superior Oculi*, two muscles of the eye that serve to turn the pupil downwards and outwards.

OBLIQUUS (*Bot.*) oblique, an epithet for a leaf or a stem; *folium obliquum*, a leaf, the base of which is directed towards the sky, and the apex or point towards the horizon, as in *Protea* and *Fritillaria*; also a leaf, the surface of which is placed obliquely in regard to the petiole, as in *Bignonia*; *caulis obliquus*, a stem that is neither perpendicular nor horizontal.

O'BLONG (*Geom.*) an epithet for any figure that is longer than it is broad, as an *oblong spheroid*, &c. Oblong is also the name of a rectangle, or a right-angled parallelogram, whose length exceeds its breadth.

OBLO'NGO-OVA'TUS (*Bot.*) oblong-ovate, i. e. between the oblong and the ovate; an epithet for a leaf.

OBLO'NGUS (*Bot.*) oblong; an epithet for a leaf, a spike, or a capsule.

OBNUNTIA'TION (*Ant.*) a denouncing the assembly of the people, as the augurs did when they declared the time to be inauspicious for the proceeding in public affairs. It was thus distinguished from the *annunciation*, which was a favourable declaration of the augurs. *Donat. in Terent. Adelph.* act 4, scen. 2, v. 8; *August. de Leg. in Fusia.*

O'BOLUS (*Ant.*) ὀβολὸς, a small coin, the sixth part of an Attic drachm, equal to one penny farthing, which is represented in the obverse of a medal of the Nisæans, as in the annexed figure, which bears also the representation of an ear of corn, and the inscription ΟΒΟΛΟΣ, with the letter M. There is also a small weight of the same name, the sixth part of an Attic drachm, containing three carats.

The obolus was the money put into the mouths of the dead, as a fare for the ferryman Charon, which consisted either of one or two pieces.

Aristoph. Ran. act 1, scen. 2.

Ει πλοιαρίῳ τυνευτωῖ ἀνὴρ γέρων,
Ναύτης διάξει, ὀβολὸν μισθὸν λάβων.

This tribute, or fare, was called by the Greeks δανάκη.

OBOLA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* none.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* subcylindric; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Obolaria virginica*, seu *Orobanche.*

OBOLARIA is also the *Linnæa borealis* of Linnæus.

OBOVA'TUS (*Bot.*) obovate, or inversely ovate, an epithet for a leaf; *folium obovatum*, a leaf having the narrow end downwards, or next the *petiole* branch or stem.

OBSCU'RA *Camera* (*Opt.*) vide *Camera Obscura.*

OBSECRA'TION (*Ant.*) a solemn ceremony performed by the chief magistrates of Rome, to avert any impending calamity. *Liv.* l. 4, c. 21; *Suet. in Claud.* c. 22.

OBSERVA'TION (*Astron.*) the observing with an instrument any celestial phænomenon, as the altitude of the sun. At sea they confine the meaning of this word simply to the taking meridian altitudes, in order to find the latitude.

OBSE'RVATORY (*Astron.*) a place where astronomical observations are made.

OBSIDIA'NUM (*Min.*) a sort of black grass. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 26.

OBSIDIONA'LIS *Corona* (*Ant.*) the obsidional crown which was made of grass that grew in a besieged place, and was given to the general that raised the siege.

OBSOLE'TUS (*Bot.*) worn out so as to be scarcely distinguishable; an epithet for the leaf; *folium obsoleté lobatum vel serratum*, a leaf, the lobes or serratures of which are not very distinguishable.

OBSTERITCA'TION (*Surg.*) the office and art of midwifery.

OBSTIPA'TIO (*Med.*) from *obstipo*, to stop up; costiveness; a genus of diseases in Cullen's *Nosology*. Class *Locales*, Order *Epischeses.*

OBSTRU'CTION (*Med.*) the shutting up the passages in the human body.

OBSTRUE'NTIA (*Med.*) medicines that have the quality of stopping up any passage.

OBSTUNDE'NTIA (*Med.*) substances which diminish irritation, acting much after the manner of demulcents.

OBTURA'TOR (*Anat.*) two muscles of the thigh, namely, the *obturator externus* and *internus*, which act as rotators of the thigh.—*Obturator* is also the name of a nerve, which is a branch of the crural nerve.

OBTURA'TRIX *Arteria* (*Anat.*) an artery which perforates the *obturator* muscle.—*Obturatrix vena*, a branch from the hypogastric vein, is so called because it enters the internal *obturator* muscle.

OBTU'SE *Angle* (*Geom.*) any angle which is greater than a right angle, or that consists of more than 90 degrees.—*Obtuse-angled triangle*, a triangle that has one angle obtuse. [vide *Geometry*]—*Obtuse-angled cone*, or *obtuse cone*, one whose angle at the vertex, by a section through the axis, is obtuse.—*Obtuse angular section of a cone*, a name given by ancient geometricians to the hyperbola.—*Obtuse hyperbola*, one whose asymptotes form an obtuse angle.

OBTU'SUS (*Bot.*) obtuse or blunt, as opposed to sharp or acute, an epithet for a leaf, a perianth and a capsule: *folium obtusum*, a leaf, the base of which ends bluntly; but within the segment of a circle: *perianthium obtusum*, an obtuse perianth, as in *Convolvulus* and *Melia: capsula obtusa*, an obtuse or blunt capsule, as in *Rhinanthus*.

OBTU'SIUSCULUS (*Bot.*) bluntish, or rather blunt, applied the same as *obtusus*.

OBVENTIONES (*Ecc.*) the same as *Oblations*.

OC (*Mil.*) the name of an arrow used by the Turks.

OCCA'SIO (*Law*) a tribute which the lord imposed on his vassals or tenants. *Fleta*. l. 1, c. 24.

OCCASIONA'RI (*Law*) to be charged or loaded with occasional payments.

OCCASIO'NES (*Law*) assarts.

O'CCIDENT (*Astron.*) the same as westward, as the Occident Æquinoctial, &c.—*Occident estival*, that point of the horizon where the sun sets at midwinter, when entering the sign Capricorn.—*Occident equinoctial*, that point of the horizon where the sun sets when he crosses the Equinoctial, or enters the sign Aries, or Libra.

OCCIDE'NTAL (*Astron.*) an epithet for a planet when it sets in the evening after the sun.

OCCIPITA'LIS (*Anat.*) an epithet for an artery, muscle, &c. belonging to the occiput.—*Occipitalis arteria* is the first external or posterior branch of the external carotid.—*Occipitalis musculus*, a short broad muscle, which pulls the hairy scalp backwards.—*Occipitalis nervus*, a branch from the tenth pair of nerves, which proceed from within the scull.—*Occipitalis vena*, a branch from the posterior, or upper external jugular.

OCCI'PITIS *Os* (*Anat.*) a bone of a rhomboidal figure that lies in the hinder part of the head, forming what is called the occiput, or back part of the head.

OCCI'PITO *Frontalis* (*Anat.*) the musculus occipitalis.

O'CCIPUT (*Anat.*) vide *Occipitis Os*.

OCCU'LT *Qualities* (*Phil.*) a term formerly applied by philosophers to such qualities in bodies as did not admit of any rational explanation.

Occult *Diseases* (*Med.*) those diseases of which the causes and treatment are not understood.

Occult (*Geom.*) an epithet for a line that is scarcely perceivable.

OCCULTA'TION (*Astron.*) the obscuration of any star or planet by the interposition of another body, as the moon, &c.—*Circle of perpetual occultation*, a circle at a certain distance from the Poles, which contain all those stars that never appear in our hemisphere.

O'CCUPANCY (*Law*) vide *Occupant*.

O'CCUPANT (*Law*) *Occupans*, he who first gets possession of a thing, whence Occupancy is the possession of such things as at present belong to no one, which is a law founded on nature.

O'CCUPATILE *Field* (*Law*) a field which being left by its owner may be occupied by another.

OCCUPA'TION (*Law*) use or tenure, as when any land or tenement is in the occupation of a person who has the use and management thereof. Occupations at large are taken for purprestures, intrusions, and usurpations. *Stat. de Bigamis*. c. 4; 2 *Inst*. 272.

Occupation (*Rhet.*) a figure of speech when the orator seems to pass by that on which he chiefly insists. *Cic. ad Herenn*. l. 4, c. 27.

OCCUPA'VIT (*Law*) a writ which lies for one who is ejected out of his land or tenement in a time of war.

O'CCUPIERS (*Law*) a term applied to officers in the Cheshire salt-works, annually chosen to see right done between the lord and the tenant.

OCHE'MA (*Med.*) from ὀχέω, to carry; the finest and most fluid part of the blood and chyle.

OCHETEU'MA (*Anat.*) from ὀχετὸς, a duct; the nostril.

O'CHETOS (*Anat.*) ὀχετὸς, a duct or passage; applied by Hippocrates particularly to the urinary or abdominal passages. *Hippocrat. de Anat.*

O'CHEUS (*Anat.*) from ὀχέω, to carry; the scrotum.

O'CHLOCRACY (*Polit.*) ὀχλοκρατεία, from ὄχλος, a multitude, and κράτος, power; a form of government, wherein the multitude or common people bear the rule.

O'CHNA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. Cal. *perianth* one-leaved.—Cor. *petals* five.—Stam. *filaments* many; *anthers* roundish.—Pist. *germ* ovate; *style* erect; *stigma* simple.—Per. none; *seeds* five.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Ochna squarrosa Fabotapita.—Ochna Fabotapita.—Ochna parvitlia*, seu *Enonymus, &c. Raii. Hist.*

Ochna is also the *Gomphra nillda* of Linnæus.

O'CHRA (*Min.*) *Ochre*, an argillaceous fossile dye, of a yellow or luteous colour, which in Greek is called ὤχρα, from ὠχρὸς, pale, because it grows pale. According to Vitruvius the attic ochre, which he calls *Sil*, was the best sort. Ochre was employed externally as a medicine for discussing hard tumours. *Vitruv*. l. 7, c. 7; *Dioscor*. l. 5, c. 108; *Plin*. l. 33, c. 6.

Ochre is now distinguished by its colour into yellow and red ochre.

O'CHREA (*Anat.*) the tibia.

OCHRO'MA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 2 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. Cal. *perianth* double.—Cor. *petals* five; *anthers* five.—Pist. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* five.—Per. *capsule* coriaceous; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The single species, the—*Ochroma Lagopus Bombax Hibiscus*, seu *Gossypium*, is a tree.

OCHTHO'DES (*Med.*) an epithet for ulcers whose lips are callous and tumid.

OCIMA'STRUM (*Bot.*) vide *Ocymastrum*.

O'CIMUM (*Bot.*) ὤκιμον, a plant, so called from ὠκέως, swiftly, because it is very swift of growth. It was reckoned good to provoke urine, to promote the menses, and as an antidote against venomous bites. It was otherwise called βασιλικὸν, from its superior virtues. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant*. l. 7, c. 3; *Cat. de Re Rust*. c. 53; *Varro. de Re Rust*. l. 1; *Dioscor*. l. 4, c. 28; *Plin*. l. 20, c. 12; *Gal. de Alim. Fal*. l. 2, &c.

Ocimum, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. Cal. *perianth* one-leaved.—Cor. *petal* one.—Stam. *filaments* four; *anthers* half-mooned.—Pist. *germ* four-parted; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—Per. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are herbs or undershrubs, as the—*Ocimum gratissimum*, Shrubby Basil.—*Ocimum Basilicum*, Common Sweet Basil.—*Ocimum minimum*, Bush

Basil.—*Ocimum tenuiflorum*, seu *Mentha*, Slender Spiked Basil. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii. Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

O'CKOW (*Med.*) a Chinese remedy for diseases in the breast, consisting of the flesh of an ass boiled down to the consistence of a jelly.

O'CLASIS (*Med.*) ὄκλασις, that particular posture called Cowring, which is when a person standing brings his knees forward, to which the abdomen approaches, whilst the buttocks descend.

O'CREÆ (*Ant.*) military boots, or greaves, which Homer calls κνημῖδες, whence he designates the Greek εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί, well-greaved Grecians.

O'CTABIS (*Law*) as *octabis Hilarii*, the eighth day inclusive after the feast of St. Hilarius.

OCTAE'DRON (*Geom.*) ὀκτάεδρος, from ὀκτὼ, eight, and ἕδρα, seat or side, a solid geometrical figure, consisting of eight equal sides. This is one of the five Platonic bodies. [vide *Body*]

O'CTAGON (*Geom.*) ὀκτάγωνον, from ὀκτὼ, and γωνία, a corner, a figure consisting of eight angles and sides.

Octagon (*Fort.*) a place that has eight sides, or eight bastions.

OCTA'NA (*Med.*) an erratic intermitting fever, which returns every eighth day.

OCTA'NDRIA (*Bot.*) from ὀκτὼ, eight, and ἀνὴρ, man; the name of the eighth class in the Linnæan System, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with eight stamens. It contains four Orders, namely, *Monogynia*, *Digynia*, *Trigynia*, and *Tetragynia*; and under them the following genera, namely, *Tropolæum*, Indian Cress.—*Epilobium*, Willow-Herb.—*Chlora*, Yellow Centaury.—*Vaccinium*, Bilberry.—*Erica*, Heath.—*Daphne*, Mezereon, Spurge Laurel, &c.—*Oenothera*, Tree-Primrose.—*Mimusops*.—*Dimocarpus*.—*Molinæa*.—*Hagenia*.—*Combretum*.—*Xylocarpus*.—*Paperina*.—*Codia*. *Galenia*.—*Cardiospermum*.—*Sapindus*, Soap-Tree.—*Adoxa*, Tuberous Moschatel.—*Elatine*, *Coccoloba*, &c.

O'CTANT (*Astrol.*) or *Octile*, an aspect in which a planet is distant the eighth part of a circle, or 45 degrees from another.

OCTA'PLA (*Lit.*) a Polyglott Bible in eight languages.

OCTA'STYLE (*Archit.*) ὀκτάστυλος, from ὀκτὼ, eight, and στύλος, a pillar; a building with eight pillars in front. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 2.

O'CTAVE (*Chron.*) the eighth day after some particular festivals in the year.

Octave (*Mus.*) the eighth interval in a scale of sounds, which, being the same as the first, is denoted by the same letter of the alphabet. The scale itself of eight sounds is also called an Octave. [vide *Music*]

OCTAVA'RII (*Ant.*) those that gathered the toll, being the eighth part of the price of things sold in the market. *Buleng. de Vectig.* c. 59.

OCTA'VO (*Print.*) i. e. in eight; the form of a page which is made by folding a sheet into eight leaves; the book in this form or size is also called an *octavo*.

OCTA'VUS *Humeri* (*Anat.*) a muscle, the same as Teres.

OCTO'BER (*Chron.*) the eighth month in Romulus' year, as the name denotes; but the tenth in that of Numa and Julius Cæsar, after the addition of January. This month contains thirty-one days, on the twenty-second of which the sun enters the sign Scorpio ♏. *Plut. in Num.*; *Sueton. in Domit.* c. 13; *Euseb. in Chron.* ann. 1203; *Isid. Orig.* l. 5, c. 33; *Viola. de vet. et nov. Roman. temp. rat. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. 8, p. 196.

October *Equus* (*Ant.*) a horse annually sacrificed to Mars in the month of October, because, as is supposed, it is a warlike animal. *Plut. Rom. Quæst.* 96; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Jun. Fast. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. 8, p. 252.

OCTOFI'DUS (*Bot.*) eight-cleft, an epithet for a calyx; *calyx octifidus*, a calyx divided into eight segments, as in *Tomentilla*.

OCTO'PHORUM (*Ant.*) a carriage with eight wheels, or one borne by eight servants, according to Martial. *Mart.* l. 6, epig. 59.

Octophoro sanus portatur, Avite, Philippus
Hunc tu si sanum credis, Avite, furis.

Cic. in Verr. 5, c. 11; *Suet. in Calig.* c. 43; *Apul. Apolog.*

OCULA'RES *communes* (*Anat.*) another name for the nerves called the *Motores Oculorum*.

OCULA'RIA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Euphrasia*.

O'CULI *Adductor* (*Anat.*) *Levator*, &c. a name for muscles of the eye, otherwise called *Rectus internus*, &c.—*Oculi obliquus*, *inferior*, *major*, &c. [vide *Obliquus*]

Oculi *Cancrorum* (*Chem.*) Crabs' eyes, or stony concretions, found in the head of the *Astacus fluviatilis*, lodged in a bag on each side. The earth of Crabs' eyes differs much from that of Crabs' claws, for it is not convertible into quicklime; and, in its properties, it resembles the earth of hartshorn, being a calcareous phosphate.

O'CULO *Musculares* (*Anat.*) Nerves, the same as the *Motores Oculorum*.

O'CULUS (*Anat.*) vide *Eye*.

Oculus *bovinus* (*Med.*) *bubulus*, or *elephantinus*, names given to the *Hydrophthalmia*.—*Oculus lachrymans*, the *Epiphora*.

Oculus *Mundi* (*Min.*) a species of Opal, generally of a yellowish colour.

Oculus *Christi* (*Bot.*) the *Inula oculus Christi* of Linnæus.

OCYMA'STRUM (*Bot.*) the *Lychnis diurna* of Linnæus.

OCYMOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Lychnis diurna* of Linnæus.

OCYMOPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) the *Isnardia palustris* of Linnæus.

O'CYMUM (*Bot.*) the *Polygonum fagopyrum* of Linnæus.

ODAXI'SMOS (*Med.*) from ὀδὰξ, a tooth; a biting sensation or itching in the gums of children that are breeding teeth.

ODE (*Poet.*) ᾠδὴ, a song, or any poetical composition fit to be sung.

ODD (*Arith.*) an epithet for any number in the series of 1, 3, 5, 7, &c.—*Oddly odd number*, that number which is measured by an odd number, as 15 measured by three.

ODE'UM (*Ant.*) ᾠδεῖον, a music theatre at Athens built by Pericles, which was filled with seats and ranges of pillars. Here was also a tribunal as we learn from Aristophanes. *Aristoph. Vesp.*

Οἱ μὲν ἡμῶν οὔπερ ἄρχων. Οἱ δὲ παρὰ τὰς ἕνδεκα
Οἱδὲ ἐν Ὠδείῳ δικάζουσ'.

In this place the rehearsals of musical pieces were commonly performed. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 4, ep. 16; *Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 9; *Plut. in Peric.*; *Sueton. in Calig.* c. 5; *Ammian.* l. 16, c. 10; *Suidas*; *Sigon. de Repub.* l. 4, c. 3; *Bald. Lex. Vitruv.*

O'DIO *et atia* (*Law*) a writ sent to the under sheriff to inquire whether a man, committed to prison under suspicion of murder, be committed upon malice, or a just ground of suspicion. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1, c. 11; 28 *Ed.* 3, c. 9; *Bract.* l. 3, c. 20; 2 *Inst.* 42.

ODO'LLAM (*Bot.*) the *Cerbera manghas* of Linnæus.

ODO'METER (*Mech.*) an instrument by which the quantity of ground passed over on foot, or in a conveyance, may be ascertained.

ODONTAGO'GOS (*Surg.*) from ὀδοὺς, a tooth, and ἄγω, to draw; an instrument for drawing teeth.

ODONTA'GRA (*Surg.*) the same as *Odontagogos*.

ODONTA'LGIA (*Med.*) from ὀδοὺς, a tooth, and ἄλγος, pain; a pain in the teeth.

ODONTA'LGICA (*Med.*) medicines for curing the toothache.

ODONTI'ASIS (*Med.*) teething, or cutting the teeth.

ODO'NTICA (*Med.*) remedies for the toothache.

ODONTIRRHŒ'A (*Med.*) from ὀδούς, a tooth, and ῥέω, to flow; a discharge of blood from the socket of the jaw after drawing a tooth.

ODONTI'TIS (*Bot.*) the *Euphrasia odontites* of Linnæus.

ODONTOGLY'PHRON (*Surg.*) from ὀδούς, a tooth, and γλύφω, to scrape; an instrument for scaling and scraping the teeth.

ODONTOI'DES (*Anat.*) ὀδοντοειδής, an epithet for the tooth-like process of the second vertebræ of the neck.

ODONTOLI'THOS (*Surg.*) from ὀδούς, a tooth, and λίθος, a stone; the tartar, or stony crust on the teeth.

ODONTOPHUI'A (*Surg.*) from ὀδούς, a tooth, and φύω, to generate; dentition, or the cutting of the teeth.

ODONTOTRI'MMA (*Med.*) ὀδοντότριμμα, a medicine for rubbing the teeth.

ODORAME'NTUM (*Med.*) any medicine which is employed for the excellence of its smell.

ODORA'TA (*Bot.*) the *Scandix odorata* of Linnæus.

ODORI'FEROUS *Glands* (*Anat.*) *Glandulæ oderiferæ*, glands situated under the *Corona Glandis* of the male, and the *nymphæ* of the female, so called because they emit a peculiar odour.

Œ'CUS (*Archit.*) from the Greek οἶκος, *domus*, a house; is used by Vitruvius to signify the superior part of the house, comprehending the apartments of the men. *Vitruv.* l. 6, c. 5; *Plin.* l. 36, c. 25; *Bald. Lex. Vitruv.*

ŒCONO'MICUS (*Archæol.*) the executor of a last will and testament.

ŒCO'NOMUS (*Archæol.*) an advocate or defender. *Matt. Par.* ann. 1245.

ŒCO'NOMY (*Archit.*) οἰκονομία, from οἶκος, a house, and νέμω, to distribute properly; signifies in general the ordering of a family; but, in the architectural application, it implies the method of taking measures so as to give a building its suitable form and size, and dispose rightly the several apartments of the interior.

ŒCONOMY (*Rhet.*) is also applied to the right disposal of the several parts of a speech.

ŒDE'MA (*Med.*) οἴδημα, any tumour or swelling, but more strictly a white soft insensible tumour proceeding from pituitous matter.

ŒDEMATO'DES (*Med.*) like to an *œdema*.

ŒDEMASA'RCA (*Med.*) a species of tumour between an œdema and a sarcoma.

ŒDE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 5 *Polygamia Segregata*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* common.—COR. common.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindric.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the *Œdera prolifera*, seu *Buphthalmum*, &c.

ŒNA'NTHE (*Bot.*) οἰνάνθη, a plant so called, ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴνου, and ἄνθος, i. e. from wine and flower, because it resembles wine both in smell and colour. An infusion of the root in wine is reckoned good for the stranguary. *Theophrast.* l. 6, c. 7; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 135; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 2.

ŒNANTHE, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. universal.—COR. universal.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two; *stigma* blunt.—PER. none; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Œnanthe peucedanifolia*, seu *Juncus*, Sulphurwort-leaved Dropwort.—*Œnanthe crocata. Filipendula*, seu *Apium*, Hemlock-water Dropwort.—*Œnanthe pimpinelloides*, Parsley-water Dropwort. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

ŒNA'REA (*Chem.*) οἰναρέη, an epithet for the ashes prepared from the twigs of vines, &c.

ŒNELÆ'UM (*Med.*) οἰνέλαιον, from οἶνος, wine, and ἔλαιον, oil; a mixture of wine and oil.

ŒNISTE'RIA (*Ant.*) οἰνιστήρια, sacrifices offered to Hercules by the Athenian youth on their first cutting their beards.

ŒNO'GALA (*Med.*) οἰνόγαλα, from οἶνος, wine, and γάλα, milk; a mixture of wine and milk.

Œ'NOMANCY (*Ant.*) οἰνομαντεία, a sort of divination among the ancients, by which they formed conjectures from the colour, motion, noise, and other accidents attending the wine of libations.

ŒNO'PTÆ (*Ant.*) οἰνόπται, certain officers among the Athenians, who regulated the drinking at feasts. *Poll.* l. 6, segm. 21.

ŒNOSTAG'MA (*Med.*) from οἶνος, wine, and στάζω, to distil; spirit of wine.

ŒNOTHE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* thick.—PER. *capsule* cylindric; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are biennials, as the—*Œnothera biennis, Onogra*, seu *Lysimachia*, Broad-leaved Tree-Primrose.—*Œnothera rosea*, Rose-flowered Tree-Primrose.—*Œnothera pumilla*, Dwarf Tree-Primrose. But the *Œnothera sinuata*, Scallop-leaved Tree-Primrose, is an annual. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

Œ'PATA (*Bot.*) the *Avicennia tomentosa* of Linnæus.

ŒSOPHAGOU'S (*Anat.*) the muscle forming the *Sphincter œsophagi*.

ŒSOPHA'GUS (*Anat.*) οἰσοφάγος, the gullet; a long, large, round canal, descending from the mouth to the left orifice of the stomach, through which the food passes from the mouth to the stomach.

ŒE'STRUS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Dipterous Order.

Generic Character. *Mouth* with a simple aperture, and not exserted; *feelers* two of two articulations, orbicular at the tip; *antennæ* of three articulations, the last globular, and furnished with a bristle on the foretop.

Species. Insects of this tribe, called in English the Breeze, or Gad-Fly, are extremely troublesome to horses, sheep, and cattle in general, depositing their eggs in different parts of the body, and producing painful tumours.

ŒTI'TES (*Min.*) vide *Ætites*.

OFF (*Mar.*) an epithet applied to a ship's sailing out towards the sea from the shore, as "To be off Cape Finisterre."—*Off and on*, when a ship approaches the shore by one board, and by the other sails out to leeward, she is said to stand *off and on*.—*Nothing off!* the order to the helmsman not to suffer the ship to bear away, or fall off from the wind.—*Offward* is said of a ship when, being a-ground, it inclines with its side to the water.

OFF *Duty* (*Mil.*) not employed though in the service.—*Off service*, not engaged in the service.—*Off the staff*, applied to general officers who are taken from their commands.

OFFA *alba* (*Chem.*) a white clotted substance which arises on shaking together an equal quantity of highly rectified spirits of wine and spirit of urine.

O'FFALS (*Com.*) those parts of a beast, as the skin, horns, &c. which are not sold for food.

O'FFERINGS (*Ecc.*) what is payable by custom to the parson or vicar of the parish, either occasionally or at mar-

riages, sacraments, christenings, &c.—*Offering-days*, the days on which the parishioners used to pay annually their offerings to the parson or vicar: there were four of these days, namely, Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and the Feast of the dedication of the parish church. The only offerings now demanded are the Easter-offerings.—*Offerings of the King*, those offerings which are made at the altar by the king and queen, which are distributed among the poor by the dean of the chapel.

OFFERTO'RIUM (*Archæol.*) a piece of silk, or fine linen, anciently made use of to wrap up the occasional offerings made in the church.

O'FFERTORY (*Archæol.*) a place in which offerings were kept; also a part of the mass in the Romish Church.

O'FFICE (*Law*) *officium*; that function by virtue whereof a man hath some employment in the affairs of another, as of the king, or any other person.—*Office found*, an inquiry made to the king's use, by virtue of the office of him who makes the inquiry; whence the expressions "To return an *office*," i. e. to return that which is found by the office. "To traverse an *office*," to make void the inquisition taken of an office.

OFFICE (*Mech.*) *officina*, a workshop; a place where any business is transacted.

OFFICE (*Archit.*) any outhouse belonging to the dwelling-house, as the stable, dairy, wash-house, brewery, &c.

O'FFICER (*Law*) one who fills an office or post under government.

OFFICER *Military* (*Mil.*) one acting under government in a military capacity. Officers are of different descriptions, namely—*Commissioned officers*, who are appointed by the king's commission.—*Non-commissioned officers*, who are appointed by the commanding officers of regiments, as sergeant-majors, sergeants, &c.—*Warrant-officers*, those who have warrants from such boards or persons as are authorized by the king to grant them.—*General officers*, those who have command over a considerable body of troops.—*Field officers*, those who command a regiment.—*Staff officers*, those who belong to the general staff, as the Quarter-Master-General, Adjutant-General, Brigade-Officers, Aides-de-Camp, &c.—*Subaltern officers*, all officers under a Captain.—*Brevet officers*, those who hold a rank without pay, or take rank according to the commission which they hold from the king, which is superior to the one for which they actually receive pay.—*Officer in Waiting*, the officer who attends in readiness for the performance of any duty that is required of him.—*Officer of the day*, the officer whose immediate duty is to attend to the interior economy and good order of the corps to which he belongs.

OFFICER *Naval* (*Mar.*) an officer having any command in the navy; officers are distinguished into—*Commission officers*, who hold their commission from the lords of the admiralty.—*Flag officers*, admirals who hoist flags at the mast-head.—*Petty officers*, who are appointed by the captains.—*Officer of the watch*, the lieutenant who has the charge of the watch.

OFFI'CIAL (*Law*) 1. A deputy in the Common Law, whom the archdeacon appoints for the executing his jurisdiction. 2. An officer in the Canon Law to whom the bishop commits the charge of his spiritual jurisdiction.

OFFICIA'RIIS *non faciendis* vel *amovendis* (*Law*) a writ directed to the magistrates of a corporation, willing them not to make such a man an officer, and putting him out of the office he hath, until inquiry be made into his manners. *Reg. Orig.* 126.

OFFI'CINAL (*Com.*) an epithet for what is sold in shops, as the officinal name of a herb, that is, the name by which it passes in the shops where it is sold; whence also *officinals* are such drugs, plants, herbs, medicines, &c. as are usually sold in apothecaries' shops.

O'FFING (*Mar.*) in French *le large*, *le coté du large*, ou *de la pleine mer*; the open sea, or that part of the sea which is at a distance from the shore, where there is deep water; whence a ship is said "To stand for the *offing*," if she be seen sailing out towards the sea; and a ship that keeps at a distance from the shore is said "To keep her *offing*."

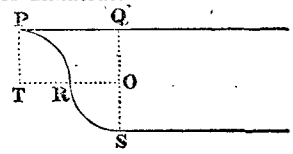
O'FFSETS (*Hort.*) young shoots that spring and grow from roots that are round and tuberous, or bulbous.

OFFSETS (*Mech.*) a slender rod or staff of ten links, or other convenient length.

OFFUSCA'TIO (*Med.*) vide *Amaurosis*.

O'FTIA (*Bot.*) the *Spielmannia* of Linnæus.

OGE'E (*Archit.*) or O G; a moulding formed like the letter S, having one part concave, and the other convex, as in the annexed figure, where P R S represents the concavo-convex member, S Q the altitude, which is equal to T Q the projecture; T the centre, O Q the altitude of the arc, P R; O the centre, and O S the altitude of the arc S R. [vide *Cyma*]



OIL (*Chem.*) *oleum*, from *olea*, the olive, because the oil of olives was first distinguished by this name; a fat unctuous substance, either solid or fluid, indissoluble in water, combustible with flame, and volatile in various degrees. Oils are generally divided into volatile and fixed.—*Volatile* or *essential oils* are distinguished by being very combustible, and volatile at a temperature not higher than 212°; of an acrid taste, and a strong fragrant smell, being obtained by pressure or distillation from strong smelling plants, as peppermint, aniseed, &c.—*Fixed oils*, which are also called *fat oils*, are liquid, or easily become so with a moderate heat, very combustible, insoluble in water, and nearly so in alcohol, and do not boil under 600°. These oils are obtained from both animal and vegetable substances, as train oil, olive oil, linseed oil, palm oil, almond oil, &c. [vide *Chemistry*]—*Philosopher's oil*, a preparation of brick-bats heated red-hot, soaked in oil of olives, and afterwards distilled in a retort.—*Oil of antimony*, a mixture of antimony with acid spirit.—*Oil of tartar*, the fixed oil of tartar obtained *per deliquium*, i. e. by exposing it to the air, so that it may dissolve.—*Oil of vitriol*, the more fixed parts of the spirit of vitriol made caustic by a vehement heat.

O'IL-SEED (*Bot.*) and Oil-Tree, the *Ricinus* of Linnæus.

OI'LET-HOLE (*Mech.*) or *eyelet*, a hole in a garment made for the purpose of receiving an eye, or a small point like a button.

OI'LY *Grain* (*Bot.*) the *Sesamum orientale* of Linnæus.

OI'NTMENT (*Med.*) vide *Unguentum*.

OI'STER (*Conch.*) vide *Oyster*.

OKE (*Com.*) a Turkish weight, of which there are three kinds, namely, the lesser oke of Smyrna, equal to 13 oz. 2 drams; the middle oke, of 1 pound 11 oz. 6 drams; and the great oke 2 pounds, 11 oz. 13 drams.

O'KRA (*Bot.*) the *Hibiscus esculentus* of Linnæus.

OLA'MPI (*Bot.*) a gum formerly so called, which was brought from America.

O'LAX (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *berry* fleshy; *seeds* several.

Species. The single species, the *Olax zeylanica*, is a tree.

O'LBERS (*Astron.*) a planet so called from Dr. Olbers, an astronomer at Bremen. [vide *Pallas*]

OLD *Man of the Woods* (*Zool.*) a sort of ape having a prehensile tail.

OLD *Wife* (*Ich.*) a fish, otherwise called Wrasse, the *Labrus tinea* of Linnæus.

OLD *Land* (*Husband.*) land which has lain long untilled.

O'LEA (*Bot.*) in Greek ἐλαία, the Olive-Tree, is fabled by the poets to have been planted by Minerva.

Euripid. Troad. act. 3.

ἡ τὰς ἐπικεκλιμένας
ὄχθοις ἱεροῖσιν ἐλαίας
πρῶτον ἔδειξε κλάδον,
γλαυκὰς Ἀθάνας
ὑμέναιον φέρουσαν,
λιταμείσι κόσμον Ἀθήναις.

Virg. Georg. l. 1, v. 17.

Adsis O Tegeæe favens; oleæque Minerva
Inventrix.

It is on that account called *castus.*

Val. Flac. l. 3.

Tempora tum vittis et supplice castus oliva
Implicat.

The olive was in a peculiar manner the emblem of peace, and on that account called *pacifera.*

Virg. Æn. l. 8, v. 116.

Paciferæque manu ramum prætendit olivæ.

It was also worn as a token of victory.

Virg. Æn. l. 5.

—— *tres præmia primi*
Accipient, flavâque caput nectantur olivæ.

Theophrast. Hist. Plant. l. 4, c. 3; *Diodor. Sic.* l. 5; *Cato de Re Rust.* c. 65; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* c. 4; *Columel.* l. 5, c. 7; *Poll.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 44; *Gal. de Alim.* l. 2; *Pallad. de Re Rust.* l. 1, c. 6; *Plut. in Thes. &c.*

OLEA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *drupe* smooth; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Olea europea*, European Olive.—*Olea capensis*, seu *Sideroxylon*, Cape Olive.—*Olea americana*, seu *Ligustrum*, American Olive.—*Olea excelsa*, Laurel-leaved Olive. — *Dod. Pemp.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

OLEA is also the *Bondia Daphnoides* of Linnæus.

OLEA (*Numis.*) this is represented on medals as a symbol of Minerva, particularly on a medal of Olympis, where the owl, the bird of Minerva, is exhibited, as in the annexed figure, standing on a branch of the olive.

OLEA'MEN (*Med.*) a thin liniment composed of oils.

OLEA'NDER (*Bot.*) the rose-bay.

OLEA'STER (*Bot.*) the wild olive.

O'LEATE (*Chem.*) a fixed oil, or salt, formed by the combination of oleic acid with salifiable bases, as the *oleate* of potash, soda, &c.

OLE'CRANON (*Anat.*) ὠλέκρανον, the elbow. *Poll.* l. 2, segm. 140.

OLE'FIANT *Gas* (*Chem.*) a gaseous substance formed by the combination of carbon with hydrogen.

O'LEIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid formed from soap and potash combined.

OLE'NE (*Anat.*) ὠλένη, the cubit or ulna.

OLEOSA'CCHARUM (*Chem.*) an essential oil ground up with sugar.

OLERA'CEÆ (*Bot.*) from *olus*, a potherb; the name of the twelfth Order in Linnæus's Natural Orders, and the fifty-third in his Fragments of a Natural Method, containing Spinach, Beet, &c.

OLERO'N *Laws* (*Law*) maritime laws made at Oleron in the island of France, when King Richard I. was there.

O'LEUM (*Chem.*) vide *Oil.*

OLFA'CTORY *Nerves* (*Anat.*) the first pair of nerves, so termed because they are the organs, *olfactus*, of smelling. They arise from the *corpora striata*, and are distributed very numerously on the pituitary membrane of the brain.

O'LIGARCHY (*Polit.*) from ὀλίγος, a few, and ἀρχή, government; a form of government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a few principal persons, such as the states of Genoa and Venice.

O'LIO (*Cook.*) a rich dish made of a variety of meats all dressed together.

OLISTHE'MA (*Med.*) a luxation.

OLIVA'RIA *Corpora* (*Anat.*) two eminences on the lower part of the *medulla oblongata*, resembling the olive.

O'LIVE (*Bot.*) the fruit of the Olive Tree, the *Olea* of Linnæus, which yields an abundance of oil.

O'LLA *Crevisiæ* (*Archæol.*) a pot or flagon of ale or beer. —*Olla Podrida*, a hotch-potch of several meats together.

OLLA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Lecythus minor* of Linnæus.

OLOPHLY'CTIDES (*Med.*) ὀλοφλυκτίδες, small hot eruptions covering the whole body.

O'LUS *serophinum* (*Bot.*) the *Conyza cineria* of Linnæus.—*Olus squillarum*, the *Illecebrum sessile.*—*Olus vagrum*, the *Convolvulus reptans.*

OLUSA'TRUM (*Bot.*) Lovage; the *Smyrnum Olusatrum* of Linnæus.

OLY'MPIAD (*Chron.*) ὀλυμπιάς, a period of four years, by which the Grecians reckoned their time. It took its rise from the Olympic games, which were celebrated every fifth year. The first Olympiad commenced, according to some, A. M. 3174; of the Julian Period 3938; B. C. 774; and ceased in the year of Christ 440, i. e. in the 364th Olympiad. This mode of computation was introduced by Iphitus, who instituted or renewed the Olympic games. [vide *Chronology*]

OLY'MPIC *Games* (*Ant.*) ὀλύμπια; games which were celebrated every fifth year at Olympia, a city of Elis, from which they took their name. The officers appointed to keep order at these games were called ἄλυται, the chief of whom was the ἀλυταρχης. The victors were called ὀλυμπιονῖκαι: the five principal games were, ἅλμα, leaping; δρόμος, running; δίσκος, the quoit; πυγμικὴ, boxing; and πάλη, wrestling; which were altogether called πένταθλον. These games were represented on medals, as in the annexed figure, exhibiting a table with two palm-branches underneath, and two urns lying above with the inscriptions — ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ. ΠΥΘΙΑ i. e. *Olympia, Pythia;* a star in the field; in the margin the legend ΕΠΙ. CT. ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΡΚΟΥ. i. e. *sub Prætore Julio Marco;* in the exergue ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ, i. e. *Pergamenorum. Froehl. Not. Elem.*

OLY'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 3 *Triandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* two-valved.—COR. *glume* two-valved. — STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* capillary.—PER. *glume* falling; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The species are the *Olyra paniculata et pauciflora.*

OMA'GRA (*Med.*) the gout in the shoulder.

OMALY'SSUS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Lampyris*, or Firefly, comprehending those insects having the lip membranaceous emarginate.

O'MBRE (*Sport.*) a Spanish game at cards.

O'MEGA (*Gram.*) the last letter of the Greek alphabet [vide *Alphabets*]. It is metaphorically taken for the end of any thing.

O'MELET (*Cook.*) a kind of pancake.
OME'LYSIS (*Med.*) ὠμήλυσις, the meal of barley not parched. *Gal. Exeges.*
OMENTA'LIS (*Med.*) vide *Omentitis.*
OMENTI'TIS (*Med.*) an inflammation of the omentum.
OME'NTUM (*Anat.*) the caul, an adipose membranous viscus of the abdomen, that lies on the anterior surface of the intestines. It is distinguished into the great omentum, and the little omentum, which latter is thinner than the former, and ends in a narrower cavity.
O'MER (*Ant.*) חמר, a Hebrew measure, equal to about three pints and a half.
O'MNIUM (*Polit.*) a term applied to the public funds, and denoting that fund which was composed of all the others then extant; also the different stocks given by government for any particular loan.
OMOCO'TYLE (*Anat.*) ωμοκοτυλὴ, the cavity in the extremity of the neck of the scapula, in which the head of the humerus is articulated. *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segm. 137.
OMOPHA'GIA (*Ant.*) ωμοφάγια, a festival in honour of Bacchus, at which the votaries used to eat raw flesh. *Clemens. Protrep.*
OMOHYOIDÆ'US (*Anat.*) a muscle of the shoulder, which pulls the *Os hyoides* obliquely downwards.
OMOLI'NON (*Med.*) ὠμόλινον, crude or raw flax used by Hippocrates for cauterizing, &c. *Hippocrat. de Intern. Affect.*
OMOPLA'TÆ (*Anat.*) ὠμοπλάται, from ὦμος, the shoulder, and πλατὺς, broad; the scapulæ. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. Corp. Hum.* l. 1.
OMOPLATO-HYOIDÆ'US (*Anat.*) the same as the *Omohyoidæus.*
O'MOS (*Anat.*) ὦμος, the shoulder.
OMOTA'RICHOS (*Med.*) ὠμοτάριχος, the flesh of the tunny fish pickled, which Dioscorides recommends against the bite of mad dogs. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 33.
O'MOTRIBES (*Chem.*) from ὠμὸς, raw, and τρίβω, to press; oil expressed from unripe olives.
OMPHA'CIUM (*Bot.*) ὀμφάκιον, the juice of unripe grapes, which, when inspissated by the sun, Dioscorides recommends for ulcers, &c. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 12.
OMPHACI'TES *Vinum* (*Med.*) ὀμφακίτης οἶνος, wine made of the juice of unripe grapes, which is astringent and friendly to the stomach. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 12.
OMPHACI'TIS (*Bot.*) ὀμφακίτις, a gall, or an excrescence of the oak. *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 146.
OMPHACOME'LI (*Med.*) a sort of oxymel. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 31.
OMPHALA'NDRIA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Omphalea.*
OMPHALE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 1 *Monadelphia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved. — COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* one; *anthers* two.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* none; *stigma* trifid.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* solitary.
Species. The species are the *Omphalea axillaris, cauliflora, cordata,* &c.
OMPHALOCA'RPOS (*Bot.*) the Aparine.
OMPHALOCE'LE (*Med.*) from ὀμφαλὸς, the navel, and κήλη, a rupture; an umbilical rupture.
OMPHALO'DES (*Bot.*) the *Cynoglossum Lusitanicum.*
OMPHA'LOMANCY (*Ant.*) a sort of divination by means of the navel of a child, in order to know how many more children a woman will have.
O'MPHALOS (*Anat.*) the navel.
OMPHALOTO'MIA (*Surg.*) from ὀμφαλὸς, the navel, and τέμνω, to cut; the separation of the navel string.
ONA'GRA (*Bot.*) the *Onithera biennis* of Linnæus.
ONCHI'DIUM (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, of the Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*, having the *body* oblong, and creeping very similar to the Limax; *mouth* placed before; *feelers* two; *arms* two, at the sides of the head; *vent* behind, and placed beneath.
ONDE'E (*Her.*) vide *Wavy.*
ONE (*Bot.*) in composition; is used frequently to form epithets, as a One-celled Capsule, *capsula unilocularis;* One-flowered Glume, *gluma uniflora;* One-flowered Peduncle, *pedunculus uniflorus;* One-leaved Calyx, *calyx monophyllus;* One-petalled Corolla, *corolla monopetala;* One-seeded Berry, *bacca monosperma;* One-valved Glume, *gluma univalvis.*
ONE-BERRY (*Bot.*) the *Paris quadrifolia* of Linnæus.
ONEIROCRI'TUS (*Med.*) from ὄνειρος, a dream, and κρίνω, to judge; one who judges of the state of the body by dreams.
ONEIRODY'NIA (*Med.*) from ὄνειρος, a dream, and ὀδύνη, pain; a disturbed imagination in sleep, placed by Cullen as a genus of diseases, under the Class *Neuroses*, Order *Vesaniæ.*
ONEIROGMOS (*Med.*) ὀνειρωγμὸς, venereal dreams. *Cæl. Aurelian. de Morb. Chron.* l. 5, c. 7.
ONEIRO'GONOS (*Med.*) the same as *Oneirogmos.*
ONEIROMA'NTIA (*Ant.*) a divination by means of dreams.
ONERA'NDO *pro rata Portione* (*Law*) a writ which lies for a joint tenant, or tenant in common, who is distrained for more rent than the proportion of the land amounts to. *Reg. Orig.* 182.
O'NION (*Bot.*) a well known garden herb, the *Allium cepa* of Linnæus.
ONI'SCUS (*Ich.*) the Sturgeon.
ONISCUS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, of the *Apterous* Order, having the *jaw* truncate; *antennæ* setaceous, two or four; *body* oval; *legs* fourteen.
ONI'TIS (*Bot.*) a species of *Origanum.*
ONOBRO'MA (*Bot.*) the *Hedysarum strobiliferum* of Linnæus.
ONOBRY'CHIS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Carthamus.*
ONO'CLEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 2 *Felices*, Natural Order of *Ferns.*
ONOCRO'TALUS (*Orn.*) a large water fowl that was said to bray like an ass. It is supposed to be the bittern. *Plin.* l. 10, c. 47.
ONOMATE'CHNY (*Ant.*) from ὄνομα, a name, and τεχνὴ, art; the art of prognostication from the letters of a person's name.
ONOMA'TOMANCY (*Ant.*) ονοματομαντεία, a divining by a person's name whether good or evil shall befal him.
ONOMATOPŒ'IA (*Rhet.*) ὀνοματοποιία, a figure in rhetoric where a word is made to imitate the sound of the thing expressed, as "To buzz."
ONO'NIS (*Bot.*) ὀνονὶς or ἀνωνὶς, and, according to Dioscorides, ἀνωνὶς, a plant so called from ὀνέω, to help, and ὄνος, an ass, because supposed to be of service to asses. Its root was reckoned heating and extenuating. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 6, c. 5; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 21; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 16.
ONONIS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* simple; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *legume* turgid; *seeds* few.
Species. The species are under shrubs, as the—*Ononis spinosa,* Thorny Rest-Harrow.—*Ononis repens,* Creeping Rest-Harrow.—*Ononis alopecuroides,* Foxtail Rest-Harrow, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*
ONOPO'RDA (*Bot.*) a plant called by Pliny Onopordon. *Plin.* l. 27, c. 11.
ONOPO'RDUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis.*
Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.

—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* crowned.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are biennials, as the—*Onopordum acanthium, Acanos*, seu *Spinas.*—*Onopordum illyricum*, seu *Acanthium*, Illyrian Onopordum.—*Onopordum græcum*, seu *Cardus*, Grecian Onopordum. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

ONOPY'XOS (*Bot.*) Asses Thistle. *Plin.* l. 2, c. 16.

ONO'SMA (*Bot.*) ὄνοσμα, a plant, the root of which infused in wine was supposed to promote parturition. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 147; *Plin.* l. 27, c. 12.

ONOSMA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* four-parted; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are the—*Onosma simplicissima*, seu *Echium*, Simple Onosma.—*Onosma orientalis*, seu *Ceranthe*, Oriental Onosma.—*Onosma ochioides, Symphytum*, seu *Anchusa*, Hairy Onosma.

ONTO'LOGY (*Metaph.*) ὀντολογία, the doctrine of abstract Being.

O'NUS *Episcopale* (*Archæol.*) a name for ancient customary payments from the clergy to their diocesan.

ONUS *importandi* (*Law*) the charge or burden of importing merchandizes mentioned in the statute 13 *Car.* 2.—*Onus probandi*, the burden of proving what has been alleged against another.

ONY'CHIA (*Med.*) a kind of whitlow at the side of the finger nail.

ONYCHI'TIS (*Chem.*) a kind of crust found sticking to the sides of furnaces in which brass ore is melted. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 10.

ONYCHOMA'NCY (*Ant.*) ὀνυχομαντεία, a sort of divination by examining the nails of an unpolluted boy, which were covered with oil and soot, and then turned to the sun, when the images represented by the reflection of light gave the answers required.

O'NYX (*Min.*) ὄνυξ, a precious stone. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 6.

ONYX, the *Chalcedonius onyx*, in the Linnean system, is the hardest stone of its kind, and of many different colours.

ONYX (*Med.*) an abscess between the lamellæ of the cornea, so called from its resemblance to the stone onyx.

OOI'DES (*Anat.*) an epithet for the aqueous humour of the eye.

OO'LITE (*Min.*) a sort of marble or fine stone, of which the Bath stone and the Portland stone are species.

OOSTERDY'KIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Cunonia.*

OPA'CUS (*Bot.*) opake, an epithet for a leaf; *folium opacum*, a dark-coloured leaf not reflecting light, in opposition to *nitidum* or *lucidum.*

OPA'KE *Bodies* (*Opt.*) bodies whose pores, lying in an oblique position, hinder the rays of light from speedily piercing and passing through them.

O'PAH (*Ich.*) another name for the *King-Fish.*

O'PAL (*Min.*) a precious stone of a great diversity of colours.

OPA'LIA (*Ant.*) a festival in honour of the goddess Ops, which was celebrated on the 19th of December, and the two following days, the first of which was called Saturnalia, because Ops was the wife of Saturn. *Varro de Lat. Ling.* l. 5, c. 3; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Macrob. Saturn.* l. 1, c. 10.

OPA'TRUM (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, of the *Coleopterous* Order, having the *antennæ* moniliform; *head* projecting from a cavity in the thorax; *thorax* a little flattened; *shells* emarginate.

O'PEN *Theft* (*Archæol.*) a theft that is manifest.—*Open Tide*, the time after corn is carried out of the common fields.

OPEN *Law* (*Law*) the making or waging of law which bailiffs may not put men to upon the bare assertion, except they have witnesses to prove the truth of it. *Magna Chart.* c. 21.

OPEN (*Mil.*) as opposed to *close*, is an epithet applied to military movements, as *open* column, *open* distance, *open* order, &c.

OPEN *Flank* (*Fort.*) that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon.

OPEN (*Mar.*) an epithet for any distant object, the view of which is not intercepted by any other object, thus, "To be *open* with any place," is to be opposite to it.

OPEN *Land* (*Agric.*) land tilled every year.

O'PENING *of Trenches* (*Mil.*) the first breaking of ground by the besiegers, in order to carry on their approaches to a place.

OPENING *of Gates* (*Astrol.*) is when one planet separates from another, and presently applies to a third, bearing rule in a sign opposite to that ruled by the planet with which it was joined.

O'PERA (*Mus.*) a musical drama, in which the dialogue is in recitative, with airs, choruses, &c.

OPERA'RII (*Archæol.*) tenants who hold small portions of land by the performance of servile works for their lord.

OPERA'TIO (*Archæol.*) one day's work performed by an inferior tenant for his lord.

OPERA'TION (*Chem.*) any chemical process.

OPERATION (*Surg.*) any operation performed by the hand of a surgeon on the human body for the cure of maladies.

OPERATION, *Line of* (*Mil.*) the course of movements in an army towards the attainment of some end or ends.

O'PERATOR (*Surg.*) a surgeon who performs any operation.—*Operator of the Teeth*, one skilled in drawing and managing teeth.

OPERCULA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* common.—COR. universal.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* distinct.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* thickish.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are the *Opercularia umbellata*, seu *Pomax.*—*Opercularia aspera*, seu *Rubioides*, &c.

OPERCULA'TUS (*Bot.*) operculate or opercled, an epithet for a capsule; *capsula operculata*, a capsule covered with a lid.

OPE'RCULUM (*Bot.*) from *operio*, to cover; a lid or cover to a capsule, as in some Mosses and in *Hyoscyamus.*

OPERCULUM (*Conch.*) the plate or door with which some species of testaceous animals close the aperture of their shells.

OPERTI *canes* (*Archæol.*) dogs not expeditated.

OPHI'ASIS (*Med.*) ὄφιασις, a disease in which the hair falls off.

OPHI'DIUM (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes of the Apodal Order, having the *head* naked; *teeth* both in the jaws and palate; *gill-membrane* seven-rayed; *body* ensiform.

OPHIOGLO'SSUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 2 Felices; Natural Order of *Ferns.*

OPHIOMA'CHUS (*Zool.*) ὀφιομάχος, a kind of locust without wings. *Hesychius; Suidas.*

OPHIORHI'ZA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* bifid; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. *capsule* two-lobed; *seeds* many.

Species. The species is the *Ophiorhiza mitreota*, seu *Mitra.*

OPHIOSCO'RODON (*Bot.*) Vipers Garlick.

OPHIOSTA'PHYLON (*Bot.*) White Briony.

OPHIO'XYLON (*Bot.*) the *Budlia occidentalis* of Linnæus.

OPHIO'XYLUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-cleft.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* acuminate.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *capsules* two; *seeds* roundish.
Species. The single species, the *Ophioxylum serpentinum*, seu *Radix*, Scarlet-flowered Ophioxylon, is a shrub.

OPHIRA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-valved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* emarginate. PER. *berry* one-celled; *seeds* two.
Species. The single species, the *Ophira stricta*, is a shrub.

OPHI'TES (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the second century, who paid divine honours to the serpent.

OPHI'TES (*Min.*) ὀφίτης, a stone so called from ὄφις, a serpent, because it resembled the serpent in its spots. It was reckoned good against the bites of serpents. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 162; *Plin.* l. 36, c. 7; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 16, c. 5.

OPHIU'CUS (*Astron.*) a constellation of the northern hemisphere, called also *Serpentarius*.

O'PHRYS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 20 *Gynandria*, Order 1 *Diandria*.
Generic Character. CAL. *spathes* wandering.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* fastened to the nectary; *stigma* obsolete. —PER. *capsule* subovate; *seeds* many.
Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Ophrys nidus avis*, *Epipactis*, seu *Orchis*, Birds-nest Ophrys. —*Ophrys corallorhiza*, *Neottia*, *Dentaria*, seu *Orobanche*, Coralroot Ophrys.—*Ophrys spiralis*, *Serapias*, *Orchis*, *Triorchis*, *Satyrium*, *Testiculus*, seu *Orchiastrum*, Spinal Ophrys, or Triple Ladies Traces.—*Ophrys ovata*, seu *Bifolium*, Common Ophrys, or Twayblade. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

OPHTHA'LMIA (*Med.*) ὀφθαλμία, from ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye; an inflammation in the coats of the eye proceeding from arterious blood got out of the vessels, and gathered together in those parts.

OPHTHA'LMIC *Ganglion* (*Anat.*) a lenticular ganglion formed in the orbit of the eye by the union of a branch of the third or fourth pair with the first branch of the fifth pair of nerves.—*Ophthalmic Nerve*, the first branch of the ganglion or the expansion of the fifth pair of nerves.

OPHTHA'LMICS (*Med.*) medicines good for diseases of the eyes.

OPHTHA'LMY (*Med.*) vide *Ophthalmia*.

OPHTHALMI'TIS (*Med.*) vide *Ophthalmia*.

OPHTHALMODY'NIA (*Med.*) a violent pain in the eye, from ὀφθαλμὸς, an eye, and ὀδύνη, a pain.

O'PIATE (*Med.*) a medicine made of opium, or acting with the power of opium, so as to induce sleep, and remove the sense of pain.

OPI'NIONISTS (*Ecc.*) a name given, in the time of Pope Paul, to a sect, who boasted of poverty, and held that there could be no vicar of Christ on earth who did not practise that virtue. *Spondan. Annal.* ann. 1467.

OPI'SMUS (*Med.*) an opiate confection.

OPIS'THENAR (*Anat.*) ὀπισθένας; the back part of the hand.

OPISTHOCRA'NIUM (*Anat.*) the Occiput.

OPISTHOCYPHO'SIS (*Anat.*) from ὄπισθεν, backwards, and κύφωσις, gibbosity; an incurvation of the spine backwards.

OPISTHO'TONOS (*Med.*) ὀπισθότονος, an epithet for the muscles of the neck, when they are affected with a kind of cramp so as to stretch the neck backward.

O'PIUM (*Med.*) ὄπιον, from ὀπὸς, a juice; a milky juice partly of a resinous, and partly of a gummy nature, which flows from the head of the poppy; the *Papaver somniferum* of Linnæus. It is brought in cakes from Turkey, Egypt, the East Indies, &c.

OPLITODRO'MI (*Ant.*) ὁπλιτόδρομοι, a name given by the Greeks to those who ran in armour at the Olympic and other public games. *Poll. Onom.* l. 3, segm. 151.

OPOBA'LSAMUM (*Bot.*) the *Amyris opobalsamum* of Linnæus.

OPOCA'LPASON (*Bot.*) ὀποκάλπασον, the juice of a tree called *Calpasi*, which resembles myrrh, but is a deadly poison. *Gal. de Antidot.* l. 1.

OPODE'LDOC (*Med.*) a plaister frequently mentioned by Paracelsus: it is now a soap liniment.

OPODE'OCELE (*Med.*) a rupture through the *foramen Ischii*.

OPO'PANAX (*Bot.*) the *Pastinaca opopanax* of Linnæus.

OPO'PIA (*Anat.*) the bones of the eyes.

OPO'RICE (*Med.*) a conserve made of ripe fruits.

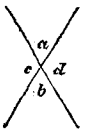
OPO'SSUM (*Zool.*) an animal chiefly found in America, the *Didelphis* of Linnæus, which lives in holes and woody places, climbs trees by means of its prehensile tail, moves slowly, and feeds on poultry, &c. The female has from one to three abdominal pouches, which can be opened and shut at pleasure, wherein the young conceal themselves in time of danger.

OPPILA'TION (*Med.*) an entire stoppage.

OPPI'LATIVES (*Med.*) medicines or substances which shut up the pores.

OPPO'SER (*Law*) or *apposer*, an officer belonging to the Green Wax in the Exchequer.

O'PPOSITE (*Geom.*) an epithet for figures, or parts of figures, according to their situation.—*Opposite Angles*, otherwise called *Vertical Angles*, those angles which are formed by the intersection of two lines, as in the annexed figure, where *a* and *b*, *c* and *d*, are the opposite angles.—*Opposite cones* are two similar cones having the same common vertex, and also the same axis. [vide *Conic Sections*]—*Opposite Sections*, or *Hyperbolas*, are those made by cutting the opposite cones by the same plane. [vide *Conic Sections*]



OPPOSITE (*Bot.*) vide *Oppositus*.

OPPOSITIFO'LIUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a peduncle placed opposite to the leaf.

OPPOSI'TION *of Propositions* (*Log.*) the disposition of propositions according to their diversity in quantity and quality, which may otherwise be called *contraposition*. [vide *Logic*]

OPPOSITION (*Astron.*) one of the aspects of the planets, when they are 180 degrees distant from each other, being in a diametrically opposite relation.

OPPO'SITUS (*Bot.*) opposite, an epithet for leaves, branches, and peduncles; *folia opposita*, leaves growing in pairs, each pair decussated, or crossing that above and below it; *rami* vel *pedunculi oppositi*, opposite branches or peduncles in distinction from *alternate*.

OPPRE'SSIO (*Med.*) the catalepsy or any oppression of the brain.

OPPRO'BRII *Lapis* (*Cus.*) i. e. the stone of reproach; a stone erected in the city of Padua in Italy, to which whatever debtors resort openly declaring inability to pay their debts, they are freed from prosecution.

OPSA'NTHA (*Bot.*) the *Gentiana amarilla* of Linnæus.

OPSO'NOMI (*Ant.*) ὀψωνόμοι, Athenian officers who took charge of the fish-market. *Athen.* l. 6; *Eustath. ad Il.* l. 11.

O'PTATIVE *Mood* (*Gram.*) a form of the Greek verb which expresses the wish of doing a thing.

OPTE'RIA (*Ant.*) ὀπτήρια, presents made by the bridegroom to the bride when he first saw her. *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, c. 59.

O'PTIC *Angle* (*Opt.*) vide *Angle.*

OPTIC *Axis* (*Opt.*) vide *Axis.*

OPTIC *Chamber* (*Opt.*) vide *Camera Obscura.*

OPTIC *Glasses* (*Mech.*) glasses contrived for the viewing of any object; as microscopes, telescopes, &c.

OPTIC *Inequality* (*Astron.*) an apparent irregularity in the motions of very distant bodies, so called because it is not really in the moving bodies, but arising from the situation of the observer's eye.

OPTIC *Nerves* (*Anat.*) the second pair of nerves of the brain, which arise from the *thalami nervorum opticorum*, perforate the bulb of the eye, and in it form the *retina.* They are so called from ὀπτόμαι, to see, because they serve for the sense of sight.

OPTIC *Place of a Star* (*Astron.*) that part or point of its orbit which our sight determines when the star is there.

OPTIC *Pyramid* (*Per.*) a pyramid formed by rays drawn from the several points of the perimeter to the eye.

O'PTICS, ὀπτικὴ, from ὀπτομαι; the science of vision. Vision is of three kinds; namely, direct, reflected, and refracted. —*Direct vision* is that which is performed by means of direct rays.—*Reflected vision* is that which is performed by rays reflected from speculums or mirrors. — *Refracted vision* is that which is performed by means of rays refracted, or turned out of their course, by passing through mediums of different densities, chiefly through glasses and lenses. The doctrine of direct vision is properly called *optics;* that of reflected vision *catoptrics;* and that of refracted vision *dioptrics.*

Vision in general is produced by means of light, which is well known by its property of rendering objects perceptible to the organ of sight. A *ray of light* is a beam or line of light proceeding from a point, called the *radiant point*, through any medium. The body which affords a passage to the light is called the *medium;* as glass, water, &c. Rays are of different kinds; namely, direct, refracted, reflected, incident, parallel, converging, diverging.—A *direct ray* is that which passes directly, or in a right line, from the radiant point to the eye.—A *refracted ray* is turned out of its line of direction, or bent in its passage.—A *reflected ray* is that which, having struck on the surface of any body, is thrown off again. —An *incident ray* is any of the preceding, so called because it falls on the eye, or on the point of refraction or reflection.—*Parallel rays* are such as are propagated from the radiant point equidistantly from one another.—*Converging rays* are such as incline to one another.—*Diverging rays* are such as recede continually from each other. A body of converging or diverging rays is called a *pencil*, and the point to which converging rays are directed is the *focus.*

Bodies, in respect to rays, are distinguished into radiating; lucid, or luminous; illuminated; transparent, or translucent; and opaque.—A *luminous body* diffuses its own light, or emits rays of its own.—An *illuminated body* only reflects rays received from another body. — A *transparent body* only transmits rays.—An *opaque body* intercepts rays, or refuses them a passage.

In respect to the refraction of rays, the plane, on which both the incident and refracted ray is found, is called the *plane of refraction;* the line drawn perpendicular to the refracting surface is called the *axis of refraction*, and the same line, continued along the medium through which the ray falls, is called the *axis of incidence;* the angle made by the incident ray and refracting surface is called the *angle of incidence;* that made by the incident ray and the axis of incidence, is the *angle of inclination;* and that made by refracted and incident rays, the *angle of refraction:* the equality of which two angles is one of the fundamental laws of dioptrics. [vide *Angle, Incidence,* and *Refraction*]

To the reflection of rays belong the speculum, the point of incidence, the point of reflection, the angle of reflection, and of incidence, &c. [vide *Reflection, Angle,* and *Incidence.*]

OPTI'MATES (*Polit.*) from *optimus*, the best; the chiefs in any state: those among the Romans, who were of the Patrician party, were called *optimates*, in distinction from the *populares*, or those who courted the people, answering to the *ministerial* and *opposition* parties in our own country. *Cic. pro Sext.; Sigon. de Antiq. Jur. civ. Roman.* l. 2, c. 21.

OPTI'ME (*Lit.*) a name given in the University of Cambridge to those who are of the first class of scholars, or who surpass all the rest in scholastic exercises, answering to the First Class in Oxford, with this difference, that the former excels in mathematical, and the latter in classical learning.

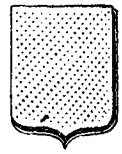
O'PTIO (*Ant.*) an officer in the Roman army, who acted as a lieutenant or assistant to every centurion; he was so called because he was appointed or chosen by the centurion. *Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 4, c. 16; *Paul. ad Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

O'PTION (*Law*) the customary prerogative of the Archbishop of the province to collate at his own choice to the dignity or benefice in any see that is first vacant after the consecration of a new suffragan bishop.

O'PTIONAL *Writ* (*Law*) a writ which commands the defendant to do the thing required, or to show the reason why he has not done it, in distinction from the *peremptory writ*, which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option being given him.

OPU'NTIA (*Bot.*) the *Cactus opuntia* of Linnæus.

OR (*Her.*) a colour, otherwise called *gold*, or *yellow*, which is represented by small dots all over the field or charge, as in the annexed figure. When colours are expressed by the names of stones, it answers to the topaz; when, by those of planets, it answers to Sol, and signifies constancy.



O'RA (*Numis.*) an ancient coin among the Saxons, valued at sixteen and sometimes at twenty pence.

ORA'CHE (*Bot.*) the *Atriplex*, a perennial.

ORANDO *pro rege et regno* (*Law*) a writ which was formerly issued requiring the bishops and clergy to pray for the peace and good government of the realm, and for a good understanding between the King and Parliament.

ORANG-OUTA'NG (*Zool.*) one of the tailless species of the *Simia* of Linnæus, belonging to the division of Apes. It greatly resembles men, even in the hyoid bone; yet it wants the nails of the great toe; and, from the structure of the larynx, muscles, and bones in general, is evidently not designed to walk erect.

O'RANGE (*Bot.*) the *Citrus Aurantium* of Linnæus.

O'RANGES (*Her.*) roundles of a tenne colour.

ORA'RIUM (*Ant.*) the hem, or border of a garment.

ORATO'RIANS (*Ecc.*) an order of regular priests, so called from the oratory of St. Jerom, in Rome, where they used to pray.

ORATO'RIO (*Mus.*) a public performance of sacred music.

ORATO'RIUM (*Ecc.*) an oratory, or private chapel set apart for prayer.

O'RATORY (*Rhet.*) another word for the art of rhetoric.

ORB (*Astron.*) a hollow sphere or space contained between two concentric spherical surfaces. The ancients conceived the heavens as consisting of several vast azure transparent orbs or spheres, inclosing one another, and including the bodies of the planets.

ORBI'CULAR *bone* (*Anat.*) one of the little bones of the inner part of the ear.

ORBICULA'RIS (*Anat.*) the name of two muscles, one of which is the same as the *osculatorius*, or kissing muscle;

the other the *orbicularis palpebrarum*, the fibres of which encompass the eye-lids circularly.

ORBI'CULATUS (*Bot.*) orbiculate, or orbicular, an epithet for a Leaf, a Seed, as in the *Lens*, and a Spike.

OR'BIS *magnus* (*Astron.*) according to the system of Copernicus, the orbit of the earth in its annual revolution round the sun.

O'RBIT (*Astron.*) the path of a planet or comet, being the curve-line described by its centre in its proper motion in the heavens; thus the ecliptic, or the curve which it is supposed to describe in its annual revolution about the sun is in the earth's orbit. The ancient astronomers made the planets describe circular orbits with a uniform velocity, and consequently to account for the inequalities of their motions they had recourse to the eccentricities and inequalities. Modern astronomers, however, consider the orbit of every planet as an ellipse, having the sun in one of its foci, and that they all move in these ellipses by this law, that a radius drawn from the centre of the sun to the centre of the planet always describes equal areas in equal times. The orbits of the planets are not all in the same plane with the ecliptic, but are variously inclined to it and to each other; nevertheless the plane of the ecliptic, or earth's orbit, intersects the plane of the orbit of every other planet in a right line, passing through the sun, called the line of the nodes; and the points of intersection of the orbits themselves are called the nodes. The following table exhibits a view of the mean semidiameters of the planets, their mean distances, the inclinations of their orbits, and the places of their nodes:—

Planets.	Semidiameter.	Mean Dist.	Inclination.	Ascending Node.
Mercury	387	$\frac{4}{10}$	6° 54′	♉ 14° 43′
Venus	723	$\frac{1}{138}$	3 20	♊ 13 59
Earth	1000	$\frac{1}{10}$	0 0	
Mars	1524	$\frac{1}{1}$	1 52	♉ 17 17
Vesta	2355	$\frac{1}{28}$	7 8½	♊ 13 18
Juno	2664	$\frac{1}{4}$	13 4	♍ 21 4
Pallas	2765	$\frac{1}{34}$	34 38	♊ 22 31
Ceres	2767	$\frac{1}{12}$	10 38	♊ 21 7
Jupiter.....	5201	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 20	♋ 7 29
Saturn.....	9539	$\frac{1}{8}$	2 30	♋ 21 13
Uranus.....	19034	$\frac{1}{2}$	0 46¾	♊ 12 54

ORBIT (*Anat.*) a name for the two cavities under the forehead, in which the eyes are situated. The angles of the orbits are called *Canthi*. Each orbit is composed of seven bones, namely, the frontal, maxillary, jugal, lachrymal, ethmoid, palatine, and sphenoid.

O'RBITER *externus* (*Anat.*) the hole in the cheek-bone below the orbit.—*Orbiter internus*, a hole in the coronal bone of the skull, within the orbit.

O'RCHARD (*Hort.*) a piece of ground planted with fruit trees.

O'RCHEA (*Anat.*) the *scrotum*.

O'RCHEL (*Min.*) a mineral stone like alum.

ORCHE'STRA (*Ant.*) ὀρχήστρα, the stage, or middle of the theatre, wherein the chorus danced in the Greek performances, and where the musicians and other performers used to sit. *Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 6; *Poll. Onom.* l. 4, segm. 95; *Plin.* l. 11, c. 51; *Isid. Orig.* l. 18, c. 44.

ORCHIA'STRUM (*Bot.*) the *Ophrys spiralis* of Linnæus.

ORCHI'DEÆ (*Bot.*) the name of the Fourth Order in Linnæus' Fragments, and of the Seventh in his Natural Orders, containing *Orchis*, and other genera allied to it.

OR'CHIDI *affinis* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Arethusa* of Linnæus.

ORCHI'DION (*Bot.*) the *Arethusa* of Linnæus.

ORCHIOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Satyrium repens* of Linnæus.

O'RCHIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 20 *Gynandria*, Order 1 *Diandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* none.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* short; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Orchis bifolia*, *Testiculus*, seu *Satyrium*, Butterfly Orchis.—*Orchis pyramidalis*, seu *Cynosorchis*, Pyramidal Orchis.—*Orchis corsophora*, Lizard Orchis.—*Orchis morio*, Female Orchis, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

ORCHIS is also the *Ophrys nidus avis* of Linnæus.

O'RCHOS (*Anat.*) ὄρχος, the extremities of the eye-lids, where the eye-lashes grow.

ORCHO'TOMY (*Surg.*) Castration.

O'RCINUS (*Ant.*) one who has his freedom given him at his master's death. They were so called because they did not become freedmen till their master was gone to *Orcus*. *Apul. Met.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 2, c. 24.

O'RCIO (*Com.*) an oil measure of Florence, containing eight gallons and a quarter English measure.

ORDA'LIAN *law* (*Archæol.*) the law which established the trial of ordeals, &c.

O'RDEAL (*Archæol.*) in Saxon ordael, from or, great, and dael, judgment; a name for particular modes of trial, by which persons accused of crimes were to clear themselves. This mode of trying the innocence or guilt of persons was instituted before the Conquest, and continued till the time of King John, in whose days it was abrogated. It was distinguished into the—*Ordeal by combat* which was when the person accused of murder was obliged to fight the next relation, &c. of the person deceased.—*Ordeal by fire* was when the party accused undertook to prove his or her innocence by walking blindfold and barefoot between nine red-hot ploughshares laid at unequal distances one from another, or by holding a red-hot iron in his or her hand.—*Ordeal by cold water*, the being thrown bound into a river or pond, which was the mode of trial adopted for those accused of witchcraft.—*Ordeal by hot water* was by putting the hands or feet into scalding water.

ORDE'FFE (*Archæol.*) or *ordelfe*, ore or metal lying under ground.

O'RDELS (*Archæol.*) or *oaths and ordels*, formed a part of the privileges and immunities granted in old charters, meaning the right of administering oaths and adjudging ordeal trials within a given liberty or precinct.

O'RDER (*Mil.*) is applied to military concerns either in the sense of disposition and arrangement, or in that of command. Order, in the sense of disposition, is employed in the following cases.—*Order of battle*, the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army, according to the nature of the ground, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, by giving or receiving an attack, or in order to be reviewed, &c.—*Parade order* is said of any regiment, troop, or company when it is drawn up with the ranks open and the officers in front.—*Close order* is said of the ranks that stand at the distance of a pace between each other.—*Open order* comprehends the distance of two paces between each other; whence the phrase "To take close order," "To take open order."—*Extended order* is generally formed by doubling the front.—*Loose order*, a certain extension of files in line or column, in contradistinction to close order.—*Watering order*, arrangements among the cavalry for watering and exercising their horses.—*Order arms!* a word of command on which the soldier brings the butt of his musket to the ground, the barrel being held perpendicular in a line with the right side. Order, in the sense of command, is commonly taken in the plural, to

signify whatever is lawfully commanded by superior officers. — *Commander-in-Chief's orders* issue directly from the commander-in-chief's office, for the government of the army at large, or for any other specific purpose: these orders are sanctioned by the king.—*General orders* are such as are delivered out by the general who commands, who gives them in writing to the adjutant-general. —*Brigade orders*, orders issued by the generals commanding, through the brigade-majors, to the several adjutants of regiments, for the government of corps that do duty together, or are brigaded.—*District orders* are issued by the general commanding a district.—*Garrison orders*, such orders and instructions as are given by the governor or commanding officer of a town or fortified place.—*Regimental orders*, such orders or instructions as grow out of general or garrison orders, or proceed immediately from the commanding officer.—*After orders*, instructions given subsequently to the regular communication of orders.—*Pass orders*, written directions to the sentries to suffer the bearer to go through the camp or garrison unmolested.—*Standing orders*, certain general rules and instructions, which are to be invariably followed, and that are not subject to the intervention of rank.—*Station orders*, orders issued by the commanding officer of some particular station or military post.—*Beating orders*, an authority to an individual, empowering him to raise men by beat of drum.

ORDER (*Mar.*) is applied to naval concerns mostly in the sense of command, signifying generally the injunctions of the officers in respect to the duties of the ship, &c.—*Sailing orders*, the final instructions given to ships of war.

ORDER (*Nat.*) is taken in the sense of arrangement, and is commonly applied to the particular division of plants, animals, or minerals. It is commonly a subdivision of the class, and contains under it the genera and species. Linnæus divided all plants into Natural Orders in his Fragments of a Natural Method. In his artificial system of plants, the Orders of the first thirteen classes are taken from the number of pistils in the flower; in the fourteenth and fifteenth from the pericarp; in the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second, from the number of the stamens; in the nineteenth, &c. from the disposition and character of the florets, &c. [vide *Botany*] The Orders of animals may be found under the head of *Animal Kingdom*, and those of minerals under that of *Mineralogy*.

ORDER (*Astron.*) i. e. the order or succession of the signs as applied to the motion of the planets. A planet is said to go in *antecedentia*, or contrary to the order of the signs, when it moves retrograde, or goes back from *Pisces* to *Aquarius*, &c.; but when it moves eastward, or according to the order of the signs, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. it is said to move in *consequentia*.

ORDER (*Archit.*) *ordo*, the rule of proportion which is to be observed in the construction of any building. The principal parts which constitute the order are the column and the entablature. The column is subdivided into a shaft and a capital, or more frequently into the *base*, *shaft*, and *capital*; the entablature into a *cornice*, *frize*, and *architrave*. The five principal orders derived from the ancients are the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite; the three first of which claim the pre-eminence, both for their antiquity and their elegance. The capitals of these three are their distinguishing features. The Doric entablature is peculiar to the Doric Order, but the Ionic entablature may be applied with equal propriety to the Corinthian. The proportions of the columns in the three orders vary from five to ten diameters, the diameter of a section of the shaft at the bottom being reckoned the standard. The columns of the Doric Order are in height fewer diameters than those of the other two; and supposing the diameter at the base in the three orders to be equal, the altitudes of the columns will increase from the Doric to the Corinthian; so that the Ionic column is the medium between the three. The height of the entablature of each order may be generally stated at two diameters of its column. The diminution of the shafts is not equal in all the orders: that of the Doric varies from one-fourth to one-fifth; the Ionic and Corinthian from one-fifth to one-sixth. Neither are the cornice, frieze, or architrave in an equal ratio to each other. The height of the Doric cornice is about one-fourth of the height of the entablature, that of the Ionic one-third, and in most examples considerably more. [vide *Architecture*, *Doric*, &c.]—*Attic order*, the pilaster of an Attic.—*Caryatic order*, that in which the entablature is supported by the figures of women instead of columns. [vide *Caryatic*] —*Gothic order*. [vide *Style*]—*Persian order*, that in which the entablature is supported by the figures of men instead of columns.—*Orders of Temples*, otherwise called *species*, are the *amphiprostyle*, *antæ*, *dipteral*, *peripteral*, and *prostyle*.

ORDER (*Geom.*) in application to curves, lines, &c. is taken in the sense of rank or situation in a series.—*Order of curves* is denominated from the rank or order of the equation by which the curve is expressed; thus the *first order* of lines is expressed by a simple equation, or the 1st power; the *second order* of curves is defined by a quadratic equation, or the 2d power; the *third order* is defined by a cubic equation, and so on. The orders of lines may likewise be denominated from the number of points in which they may be cut by a right line. Thus the right line is of the first order; the circle and conic sections are of the second order, because they can be cut in two points by a right line; and those which can be cut in three points by a right line are of the third order, &c.

ORDER (*Ecc.*) vide *Orders*.

ORDER (*Her.*) vide *Orders*.

O'RDERLY (*Mil.*) an epithet for such as do orderly duty.—*Orderly officer*, is the officer of the day, whose immediate duty is to attend to the interior economy and good order of the corps to which he belongs, or of those with which he does mixed duty.—*Orderly serjeants* and *orderly men*, simply called *Orderlies*, non-commissioned officers and private men who do orderly duty, i. e. communicating orders or carrying messages. Orderly serjeants, when they go for orders, are sashed. Orderly corporals and orderly men wear their side-arms, and carry a small osier switch or cane in their hands.—*Orderly book*, a book in which the serjeants write down both general and regimental orders.—*Orderly drum*, the drummer that beats or orders and gives notice of the hour for messing, &c.

ORDERS (*Ecc.*) congregations and societies of religious persons that are governed by particular rules, living under the same superior, in the same manner, and wearing the same habit. Religious orders may be reduced to five kinds, namely, monks, canons, knights, mendicants, and regular clerks. Some of the monastic orders are distinguished by the colour of their habit, as black, white, grey, &c.

Orders likewise denote the character and office by which ecclesiastics are distinguished that are set apart for the ministry. Since the Reformation three orders of clergy are acknowledged in the Christian Church, namely, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. "To be admitted into orders" is the phrase applied to the two latter when they are ordained; and "To be in orders," is the same as to be of the clerical order. The orders for priests and deacons being different, they are distinguished into Priest's and Deacon's Orders. A priest must be twenty-four years of age before he can be admitted into orders, to administer the sacraments, or hold a benefice. No one can be admitted into deacon's orders, or

receive any share of the ministry, until he be twenty-three years of age.

ORDERS (*Her.*) religious and military, are societies of knights instituted by princes either for the defence of the faith or for conferring marks of honour on those who have distinguished themselves by their valour or military prowess. The following are the principal orders of knighthood that are either now extant or are mentioned in history.

The Order of the Holy Angel, or, as it was afterwards called, *the Order of St. George*, is said to have been instituted by Constantine the Great in the year 312. The badge of this order was St. George killing the dragon.—*Order of St. Lazarus*, the badge of which was a cross of Malta.—*The Order of St. Anthony*, in Ethiopia, was instituted in the 4th century; the badge of which was a cross flory, &c.—*Order of St. Remi*, or *of the Holy Vial*, was instituted by Clovis, King of France, in the year 499. The badge of this order is a cross, with a dove descending, and dipping its beak into a vial.—*Order of the Swan*, in Flanders, instituted in the 6th century; the badge of which is a swan enamelled white.—*Order of the Dog and Cock*, in France, instituted in the 6th century; the badge of which was a dog and cock pendant from a collar.—*Order of the Knights of the Round Table*, is said to have been founded by Arthur, King of England.—*Order of the Oak of Navarre*, said to have been instituted by Garcias Ximenes in the 8th century; the badge is an oak *proper*, on the top a moline *gules*.—*Order of the Knights de la Calza*, or *of the Stocking*, at Venice, so called from the red stocking which the knights wore on their leg. It was instituted in 737, and continued till the year 1589.—*The Order of the Golden Stole*, at Venice, the badge of which was a broad stole richly embroidered with gold.—*Order of St. Mark*, instituted at Venice in 737, of which the reigning doge is grand master, (as in Plate 54, *fig.* 1.)—*Order of the Genet*, instituted in France by Charles Martel; the badge of which was a genet *sejant* enamelled *azure*, spotted or freckled *gules*, &c.—*Order of the Knights of Friezeland*, or *of the Crown Royal*, was instituted in 802; the badge of which was an imperial crown.—*Order of the Bath.* [vide *Heraldry*]—*Order of the Knights of the Martyrs in Palestine*; the badge of which was a red cross.—*The Order of our Lady of the Lily*, or of *Navarre*, instituted by Garcias, sixth king of Navarre; the badge of which was a lily.—*Order of St. Catherine of Mount Sinai* was instituted in the 11th century; the badge of which was a St. Catherine's wheel.—*Order of Malta*, a religious and military order, was founded about the year 1099. The present badge of the order is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled, and worn by all the knights at their breast, pendant to a black ribbon. The knights of this order, whether novices or professed, when they go to war with the Turks, wear over their coats a red jacket or tabard, charged both before and behind with a great full white cross, without points, as in fig. 2.—*Order of the Thistle.* [vide *Heraldry*]—*Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem*, instituted, as it is said, by Godfrey de Boulogne in the 12th century; the badge of which was a cross potent of gold.—*Order of the Ladies, Knights of Malta*, or of *St. John of Jerusalem*, a religious order.—*The Order of St. Saviour* was founded by Alphonso I., fourth king of Arragon; the badge of which was a cross moline of gold.—*Order of Knights Templars* was instituted in the 12th century, and suppressed in the 14th. Their badge was a patriarchal cross, enamelled red, &c.—*Order of St. Blaise and the Virgin Mary* was ecclesiastical as well as military. The badge a red cross, with the image of St. Blaise.—*The Order of the Avis* was instituted by Alphonso Henriquez, king of Portugal, in 1142. The badge of the order is a cross flory, enamelled *vert*, between each angle a fleur de lis, *or*, as in fig. 3.—*Order of St. James of the Sword*, in Spain and Portugal; the badge of which is a cross of gold, enamelled crimson. The reigning king is grand master.—*Order of Calatrava* in Spain, of which the kings of Spain are perpetual grand masters, was instituted in 1158. The badge is a cross flory, as in fig. 4.—*Order of the Wing of St. Michael* was instituted by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1172; the badge of which was a cross flory.—*Order of St. Julian*, or of the *Pear Tree*, was instituted in 1156; the badge of which is a cross flory of gold, enamelled *vert*.—*Order of Montjoie*, was so called from a mountain near Jerusalem; their badge was a red cross, like that of the Templars.—*The Teutonic Order*, or the *Order of Prussia*, was once a powerful order, but has since been divided into two branches.—*The Order of the Sword* was instituted by Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem and Cyprus; the badge was a medal of gold, enamelled with a sword, the blade environed with the letter S, &c.—*Order of the Bear* in Switzerland was instituted in 1213, by Frederic of Suabia, king of Sicily; the badge was a medal of gold, having thereon a bear *sable* on a ground *vert*.—*The Order of our Lady of Mercy* was instituted for the redemption of captives in the 13th century; the badge was a small shield, per fess *gules*, and *or*, &c. The religious order *of Mercy* was instituted for ladies at Barcelona.—*Order of the Cross of Christ* was instituted in the 13th century; the badge of which was a cross patonee, percross, interchanged *argent* and *sable*, in pale the letter P. surmounted with the letter X, *or*.—*Order of the Broom-flower in the Husk* was instituted by St. Louis, in 1234; their collar was composed of a chain of broom-flower husks, enamelled proper; their badge was a cross flory, *or*.—*Order of the Knights of St. John of Acres* was instituted for the lodging and curing sick pilgrims; the badge of the order was a cross potent.—*Order of the Crescent* was instituted by Charles I, in 1268; their badge was a crescent.—*Order of the Ship and Escallop Shell* was instituted by St. Louis in commemoration of a hazardous naval expedition; their badge was a ship rigged *argent*, floating upon waves of the same.—*The Order of St. George* was instituted by Rudolph, the first emperor of Austria; their badge was a plain purple cross.—*The Order of St. James* in Holland was instituted in 1290; their badge was a medal of gold, with the image of St. James.—*The Order of Christ* was instituted by Dennis, the sixteenth king of Portugal; the badge is a cross, pattée, *gules*, &c.—*The Order of the Seraphim* was instituted by Magnus II, in Sweden; the badge of which is a star of eight points, enamelled white, the centre blue, with the arms of Sweden, and the initial letters I. H. S.; over the H. a cross, &c.—*Order of the Garter.* [vide *Heraldry*]—*Order of the Star* was instituted by the French king John II., in imitation of the Order of the Garter. The badge of this order was the four capital letters M. R. A. V., embroidered in gold, &c.—*Order of the Star*, in Sicily, was instituted in 1351; the badge of which was a star of eight points.—*Order of the Knot*, in Naples, was instituted by Louis of Tarentum, in commemoration of his being crowned king of Naples. Their badge was a knot like that called the True Lover's Knot.—*Order of the Annunciation*, instituted by Amadeus VI., count of Savoy, in 1355, in memory of the glorious action of Amadeus, when he compelled the Saracens to raise the siege of Rhodes. The badge is a representation of the Mystery of the Annunciation to the Blessed Virgin, in a circle of gold, pendant from a

collar which was gold, and compounded of the letters F. E. R. T. intermixed with true lovers' knots, as in fig. 5. These letters are interpreted *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit.* The reigning king of Sardinia is the sovereign of the order.—*Order of the Passion of our Lord Jesus* was instituted, as is supposed, on the conclusion of peace between Richard II., king of England, and Charles VI. of France, with a view of protecting the Christians in the Holy Land. Their badge was a red cross.—*Order of the Golden Flecce*, instituted by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in 1429, to commemorate his marriage with Isabel of Portugal; the badge of which is a golden fleece, suspended from a collar composed of double steels and flint stones, emitting streams of fire, &c., as in fig. 6.—*Order of St. Michael* was instituted by Louis XI.; the badge of which is a medallion representing St. Michael trampling on a dragon, suspended from a collar composed of escalop shells, and chains of gold interwoven like knots, as in fig. 7.—*The Order of St. George*, in Genoa, was instituted in 1472; the badge of which is a plain red cross.—*Order of the Elephant* was instituted by Christian I., king of Denmark, in 1478. The badge of this order is an elephant, on his back a castle, all enamelled proper; on the side of the elephant a cross of Danebrog in diamonds. This badge is pendant from a collar, composed of elephants and towers alternately, as in fig. 8. —*The Order of the Cordelière* was instituted for widow ladies of noble descent, by Ann of Bretagne, after the death of her husband, the French king Charles VIII. Their badge was a cordelière, or a cordelière's girdle. —*The Order of St. Peter and St. Paul*, two orders, the first of which was instituted by Pope Leo X., for the defence of the maritime coasts against the invasions of the Turks; and that of the second, which was united to it by Paul III., in 1540. Their badge was a medallion of gold, representing the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul.—*The Order of the Sword* was instituted in 1525, by Gustavus I., king of Sweden. The badge is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white, and edged with gold; in the centre a sword erect *argent;* hilt and pommel, *or*, between three ducal crowns of the last; between the four points of the cross are four ducal coronets; and towards the ends of the points six swords, *or;* in chief two in saltier; in base two in saltier also; on the dexter and sinister sides one in pale with belts environing the others; over the two in chief a regal crown of Sweden, the cap enamelled blue. The collar from which it is pendant is composed of swords, sword belts, and the guards of swords joined by chains, as in fig. 9. —*The Orders of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus* were united in 1572; their badge was a cross pomettee, *argent*, upon a cross of eight points, *vert.*—*The Order of the Holy Ghost* was instituted by the French king, Henry III., in 1579, in honour of the Holy Ghost, in commemoration of three events in his life, having all happened on the same day of the year, i. e. Whitsunday. These events were—his birth, his election to the throne of Poland, and his accession to the crown of France. The collar of the order is composed of fleur de lis cantoned with flames and trophies of arms, and at the bottom thereof hangs a gold cross of eight points, enamelled on the edges white, with a fleur de lis, *or*, at each angle, and in the middle a dove. The badge of the order is a cross of eight points, as in fig. 10.—*The Order of the Conception* was instituted in Germany, in 1618, the badge of which was a cross of eight points. *The Order of the Virgin*, in Italy, was founded about the same time; the badge of which was a cross flory.—*The Order of the Death's Head*, a religious order, was instituted in Silesia, by Sylvius Nimrod, duke of Wirtemberg, for both men and women. The badge was a death's head, enamelled white, surmounted with a cross pattée, *sable;* above the cross pattée is another cross, composed of five large jewels.—*The Order of the Amarantha* was instituted by Christiana, queen of Sweden, and daughter of Gustavus the Great. The ensign of this order was a jewel of gold, composed of two A's, adorned with diamonds on both sides, and joined together by reversing one of them, being set within a circle of laurel leaves, wreathed about, &c.—*The Order of Concord* was instituted by Ernest of Brandenburg, in 1660; the badge is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white; in the middle thereof a medal bearing two olive branches, &c.—*The Order of Danebrog*, a Swedish order, instituted by Wilderman II., king of Denmark, in 1219, was revived by Christian V.; the badge is a cross pattée, enamelled white, charged with eleven diamonds. The collar from which it is suspended is a chain, consisting of the letters W. C. alternately, each crowned with a regal crown of Denmark; between the letters a cross, enamelled white, in the C a figure 5, as in fig. 11. The letters are initials of the names of the institutor and the reviver.—*Order of St. Louis* was instituted by St. Louis, in addition to that of Christian charity, which had been founded by Henry III. The badge of the order is a cross of eight points, enamelled white, edged with gold; in the angles four fleurs de lis; and on the middle a circle, within which, on one side, is the image of St. Louis, in armour, with the royal mantle over it, holding in his right hand a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a crown of thorns, and the three passion nails, all proper, with the inscription LUDOVICUS MAGNUS INSTITUIT, 1693, as in fig. 12.—*The Order of St. Andrew*, in Russia, was instituted in 1698, by the czar Peter Alexiowitz, as a reward for the valour of his officers, who distinguished themselves in the wars with the Ottoman Porte. The badge of the order is the image of St. Andrew, on the cross, richly chased and enamelled, upon an imperial eagle of gold; the heads of the eagle ducally crowned, and over both the heads one imperial crown. The collar is composed of square chains and roses, as in fig, 13.—*Order of the Black Eagle*, in Prussia, was instituted by Frederic I., king of Prussia. The ensign of the order is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled blue; in the centre the letters F. R., and in the four angles the eagle of Prussia enamelled black; this is suspended from a collar, which is composed of round pieces of gold, each enamelled with the four cyphers of the letters F. R.; in the centre of the piece is set a large diamond, and over each cypher a regal crown, intermixed with eagles, &c. as in fig. 14. —*The Order of St. Rupert*, instituted by John Ernest de Thun, Archbishop of Salzburg; the badge of which is a cross of eight points, having in the centre an image of St. Rupert.—*The Order of the Chase*, or the *Grand Order of Wirtemburg*, was instituted in 1702; the badge of which is a cross of gold of eight points, with bugle horns, &c. between.—*The Order of St. Catherine*, in Russia, was instituted by the czar Peter I., in 1714, for ladies; the badge of which is a medal of gold bearing the figure of St. Catherine.—*The Order of St. Alexander Newski* was instituted by Peter I. The ensign of the order is a cross pattée, red, edged with gold; the centre enamelled white, thereon a figure of St. Alexander on horseback, all proper; in each angle an imperial eagle, the cross surmounted with an imperial crown, proper, as in fig. 15.—*The Order of St. Januarius* was instituted in 1738; the badge of which is a cross of eight points; in the centre the representation of a bishop with half his

body in the clouds, &c.—*The Order of the Polar Star*, in Sweden, was instituted in 1748, by Frederic I. The collar of the order is of gold, and composed of chased ornaments, &c.—*The Order of Military Merit*, in France, was instituted by Lewis XV., in favour of those officers of his army who were protestants; the badge is a sword in pale.—*The Order of St. Stanislaus* was instituted by Stanislaus, king of Poland; the badge is a figure of St. Stanislaus, in a gold cross, &c.—*St. George*, a military order in Russia, by Catherine II.; the badge, which is a cross of gold, enamelled white, on the centre of which is a medallion, with the figure of St. George slaying the dragon, as in fig. 16.—*The Order of Vasa* was instituted by Gustavus III., in 1772; the badge of which is a medal of gold, chased and pierced, with a garb, &c.—*Order of St. Patrick*. [vide *Heraldry*]—*The Order of the Iron Crown* was instituted by Bonaparte, on his coronation as king of Italy.

ORDERS (*Law*) are the rules made by courts in causes there depending, which, when drawn up and entered by the registrar in the Court of Chancery, or the Clerk of the Rules in the King's Bench, &c., become orders of the court. These are personally served on the parties whom they concern, who are bound to obey them, under pain of imprisonment.

ORDERS (*Mil.*) vide *Order*.

ORDINAIRE (*Mil.*) French, for the messing together of the soldiers, which is usual in the French army; whence our word ordinary in the sense of a common meal. [vide *Ordinary*]

O'RDINAL (*Arith.*) an epithet for such numbers as denote the order of things, as first, second, third, &c.

ORDINA'LE (*Archæol.*) a book which contains the manner of performing divine offices; *in quo ordinatur modus, &c.*

O'RDINANCE (*Law*) *ordinatio*, a term sometimes used for a law or decree.—*Ordinances of Parliament* differ from Acts of Parliament herein, that an ordinance was only a temporary act, not introducing any new law, but founded on some act formerly made; of course such ordinances might be altered by subsequent ordinances; but an Act of Parliament is a perpetual law, not to be altered except by the consent of the three estates of the realm. *Rot. Parl.* 37 *Ed.* 3.—*Ordinance of the Forest*, a statute made about matters and causes of the forest. 33 & 34 *Ed.* 1.

ORDINANCE (*Mil.*) vide *Ordnance*.

ORDINA'RIUS (*Ant.*) was applied in different senses: 1. A leader of a *manipulus*, answering to the ταξιαρχος of the Greeks. *Fest. de Verb Signif.* 2. A name for the soldiers who fought in the front. *Veget.* l. 2, c. 15. 3. A name for gladiators, who were appointed to exhibit combats on certain days. 4. A slave who had another under him.

O'RDINARY (*Law*) *ordinarius*, a term in the Civil Law for any judge having authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by deputation. An *Ordinary* in the Common Law is one who has ordinary or exempt and immediate jurisdiction in causes ecclesiastical, applied to a Bishop having original jurisdiction, and to an Archbishop, who is the Ordinary of the province.—*Ordinary* of Newgate is the clergyman who is attendant in ordinary upon condemned malefactors in that prison, to prepare them for death. The term Ordinary, in this sense, was originally applied to the deputy of the bishop at assizes and sessions, who performed the sacred offices for malefactors.—*Ordinary* is also applied to officers and servants of the king's household, who attend on common occasions, as *Physician in ordinary*.

ORDINARY (*Mar.*) the establishment of the persons employed by government to take charge of the ships of war which are laid up in the harbours adjacent to the royal dock-yards.—*Ships in Ordinary*, in French, *vaisseaux désarmés*, the ships which being laid up are under the direction of the commissioners of the royal ports.—*Ordinary Seamen*, in French, *matelots à la basse paie*, those who though not expert or skilful sailors can make themselves useful on board a vessel.—*Ordinary Deals*, an inferior sort of deals used in ships for repairing the half-ports, hatches, &c.

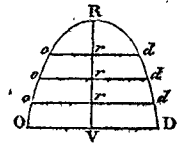
ORDINARY (*Her.*) is that sort of charge in court armour which is proper to the art, and in ordinary use therein, in distinction from common charges, which it has in common with other arts.

Ordinaries are distinguished into *honourable ordinaries* and *subordinaries*. The honourable ordinaries, so called because they have been in use ever since the practice of armoury, are nine in number; namely, the Chief, Pale, Bend, Bend Sinister, Fesse, Bar, Chevron, Cross, and Saltire. The *chief* is supposed to represent the head; the *pale* the lance or spear; the *bend* and *bar* the belt; the *fesse* the scarf; the *chevron* the boots and spurs; the *cross* and *saltire* the sword. It is moreover supposed that when a person was wounded in the head, the king gave him a chief; if in the extremities, a chevron; if his sword and armour were stained with the blood of an enemy, a saltire or cross, &c.; in this manner commemorating the act by a sort of symbol. [vide *Heraldry* and Plate, No. II. (39)]. The subordinaries are the Bordure, Orle, Tressure, Inescutcheon, Canton, Quarter Billet, Gyron, Pile, Flanche, Lozenge, Fusil, Rustre, Mascle, Fret, Roundle, and Gutte. [vide *Heraldry*, and Plates, Nos. I. II. (38, 39)]

ORDINARY (*Cus.*) a dinner provided at any inn or place of entertainment, where each person is charged so much per meal.

ORDINARY (*Mil.*) an epithet for what is usually done, as the *ordinary guard*, the usual compliment of men doing duty at certain prescribed times.

O'RDINATES (*Geom.*) are in conic sections, or the geometry of lines drawn parallel to each other, and cutting the curve in a certain number of points. The ordinates are called *ordinates applicate*, if they cut the curve at each extremity, and are bisected by the axis; each half of which was called the *semiordinate*, but now more commonly the *ordinate* itself: thus, in the parabola, O R D, O D, or *o d*, is an ordinate rightly applied, and V D, *r d*, is the semiordinate, or, as it is usually called, the ordinate itself. The part of the axis, R *r*, is, in this case, called the *absciss*.



O'RDNANCE (*Gunn.*) in French *ordonnance*, a general name given to all that concerns artillery, as cannon, howitzers, coehorns, swivels, &c.—*Board of Ordnance*, to whom belongs the whole direction of the ordnance, consists of a Master-General, Lieutenant-General, Surveyor-General, Treasurer, Clerk of the Ordnance, and Clerk of the Deliveries.—*Ordnance Debentures*, bills issued by the board of ordnance on the treasurer of that office for the payment of stores, &c.

ORDONNA'NCE (*Archit.*) vide *Order*.

ORDONNANCE (*Paint.*) the disposition of the parts of the picture, either with regard to the whole piece, or to the several parts, as the groups, masses, contrasts, &c.

ORDINA'TION (*Ecc.*) the act of ordaining or putting into holy orders. The age of ordination for a deacon is twenty-three, and that for a priest is twenty-four.

ORDINA'TIONE *contra servientes* (*Law*) a writ that lay against a servant for leaving his master, contrary to the ordinance or statute. 23 & 25 *Ed.* 3; *Reg. Orig.* 189.

O'RDINES (*Archæol.*) a general chapter, or other solemn convention of the religious of such a particular order.—

Ordines majores, the holy orders of priest, deacon, and subdeacon, any of which qualified for presentation and admission to an ecclesiastical dignity or cure.—*Ordines minores*, the inferior orders of chant or psalmist, osteary, reader, exorcist, and acolyte, for which the persons so ordained had their *prima tonsura*, in distinction from the *tonsura clericalis*.

O'RDINUM *fugitivi* (*Ecc.*) those of the religious who deserted their houses, and throwing off their habits, renounced their particular order, in contempt of their oath and other obligations.

O'RDO (*Ant.*) Order, was applied mostly to rank, as *Ordo senatorius, equestris, et plebeius*, the senatorial, equestrian, and plebeian order; into which three orders the whole Roman people was divided. It was used in the Roman army for rank or ranks, as *ordinem ducere*, to take rank or precedence; also for a maniple, or company, as *ordinum intervalla*, the distances between the maniples, &c. In application to vessels, the *ordo remorum* signified the benches of oars. *Cic. Orat. in Tog.; Ascon. in Cic.; Val. Max.* l. 7, c. 1; *Liv.* l. 8, c. 8; *Sigon. de Ant. Jur. Civ. Rom.* l. 2, c. 1; *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. ii. &c.; *Scheff. de Nav. Mil.* l. 2, c. 2.

O'RDRE (*Mil.*) in French is applied, as in English, to the order of battle.—*Ordre mince*, an order in which troops make an extended line with little depth.—*Ordre profond*, an order in which the troops occupy little space in length, and much in depth.—*Ordre oblique*, an order in which troops are so ranged that they can give or receive battle from one of the wings, by refusing or throwing back the other.

ORDRE is also taken in the sense of the parole or countersign, hence the phrases *donner l'ordre*, to give out the parole; *aller a l'ordre*, to go for the parole, &c.

ORE (*Min.*) from the Saxon or̃e, and not improbably from *aurum*, gold, which is the most precious of metals; a metal in a mineral state, or as it is dug out of the earth. Ores are found in four different states; namely, 1. Native or pure, i. e. when they are purely in their metallic state, whether by themselves, or in alloy with other metals. 2. In the state of an oxide, or combined with oxygen. 3. In the state of a sulphuret, or in combination with sulphur; and, 4. In combination with acids forming salts: besides which all ores are combined, more or less, with earthy materials, from which it is the business of the metallurgist to rid them by the various processes already mentioned under the head of Metallurgy. [vide *Metallurgy*] When ores are thus treated for the practical purpose of fitting the metals for use, this is called *reduction*; but when the constituent parts of metals are separated, in order to obtain the knowledge of their composition, this is termed *analysis*, and the knowledge thus obtained is comprehended under the name of Mineralogy. [vide *Mineralogy*]

ORE (*Com.*) a small coin in Sweden, which is the twelfth part of a skilling; the skilling being worth something more than an English penny. [vide *Money*]

ORE'GA (*Bot.*) the *Origanum heracleoticum* of Linnæus.

ORE'LIA (*Bot.*) the *Alamanda cathartica* of Linnæus.

ORELLA'NA (*Bot.*) the *Bixa orellana* of Linnæus.

ORE'NGES (*Her.*) vide *Orange*.

OREOSELI'NUM (*Bot.*) the *Athamanta libanotis* of Linnæus.

ORE'STION (*Bot.*) the *Helenium Dioscoridis* of Linnæus.

O'RFGILD (*Law*) from the Saxon or̃f, cattle, and ȝilb, payment; a delivery or restitution of cattle; a restitution made by the hundred or county for any wrong done to cattle that were in pledge. *Lamb. Archaion.* 125.

ORFO'TA (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa horrida* of Linnæus.

O'RFRAIES (*Com.*) *aurifrisium*, a sort of cloth of gold, frizzled and embroidered, which was formerly made in England, and worn by the king and the nobility.

O'RGAL (*Mech.*) among dyers, the lees of wine dried.

O'RGAN (*Nat.*) an instrument by which any faculty of the animal body is exerted, as the eye, which is the organ of sight.

ORGAN (*Mus.*) a well known musical instrument, which, from the grandeur of its tones, is peculiarly adapted to sacred music.—*Hydraulic organ*, a musical machine that plays by water instead of wind.

ORGA'NICAL *description of Curves* (*Geom.*) the method of describing curves on a plane by the regular motion of a point.

ORGANICAL *Point* (*Nat.*) that part of any animal or vegetable body which is designed for the performance of some particular function or action.

ORGA'SMUS (*Med.*) a quick motion of the blood or animal spirits whereby the muscles are convulsed, or move with uncommon force.

O'RGEYS (*Ich.*) the greatest sort of sea-fish, which by statute 31 *Ed.* 3, st. 3, c. 2, was specified to be larger than lobfish.

O'RGIA (*Ant.*) ὄργια, orgies, or mysteries sacred to Bacchus, which were celebrated in the night time mostly by women, and to which none but the votaries had access.

Catull. 64, v. 259.

Pars obscura cavis celebrabant orgia cistis;
Orgia, quæ frustra cupiunt audire profani.

Oppian. Cyneg. l. 4, v. 246.

—— *Prima exhibuerunt*
Orgia occultam circa arcam; cumque his sane
Bœoticæ clam sacra attingebant fœminæ.

They were called *trieterica*, because they were celebrated every three years in commemoration of the expedition of Bacchus into India.

Ovid. Rem. Amor. v. 593.

Ibat, ut Edono referens trieterica Baccho
Ire solet fusis barbara turba comis.

Virg. Æn. l. 4, v. 312.

—— *ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho*
Orgia.

Poll. Onom. l. 1, segm. 35; *Clem. Alex: Pædag.* l. 2, c. 8; *Serv. in Æn.*

O'RGILD (*Law*) i. e. without compensation, as when no satisfaction was to be made for the death of a man killed, so that he was adjudged lawfully slain.

O'RGUES (*Mil.*) thick, long pieces of wood shod with iron, and suspended each by a particular rope over a gateway, so that they may be let down on an emergency to stop the passage of an enemy.

O'RGYA (*Ant.*) ὀργυιά, a Grecian measure of length, containing four πήχεις, or six Grecian feet, the foot being 1·0875 English feet. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 5; *Poll.* l. 2, segm. 158.

ORIBA'SIA (*Bot.*) the *Psychotria* of Linnæus.

ORICHA'LCUM (*Min.*) vide *Aurichalcum*.

ORI'CIA (*Bot.*) a species of fir, or turpentine-tree.

O'RIENT (*Astron.*) an epithet for the rising point.—*Orient Equinoctial*, the point of the horizon which the sun rises upon when it enters the signs Aries and Libra.—*Orient Estival*, the Summer-East or North-East.—*Orient Hyòernal*, the Winter-East or South-East.

ORIE'NTAL (*Astron.*) an epithet for a planet when it rises in the morning before the sun.

ORIENTAL *Pearl* (*Min.*) a pearl of great lustre, so called because it is found in Eastern countries.

ORIENTA'LE *Gummi* (*Nat.*) another name for *Senegal gum*.

O'RIFICE (*Anat.*) *orificium*, the mouth or entry to any cavity in the animal body, as the orifice of the stomach, a wound, arteries, &c.

O'RIFLEMB (*Her.*) or *Oriflamme*, the standard of St.

Deny's, or Royal banner of the Kings of France, in their wars against the infidels.

ORI'GANO *cognata* (*Bot.*) the *Origanum ægyptiacum.*

ORI'GANUM (*Bot.*) ὀρίγανον, a plant, so called, according to Phavorimus, ἀπὸ τῦ ὁρᾶν, i. e. from seeing, or the sight, and γάνυσθαι, to clear, because it was supposed to clear the sight; but Hippocrates speaks of it as hurtful to the eyes. *Hippocrat. Epidem.* l. 5; *Aristot.* sect. 3, probl. 9; *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 6, c. 2; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 32; *Plin.* l. 20, c. 16; *Gal. de Comp. Med. sec. Loc.* l. 9, c. 1; *Athen.* l. 2; *Herodian. Lex. Hippocrat.*

ORIGANUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* unequal—COR. *petal* one. —STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple. —PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid. —PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the *Origanum ægypliacum, Majorana*, seu *Zatarhendi*, Egyptian Majoram. — *Origanum-dictamnus*, seu *Dictamnum*, Dittany of Crete, or Candia.—*Origanum vulgare*, Common Majoram. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

ORIGE'NIANS (*Ecc.*) an abominable sect of heretics who took their rise from one Origen, who is distinguished from the Great Origen. *S. Epiphan. de Hær.* c. 64; *S. August. de Hær.* c. 43; *S. Hieron. Epist. ad Pammach, &c.; Baron Annal. Ann.* 323.

ORI'GENISTS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics, so called because they held some errors drawn from Origen's book concerning principles. *S. Epiphan. de Hær.* c. 64; *S. August. de Hær.* c. 43; *S. Jerom. Epist. ad Pam.; Baron. Annal. Ann.* 393.

ORI'GINAL *Sin* (*Theol.*) the guilt derived from our first parents.

ORIGINAL (*Law*) or *Original Writ*; a mandatory letter from the King in chancery sealed with his great seal; which lies in all personal actions against every person not privileged as an attorney, officer, or prisoner of the court.—*Original Charter*, that which is granted first to the vassal by the superior.

ORIGINA'LIA (*Law*) transcripts or records in the Exchequer, sent thither from the Chancery.

ORIGINA'RII (*Ant.*) an appellation given by the Romans to slaves born in their master's house, which were otherwise called *vernæ.*

ORI'LLON (*Fort.*) a mass of earth faced with stone, built upon the shoulder of a bastion, which has casemates to cover the cannon of the retired flank.

O'RIOLUS (*Orn.*) a genus of birds of the Order *Picæ.*

Generic Character. Bill conic, convex; *tongue* bifid, sharp-pointed; *feet* formed for walking.

Species. Birds of this genus, distinguished in English by the name of Oriole, are gregarious, noisy, numerous, and voracious, particularly with corn; they chiefly inhabit America, often build pendulous nests, and lay four or five dirty-white eggs. Their flesh is good, and their voice sharp. The principal species are as follow, namely—*Oriolus galbula*, the Golden Oriole.—*Oriolus picus*, the Climbing Oriole.—*Oriolus cristatus*, the Crested Oriole, &c.

ORI'ON (*Astron.*) Ὠρίων, called by Plautus and Varro *Venator*, the Hunter; by the Arabians *Almahbarrah*, i. e. the brave warrior; a constellation of the Southern Hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but half southern and half northern in respect to the equinoctial. He is fabled by the Greeks to have been a mighty hunter, who, for his exploits, was placed in the heavens by Jupiter, between the Canis and the Lepus; whence he is supposed to be Nimrod who is mentioned in the Bible. This constellation, which is one of the old asterisms, contains, according to Ptolemy 38 stars, to Bayer 49, to Kepler and Hevelius 62, and to Flamstead 78; but some modern telescopes are said to have discovered several thousands of stars in this constellation; among these are reckoned two of the first magnitude, namely, one on the middle of the left foot, called Regel, or Rigel; and one on the right shoulder, called Betelguese, i. e. in the Arabic, the house of the giant. There are besides four of the second magnitude, namely, one on the left shoulder, called Bellatrix, and three stars in the belt of Orion, which are vulgarly known by the name of the Yard-wand. Orion is called in the Hebrew כסיל, from *cacal*, to be changeable, and is mentioned under this name in the books of Job, Amos, and Isaiah. Its rising and setting being commonly attended with storms and tempests, it was more terrible to mariners than any other, whence the allusions of the poets.

Virg. Æn. l. 1, v. 535.

Cum subitò assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
In vada cæca tulit, penitusque procacibus Austris,
Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
Dispulit.

Horat. Carm. l. 1, od. 28, v. 21.

Me quoque devexit rapidus comes Orionis
Illyricis Notus obruit undis.

Horat. epod. 15, v. 7.

—— *Nautis infestus Orion.*

Lucan, l. 1.

Ensiferi nimium fulget latus Orionis.

Arat. Phænom. v. 322; *Eratosthen. Character; Plin.* l. 18; *Hygin de Astron. Poet.; Ptol. Almag.* l. 7, c. 5; *Manil.* l. 5; *S. Gregor. Moral.* l. 9, c. 9; *Ricciol. Almag. Nov.* l. 6, c. 5.

O'RISON (*Ecc.*) from the French *oraison*; a prayer.

ORK (*Ich.*) a name for a very large fish.

ORLE (*Archit.*) the same as plinth.

ORLE (*Her.*) an ordinary forming a border, or selvage within the shield, at some distance from the edges, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth *or*, an Orle *azure*, by the name of *Bertram*." Orles are borne triple or quadruple, and other things are borne *Orleways*, or in-Orle, i. e. placed in the form of an orle within the escutcheon, as in the annexed figure, where martlets are borne in-orle.

ORLEA'NA (*Bot.*) the *Bixa orleana* of Linnæus.

O'RNA (*Com.*) a measure for oil at Trieste, equal to about seventeen gallons English.

O'RNAMENTS (*Archit.*) leaves, roses, channellings, and the like, which ornament the different parts of a column, &c. [vide *Architecture*, and *Plate* No. III. (11)]

ORNI'THIAS (*Ant.*) a western wind blowing in the spring, for about a fortnight together, towards the end of February, after the swallows are come. *Plin.* l. 2, c. 47.

ORNITHOBO'SCION (*Ant.*) a coop to breed fowls in.

ORNI'THOGALE (*Bot.*) vide *Ornithogalum.*

ORNITHO'GALI *facie* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Hydoxis* of Linnæus.

ORNITHO'GALO *affinis*, the *Ornithogalum capense* of Linnæus.

ORNITHO'GALUM (*Bot.*) ὀρνιθογάλον, a plant having a bulbous root, which was eaten either raw, boiled, or made into bread. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 174. *Plin.* l. 21, c. 17.

ORNITHOGALUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* none.—COR. *petals* six. —STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* angular; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* blunt. —PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Ornithoga-*

lum luteum, *Bulbus*, seu *Pyrrhochiton*, Yellow Star of Bethlehem.—*Ornithogalum minimum*; *Phalangium*, seu *Hypoxis*, Small Star of Bethlehem.—*Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum*, seu *Asphodelus*, Pyrenian Star of Bethlehem.—*Ornithogalum aureum*, Golden Star of Bethlehem, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

ORNITHOLI'THUS (*Min.*) from ὄρνις, a bird, and λίθος, a stone; a petrefaction of a bird, or any of its parts.

ORNITHO'LOGY, from ὄρνις, a bird, and λόγος, doctrine; the science which treats of birds, or that branch of Natural History which treats of the structure, form, habits, manners, and other characteristic properties of birds.

Birds are in general denominated the feathered tribe, to distinguish them from other animals; their feathers being their distinguishing property, which are wonderfully adapted to their mode of life, not only protecting them from the injuries of the weather, but also assisting them in their progress through the air. To this end every part of their frame seems equally well adapted; for all the bones are light and thin; and all the muscles, except those which are appropriated to the movements of their wings, are extremely light and delicate. The lungs are placed close to the backbone and ribs. The air, entering into them by a communication from the windpipe, is conveyed into a number of membranous cells, which lie on the sides of the pericardium, and about the sternum. In some birds these cells are also to be found in the wings, even down to the pinions; both of which are abundantly supplied with air, which is pecularly useful to these animals to prevent their respiration from being stopped or interrupted by their rapid motion through a resisting medium.

In respect to their food, birds are distinguished into carnivorous and granivorous.—*Carnivorous birds* are provided with wings of great length, the muscles of which are proportionably large and strong, by which they are enabled to keep very long on the wing in search of their prey; besides which they are armed with strong hooked bills, and formidable claws that are fitted for laying hold on the objects of their search; their heads are large, their necks short, their thighs strong and brawny, and their sight so acute that they can distinguish their prey at an immense distance. Such of them as feed on carrion have likewise an acute smell perfectly adapted for the detection of their food in places the most remote and secluded.

The stomachs of *granivorous birds* are furnished with larger intestines than those of the carnivorous tribe. The first stomach which receives the grain is called the *craw*, or *crop*, wherein it is diluted by a liquor secreted from the glands spread over its surface. In this state it passes into a second stomach, where it becomes still more diluted; and, finally, it passes into the gizzard, or true stomach, composed of two strong muscles, by the help of which the food becomes macerated sufficiently to afford nutriment. To facilitate this process of digestion, animals swallow stones, which powerfully contribute to the comminution of the grain. Between granivorous birds and herbivorous quadrupeds, there is a manifest analogy, both in their structure and habits, as also between carnivorous animals of every kind.

As the muscles in the wings of birds contribute most to their flight, they are the largest parts of the whole body, being, in some instances, not less in weight than the sixth of the whole bird. The wings, in striking downwards, expand very considerably; and, except that they are somewhat hollow on the under side, they form, in this act, almost two planes. When a bird that is on the ground intends to rise, it takes a leap, and, stretching its wings from the body, strikes them downwards with great force, by which it is elevated a certain height in the air; and, by the repetition of these strokes, which serve as so many leaps, it can carry itself forward or upward. When it wants to turn to the right or left, it strikes strongly with the opposite wing, so as to impel the body to the proper side; if it wants to rise, it raises its tail; if to fall, it depresses it: when in a horizontal direction, the tail keeps the body steady; thus acting in all its movements like a rudder. By simply expanding its wings, a bird can move horizontally in the air for a length of time without striking; but, if it wish to alight, it stretches the wings and tail full against the air that they may meet with all possible resistance. As the wings are placed in the middle of the body, most birds, to preserve their equilibrium, thrust out the head and neck in flying. This is most observable in the flight of ducks, geese, and aquatic fowl in general, in whom the centre of gravity is placed farther back than in land birds. In some, as the heron, their long legs serve as a counterpoise; and in all birds the cells in their abdomen, which they have the power of filling with air, furnish them with the means of preserving a due equilibrium.

As the feathers of birds would inevitably contract both wet and dirt so as materially to impede their movements, they are provided with two glands on the rump, in which is secreted an oily matter that serves to throw off all needless wet, and contributes also to cleanliness. As domestic birds are more sheltered from the inclemency of the weather than other fowls, they are not supplied with this fluid so abundantly, and consequently suffer considerable inconvenience when exposed to wet. Ducks, however, and other water fowls that frequent the water, have the power of protecting their feathers in a peculiar manner from the action of the water.

For the preservation of their eyes, which are peculiarly exposed to injury, from the power of the sun's rays, they are provided with a particular membrane, called a *nictitant*, or *winking membrane*, which can be drawn at pleasure over the whole eye like a curtain. This membrane is not so opake as to excluded all light, nor so pellucid as to admit the light in its full force, or to an inconvenient degree. By the help of this membrane, it is said that the eagle can gaze at the sun.

Towards the systematic arrangements of birds, little was done until the time of Linnæus, who formed this part of the Animal Kingdom into a Class under the name of *Aves*, which he divided into six Orders; namely, *Accipitres*, *Picæ*, *Anseres*, *Grallæ*, *Gallinæ*, and *Passeres*; these he subdivided into genera and species. [vide *Animal Kingdom*]. The characters, which he made the basis of his distinctions, are mostly taken from the external form, and are as follow; namely.—*Rostrum*, the Bill, which is composed of two parts, upper and lower, called *mandibles*; this is *uncinatum*, hooked, as in the Eagle and Hawk, fig. 1, 2, Plate 53; *cultratum*, cultrated, when the edges of the bill are very sharp, as in that of the crow; *subulatum*, awl-shaped, i. e. straight and slender; *unguiculatum*, a bill with a nail at the end, as in those of the Ducks and Goosanders; *emarginatum*, emarginated, when there is a small notch near the end of the bill, as in that of the Thrushes. The mandibles are said to be *compressed* when they are vertically flattened at the sides, and *depressed* when horizontally flattened.—*Caruncula*, the Caruncle, or fleshy excrescence on the head. At the base of the bill in some birds, there is a naked skin, with which it is covered, called the *cere*, as in fig. 2. In some there are stiff hairs at the base of the bill called *vibrissæ*, which are either simple, as in the Fly-Catcher; or pectinated, as in the

Goatsucker.—*Nares*, the Nostrils, are *lineares*, linear, i. e. very narrow, as in Sea-Gulls; *marginatæ*, with a rim round the nostrils, as in the Stare.—*Lorum*, the Lore, i. e. the space between the bill and the eye, which is generally covered with feathers; but, in some birds, as in the Black and White Grebe, it is naked.—*Capistrum*, the short feathers on the forehead, just above the bill, which fall forward over the nostrils, they quite cover those of the crow.—*Orbita*, the Orbit, or skin that surrounds the eye, which is generally bare, particularly in the Heron.—*Iris*, that part which surrounds the pupil of the eye.—*Nucha*, the hind part of the head.—*Lingua*, the Tongue, which is *integra*, entire, i. e. not cloven; *ciliata*, edged with fine bristles, as in Ducks; *lumbriciformis*, i. e. long and slender like a worm, as in the Woodpecker, Wryneck, &c. fig. 5.—*Pennæ*, Feathers which are *scapulares*, scapular, when they rise from the shoulders and cover the sides of the back; *tectrices primæ*, lesser wing-coverts, the small feathers that lie in several rows on the bones of the wings; the under coverts are those that lie inside of the wing; *tectrices secundæ*, greater wing-coverts, or feathers that lie immediately over the quill-feathers and secondary feathers; *remiges primores*, the greater quill-feathers, or largest feathers of the wings, or those that rise from the first bone; *remiges secundariæ*, lesser quill-feathers, those that rise from the second bone; *uropygium*, Coverts of the Tail, or those that cover the base of the tail; *crissum*, Vent-feathers, or those which cover the region of the vent; *rectrices*, the feathers of the tail; *ulula spuria*, a Bastard Wing, a small joint rising at the end of the middle part of the wing, or the *cubitus*; on which are three or four feathers.—*Pedes*, the Feet, which are *ambulatorii*, with four toes, the three foretoes almost separated to their origin; *gressorii*, when the outward toe is closely united almost its whole length with the middle toe, as in the Kingfisher, fig. 4; *cursorii*, such as want the back toe; *scansorii*, formed for climbing, as the foot of the Woodpecker, Wryneck, &c. fig. 5; *lobati*, fin-footed, as those of the Grebe, fig. 6; *pinnati*, scallop-toed, as that of the Coot and the Phalarope, as in fig. 11; *palmati*, webbed, formed for swimming, as in figs. 6, 7, 8; *semipalmati*, half-webbed, when the webs reach only half way, as fig. 9, Plate No. II. (54); *compedes*, when the legs are placed so far behind as to make the bird walk with difficulty, or as if in fetters, as is the case with Auks, Grebes, &c. as fig. 6, 7.

Explanation of the Plate No. I. (53)

Linnean Orders. I. *Accipitres*, having the bill generally hooked, and a cere at the base, as fig. 1, *Falco ossifragus*, the Osprey, or Sea-Eagle; fig. 2, *Falco palumbarius*, the Goshawk; fig. 3, *Lanius excubitor*, the Shrike, or Butcher Bird.—II. *Picæ*, having the bill compressed and convex, as fig. 4, *Alcedo hispida*, the Kingfisher; fig. 5, *Yynx torquilla*, the Wryneck.—III. *Anseres*, having the bill covered with a membrane, and broad at the top, as fig. 6, *Colymbus urinator*, the Tippet Grebe; fig. 7, *Alca impennis*, the Razorbill, or Great Auk; fig. 8, *Pelecanus bassanus*, the Gannet Corvorant.

Plate No. II. (54)

Order IV. *Grallæ*, having the bill roundish and tongue fleshy, as fig. 9, *Platalea leucorodia*, the Spoon-bill; fig. 10, *Recurvirostra avosetta*, the Avoset, or Scooper; fig. 11, *Phalaropus lobatus*, the Phalarope.—Order V. *Gallinæ*, having the bill convex and upper mandible arched, as fig. 12, *Tetrao tetrix*, Black Grous, Heath Cock, or Black Game; fig. 13, *Tetrao urogallus*, the Female Woodgrous.—Order VI. *Passeres*, having the bill conic and sharp-pointed, as fig. 14, *Loxia curvirostra*, the Common Cross-bill; fig. 15, *Loxia cucullata*, Crested Grosbeak.

ORNITHOMA'NCY (*Ant.*) ὀρνιθομαντεία, from ὄρνις, a bird, and μαντεία, divination; a species of divination practised by the Greeks very similar to what was called *augurium* by the Romans.

ORNITHOPO'DIO *affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Ornithopus compressus* of Linnæus.

ORNITHOPO'DIUM (*Bot.*) the *Ornithopus perpusillus* of Linnæus.

ORNITHO'PUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* simple; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* linear; *style* bristle-shaped; *stigma* a terminating dot.—PER. *legume* awl-shaped; *seeds* roundish.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Ornithopus perpusillus*, seu *Ornithopodium*, Common Bird's-foot.—*Ornithopus compressus*, seu *Scorpoides*, Hairy Bird's-foot. But the *Ornithopus tetraphyllus* is a perennial. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

OR'NUS (*Bot.*) the *Fraxinus ornus* of Linnæus.

OROBA'NCHE (*Bot.*) ὀροβάγχη, a plant so called because, according to Theophrastus, ὄροβον ἄγχει, it strangles the *orobus*, or any flowers on which it fixes. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 8, c. 8; *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 172; *Plin.* l. 22, c. ult.; *Geopon.* l. 2, c. 40.

OROBANCHE, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Angiosperma*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* simple; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are the *Orobanche major*, seu *Rapum*, Common Broom-Rape.—*Orobanche elatior*, Tall Broom-Rape.—*Orobanche cernua*, Drooping Broom-Rape.—*Orobanche purpurea*, Purple Broom-Rape.—*Orobanche cerulæa*, Blue Broom-Rape, &c. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

OROBOI'DES *Hypostasis* (*Med.*) a settlement in urine like vetches.

O'ROBUS (*Bot.*) ὄροβος, a plant so called, παρὰ τὸ ἐρίπτεσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν βοῶν, i. e. from its being the food of oxen, because it was much used in the fatting of oxen. It was employed in expiatory sacrifices, according to Plutarch, and served many medicinal purposes, which are mentioned by Dioscorides. *Aristot. Hist. Animal.* l. 3, c. 21; *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 8, c. 3; *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 131; *Gal. de Alim. Fac.* l. 1.

OROBUS, a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. diadelphous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* compressed; *style* filiform; *stigma* linear.—PER. *legume* round; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the *Orobus lathyroides*, Upright Bitter Vetch.—*Orobus luteus*, seu *Galega*, Yellow Bitter Vetch.—*Orobus vernus*, Spring Bitter Vetch; but the—*Orobus cocaneus*, Scarlet Bitter Vetch, is an annual. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

ORO'NTIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* none.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ*

roundish; *style* none; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *follicle* slender; *seeds* single.

Species. The species is the *Orontium aquaticum*, seu *Arum.*

ORONTIUM is also the *Antirrhinum orontium* of Linnæus.

ORPHEOTELE'STÆ (*Ant.*) ὀρφειοτελεσταὶ, those who initiated persons into the mysteries of Orpheus, whom they assured, on their admission, of certain felicity after death. *Cæl. Rhodig. Antiq. Lect.* l. 15, c. 9.

OR'PHEUS (*Ich.*) a name given to a fish caught in the Archipelago. It is a species of the *Sparus* of Linnæus.

O'RPHUS (*Ant.*) a sea-fish mentioned by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 9, c. 13.

O'RPIMENT (*Min.*) *auripigmentum*, a yellow kind of arsenic, or more properly a mineral composed of sulphur and arsenic, found native in the earth, and constituting one of the ores of arsenic. It is the *arsenicum auripigmentum* of Linnæus.

O'RPINE (*Bot.*) the *Sedum telephium* of Linnæus.

O'RRERY (*Mech.*) a machine for exhibiting the various motions and appearances of the sun and planets. [vide *Astronomy*, and Plate No. VIII.] It was so called in honour of the Earl of Orrery, by whom the invention was first patronized.

ORRHAGO'GON (*Med.*) an epithet for purging medicines which evacuate serum.

ORRHOPI'SSA (*Chem.*) the serous or most fluid part of tar.

ORRHOPY'GION (*Anat.*) ὀρροπύγιον, the extremity of the spine which is terminated by the *Os coccygis.*

O'RRIS (*Bot.*) another name for the *Iris.*

ORT (*Com.*) a money of account in Denmark, the fourth part of a rix-dollar, equal to about 11*d.* sterling; also a small weight, the 32d part of an ounce.

ORTE'GIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsules* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are the—*Ortegia dichotoma*, Forked Ortegia, a perennial; and the—*Ortegia hispanica, Rubia*, seu *Juncaria*, Spanish Ortegia, an annual. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.*

O'RTEIL (*Fort.*) vide *Berme.*

ORTE'LLI (*Law*) the claws of a dog's foot. *Cart. de Forest.* c. 6.

O'RTHITE (*Min.*) an ore of Uranium which is in the state of an oxide.

O'RTHIUS *pes* (*Poet.*) a foot consisting of five short syllables.

ORTHOCO'LON (*Med.*) ὀρθόκωλον, a species of stiff joint when it cannot be bended, but remains straight. It is particularly applied to cattle by the ancients. *Veget.* l. 2, c. 54.

ORTHODO'RON (*Ant.*) ὀρθόδωρον, a Greek measure of about 8¼ inches long.

ORTHODO'XY (*Theol.*) ὀρθοδοξία, from ὀρθὸς, right, and δόξα, opinion; the true faith.

ORTHODRO'MICS (*Mar.*) the art of sailing on the arc of a great circle.

ORTHO'GONAL (*Geom.*) from ὀρθὸς, strait, and γωνία, an angle, right-angled; an epithet of any figure that has one or more right angles.

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL *projection of the sphere* (*Perspec.*) a delineation of the sphere upon a plane that cuts it in the middle, the eye being supposed to be vertically placed at an infinite distance from it.

ORTHO'GRAPHY (*Gram.*) ὀρθογραφία, from ὀρθὸς, upright, and γράφω, to write; the right way of spelling and writing the letters and words of a language.

ORTHOGRAPHY (*Perspect.*) the true delineation of the fore-right plane of any object.

ORTHOGRAPHY (*Archit.*) the representation of the front of a building according to the rules of geometry, or geometrically drawn. This is either external or internal.—The *external orthography* is the delineation of the outer face or front of a building.—The *internal orthography*, called also a *section*, is a delineation or draught of a building, such as it would appear if the external wall were removed.

ORTHOPNOI'A (*Med.*) ὀρθόπνοια, from ὀρθὸς, erect, and πνέω, to breathe; an ill respiration, when the person affected cannot breathe but with his neck erect.

ORTHOSTA'TÆ (*Archit.*) pilasters, buttresses, or supporters of a building. *Vitruv.* l. 2, c. 8.

ORTHO'TRICUM (*Bot.*) another name for the *Weissia* of Linnæus.

O'RTIGA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Loosa* of Linnæus.

O'RTIVE (*Astron.*) or *eastern*; an epithet for that amplitude which is reckoned on the eastern point of the horizon.

O'RTOLAN (*Orn.*) a delicate bird, the *Emberiza hortulana* of Linnæus, which is of the Bunting tribe. It inhabits the northern climates during summer, and migrates to those which are warmer during the winter. The Ortolans visit England before the setting in of frost and snow, build in the holes of trees, and lay five white eggs spotted with brown.

O'RVALA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Lamium* of Linnæus.

ORVIE'TAN (*Med.*) an electuary good against poisons.

O'RYAL (*Archæol.*) a cloister, or arched room in a monastery.

ORY'GIA (*Bot.*) the *Portulaca* of Linnæus.

ORY'GMA (*Ant.*) vide *Barathron.*

O'RYX (*Zool.*) a sort of wild goat.

ORY'ZA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* small.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* bifid.—PIST. *germ* turbinate; *styles* two; *stigmas* feathered.—PER. none; *seed* single.

Species. The single species is the *Oryza sativa*, seu *Pady.*

ORYZA is also the *Paspalum* of Linnæus.

OSBE'CKIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* four-celled; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Osbeckia chinensis et zeylanica. Raii Hist.*

OSCE'DO (*Med.*) vide *Oscitation.*

OSCHEA'LIS *hernia* (*Med.*) a scrotal rupture.

OSCHEOCE'LE (*Med.*) a term signifying either a scrotal rupture, or a tumour of the scrotum from an accumulation of water.

O'SCHEON (*Anat.*) ὄσχεον, the scrotum.

OSCEOPHY'MA (*Med.*) from ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and φῦμα, a swelling; a tumour of the scrotum.

OSCHOPHO'RIA (*Ant.*) ὀσχοφόρια, an Athenian festival so called ἀπὸ τῦ φέρειν τὰς ὄσχας, i. e. from carrying boughs hung with grapes, because the votaries carried such boughs in the procession of the Panathenea. This festival was instituted in commemoration of the delivery of the Athenians by Theseus from the oppression of the Minotaur.

OSCI'LLA (*Ant.*) small images of wax or clay, made in the shape of men or women, and consecrated to Saturn. *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 1, c. 7.

OSCILLA'TION (*Med.*) vibration like the pendulum of a clock.

O'SCINES (*Ant.*) an epithet among the Romans for those birds whose chattering and notes were regarded as omens and predictions. *Plin.* l. 10, c. 19; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

O'SCITANS (*Med.*) from *oscito*, to gape; an epithet for a fever.

OSCITA'TION (*Med.*) a slight convulsive motion of the muscles.

OSCULA'TION (*Geom.*) the contact between any curve and its osculatory circle.

OSCULATO'RIUS (*Anat.*) an epithet for the sphincter muscle of the lips; so called because the action of kissing is performed by it.

O'SCULATORY *Circle* (*Geom.*) the same as the *Circle of Curvature*, i. e. the circle having the same curvature with any curve at a given point.—*Osculatory point*, the osculation or point of contact between a curve and its osculatory circle.

O'SCULUM (*Anat.*) a little mouth.

Osculum *pacis* (*Ecc.*) i. e. the kiss of peace, which was formerly given by the people to one another at church in the celebration of the mass, after the priest had spoke three words, " Pax Domini vobiscum." *Math. Par. Ann.* 1100.

OSE'LLA *d'oro* (*Com.*) a piece of money struck at Venice on particular occasions.

O'SIER (*Bot.*) the Red or Water Willow, the *Salix* of Linnæus.

OSMA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) the *Olea fragrans* of Linnæus.

OSMI'TES (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 3 *Polygamia Frustanea*.

Generic Character. Cal. common.—Cor. compound.—Stam. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—Pist. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—Per. none; *seed* oblong.

Species. The species are, the *Osmites bellidiastrum*, *Bellis*, seu *Anthemis*, &c.

OSMU'NDA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 2 *Filices*, Natural Order of *Ferns*.

O'SPREY (*Orn.*) a bird of the Eagle tribe, the *Falco ossifragus* of Linnæus, which is about the size of a turkey, and lives chiefly on fish, which it catches dexterously.

O'SSA (*Anat.*) vide *Bones*.

Ossa *innominata* (*Anat.*) two large bones situated on the sides of the *Os sacrum*.

O'SSELETS (*Vet.*) certain hard excrescences in the knees of horses.

OSSI'CULUM (*Anat.*) the stone of a cherry, plumb, &c.

OSSIFICA'TION (*Anat.*) the process by which soft cartilaginous substances harden into those of a firmer texture.

OSSIFRA'GA (*Bot.*) the *Euphorbia* of Linnæus.

OSSILE'GIUM (*Ant.*) ὀστολέγιον, the act of collecting the bones and ashes of the dead after the funeral pile was burnt down.

OSSUA'RIUM (*Archæol.*) a charnel-house, or receptacle for the bones of the dead.

OSTA'GRA (*Surg.*) a forceps to take out bones with.

OSTE'NSIO (*Law*) a tribute anciently paid by merchants for leave to expose their goods for sale in markets. *Leg. Æthelred. apud Brompton.*

OSTE'NSIVE *demonstrations* (*Geom.*) such as plainly and directly demonstrate the truth of any proposition.

OSTEOCO'LLA (*Med.*) ὀστεόκολλα, the glue-bone stone; a soft stone, said to be of great virtue for the uniting of broken bones.

OSTEOCO'POS (*Med.*) ὀστεοκόπος, from ὀστέον, a bone, and κόπος, weariness; a weariness of the bones, caused by too much motion.

OSTEOGE'NICA (*Med.*) from ὀστέον, a bone, and γενάω, to beget; medicines which generate a callus.

OSTEO'GENY (*Anat.*) from ὀστέον, a bone, and γενάω, to generate; the growth of bones.

OSTEO'GRAPHY (*Anat.*) from ὀστέον, a bone, and γράφω, to write; a description of the bones.

OSTEOLI'THOS (*Med.*) vide *Osteocolla*.

OSTEO'LOGY (*Anat.*) ὀστεολογία, from ὀστέον, a bone, and λόγος, a discourse; a description of the bones.

OSTEOSARCO'SIS (*Med.*) from ὀστέον, a bone, and σὰρξ, flesh; softness and flexibility of the bones.

OSTEOSPE'RMUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 4 *Polygamia Necessaria*.

Generic Character. Cal. common.—Cor. compound.—Stam. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubulous.—Pist. *germ* small; *style* filiform; *stigma* obsolete.—Per. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Osteospermum spinosum*, seu *Chrysanthemum*, Prickly Osteospermum.—*Osteospermum junceum*, Reedy Osteospermum.—*Osteospermum ciliatum*, Fringe-leaved Osteospermum, &c.

OSTIA'RIUM (*Ant.*) a sort of tribute which was imposed by the Romans under this name. *Cic. Fam.* l. 3, ep. 8; *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 3, c. 31.

O'STIOLA (*Anat.*) the valves in the vessels of the heart.

O'STIUM (*Ant.*) in Greek στόμα, was the mouth or entrance of a harbour, between the arms of the semicircle, which was generally the figure of their harbours.

OSTRA'CIAS (*Min.*) a kind of precious stone like an oyster-shell. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

OSTRA'CION (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes of the *Branchiostegous* Order, having the *teeth* round, pointing forwards; *aperture of the gills* linear; *body* mailed by a complete bony covering; *ventral fins* none.

Ostracion (*Nat.*) the shell of a certain fish, called also *Onyæ*. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 10.

O'STRACISM (*Ant.*) ὀστρακισμὸς, a popular mode of condemning to banishment among the Athenians, which was performed by means of ὄστρακα, tiles, on which were written the name of the person who was to be banished. *Schol. Arist.* in ιππ.; *Poll. Onom* l. 8, segm. 19.

OSTRACI'TES (*Min.*) vide *Ostracias*.

OSTRACI'TIS (*Min.*) a kind of crust sticking to furnaces where brass ore is melted.

O'STREA (*Con.*) the oyster, was highly esteemed at the table of the Romans, particularly those that were taken in the Lake of Lucrinum.

Mart. l. 3, ep. 60.

Ostrea tu sumis stagno saturata Lucrino.

Petron. Arb. c. 79.

—— *inde Lucrinis,*
Eruta littoribus vendunt conchylia cœnas.

Juven. Sat. 4, v. 140.

——*Circeis nata forent, an*
Lucrinum ad saxum, Rutupinove edita fundo
Ostrea, callebat primo deprendere morsu.

Cic. ad Fam. l. 18, ep. 26; *Senec. Epist.* 88; *Plut. Sympos.* l. 9.

Ostrea, *in the Linnean system*, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*.

Generic Character. *Animal* a tethys; *shell* bivalve; the *valves* unequal, and slightly eared; *hinge* without teeth, but furnished with an ovate hollow.

Species. Animals of this genus are divided into the *Scallops*, or those which have their valves eared and radiate, and the *Oysters*, which have the valves rough, and generally plated on the outside.

O'STRICH (*Orn.*) the *Struthio* of Linnæus, which is the largest of all birds, and so voracious that it will devour glass, stones, or whatever comes in its way. It lays forty or fifty eggs, as large as the head of a child.

O'STRUM (*Ich.*) a fish from which the scarlet dye was procured.

OSTRU'THIUM (*Bot.*) the *Imperatoria ostruthium* of Linnæus.

O'STRYA (*Bot.*) the *Carpinus* of Linnæus.

O'SWALD'S *Law* (*Law*) a law so called from Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, by whom it was made for the purpose of expelling married priests, and bringing monks into churches.

OSWE'GO *Tea* (*Bot.*) the *Monarda didyma* of Linnæus.

OSY'RIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 3 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* cylindric; *stigma* roundish.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* bony.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Osyris alba*, seu *Cassia*, Poet's Cassia, &c. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

OSYRIS is also the *Chenopodium scoparia* of Linnæus.

OTACOU'STICKS (*Mus.*) ὠτακουστικὰ; instruments which help to improve the sense of hearing.

OTA'LGIA (*Med.*) ὠταλγία, from οὖς, an ear, and ἄλγος, pain; the ear-ache.

OTENCHY'TES (*Med.*) from οὖς, an ear, and ἐγχέω, to pour in; a syringe for the ears.

OTHA'NI (*Alch.*) mercury of the philosophers.

OTHO'NE (*Ant.*) a kind of linen garment frequently worn by women among the Greeks and the Romans.

OTHO'NNA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 4 *Polygamia Necessaria*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindric.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Othonna bulbosa*, seu *Solidago*, Tuberous Othonna.—*Othonna Tagitis*, seu *Chrysanthemum.*—*Othonna abrotanifolia*, seu *Jacobæa*, Southernwood-leaved African Ragwort, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

O'TICA (*Med.*) ωτικὰ, from οὖς, the ear; medicines for disorders in the ear.

O'TIS (*Orn.*) a genus of birds of the Order *Gallinæ*.

Generic Character. Bill subconvex; *nostrils* oval, pervious; *tongue* bifid; *feet* formed for running.

Species. Birds of this genus, called in English the Bustard, inhabit the open plains of Asia and Africa. The principal species are, the—*Otis tarda*, the Great Bustard.—*Otis tetrao*, the Little Bustard.

OTI'TES (*Anat.*) from οὖς, the ear; an epithet for the little finger, so called because it is commonly used in scratching the ear.

OTI'TIS (*Med.*) from οὖς, the ear; an inflammation in the ear.

OTOPLA'TOS (*Med.*) from οὖς, the ear; a fœtid ulcer behind the ear.

OTOPUO'SIS (*Med.*) from οὖς, the ear, and πύον, pus; a purulent discharge from the ear.

OTORRHŒ'A (*Med.*) from οὖς, the ear, and ῥέω, to flow; a discharge of blood or matter from the ear.

O'TTAR (*Chem.*) vide *Otter*.

OTTA'VA (*Mus.*) an octave.

O'TTER (*Zool.*) the *Mustela lutra* of Linnæus, an animal remarkably sagacious in the construction of its house under ground. It has a tail half the length of its body, lives in fresh waters, feeds on fish, is crafty and biting, but sometimes tamed to catch fish. The male calls the female by a soft murmuring cry: the latter is gravid three months, and brings forth three or four young. The fur of this animal is much valued in cold countries, where it is used for clothing.—The *Sea Otter* differs from the former sort in being larger, and having a rougher coat.

OTTER *of Roses* (*Chem.*) or *Ottar of Roses*, the essential oil of roses, obtained by repeated distillation.

OTTER (*Her.*) this animal is borne on some escutcheons as a charge.

O'TTOMAN (*Polit.*) an epithet for what belongs to the Turks.

O'VA (*Ent.*) eggs; the name for the first stage in the existence of the insect, from which it is metamorphosed into the larva.

O'VAL (*Geom.*) a round oblong figure, formed so that the lines drawn from its utmost superficies to the centre are not equal, but answer to each other from the opposite sides.

OVAL *Window* (*Anat.*) one of the holes in the hollow of the ear.

OVA'LIS (*Bot.*) oval, an epithet for a leaf which approaches nearest to the shape of a hen's egg, as distinguished from an elliptic leaf, which is longer in proportion to its breadth; and from the ovate, which has a less curvature at one end than the other.

OVA'RIA (*Anat.*) two flat oval bodies behind the uterus, which contain a number of vesicles, or ova, that prepare all that the female supplies towards the formation of the fœtus.

OVA'TION (*Ant.*) a lesser kind of triumph for a victory won without spilling much blood, or for the defeating rebels, slaves, &c. The generals on this occasion were crowned with myrtle instead of laurel, and sacrificed a sheep instead of bullocks. *Dionys.* l. 5; *Livy*, l. 3, c. 10; *Plin.* l. 15, c. 29; *Plutarch in Marcell; Dio.* l. 54; *Aul. Gell.* l. 5, c. 6.

OVA'TUS (*Bot.*) ovate, an epithet for a leaf. [vide *Ovalis*] The term ovate may be compounded with others to denote a mixture of the two forms, as the ovate-lanceolate, ovate-oblong, ovate-subulate, which are epithets either of a leaf, a seed, or a capsule.

OUCH (*Archæol.*) a collar of gold formerly worn by women.

O'VELTY *of services* (*Law*) an equality of services, as when the tenant paravail owes as much to the mesne as the mesne does to the lord paramount.

O'VER (*Gram.*) is used in composition in the figurative sense of excess.

TO O'VERBLOW (*Mar.*) is said of the wind when it blows so hard that the ship can carry no sail.

O'VERBOARD (*Mar.*) i. e. over the side of the vessel into the sea, as to throw any thing overboard.

O'VERCAST (*Sport.*) a throw in bowling beyond the jack.

OVERCAST *Staff* (*Mech.*) a measure employed by shipwrights to determine the difference between the curves of those which are placed near the greatest breadth and of those situated nearest the extremities of the keel.

OVERCY'SHED (*Law*) convicted or proved guilty of a crime. *Leg. Edward apud Brompton.*

OVERFA'LL (*Mar.*) a shoal or bank lying near the surface of the sea.

OVERGRO'WN (*Mar.*) an epithet for the sea when the waves swell to an excessive height.

TO OVERHA'LE (*Mar.*) to hale a rope the contrary way, when it is drawn too stiff.

TO OVERHA'UL (*Mar.*) to examine a person.—*To overhaul a tackle*, to open and extend the several parts of a tackle, so that they may be again placed in a state of action.—*To overhaul a ship*, to gain fast upon her in the chace.

OVERHE'RNISS (*Law*) contumacy, or contempt of court.

OVERLAU'NCHING (*Mar.*) a term in ship-building for the splicing and scarping one piece of timber to another, to make the work stronger.

OVERMA'STED (*Mar.*) an epithet for a ship when her masts are too big for her bulk.

O'VERPLUS (*Com.*) whatever is over and above the measure or quantity fixed upon.

TO OVERRA'TE (*Mar.*) is said of the waves when they break into a ship, and wash her from one end to the other.

O'VERREACH (*Vet.*) a strain, or swelling of the master sinew of the horse.

TO OVERREACH (*Vet.*) is said of horses when they hit the fore feet with the hinder.

TO OVERRU'LE *an objection* (*Law*) not to allow it, to reject it.

TO OVERRU'N *a page* (*Print.*) i. e. to run over it again, and dispose it in another manner, which is necessary when any thing is either inserted or taken away, so as to make the number of lines greater or less than what the page will admit.

OVERSAME'SSA (*Law*) a fine anciently imposed upon those who, hearing of a murder or robbery, did not pursue the malefactor. *Lib. Rub.* c. 36; 3 *Inst.* 116.

OVERSEE'RS (*Law*) those who are appointed in parishes to take charge of the poor that receive parish relief, and to administer the funds which are raised for their support.

O'VERS *Man* (*Law*) a person in the Scotch Law appointed by arbiters, or the parties submitters to determine a matter of dispute when the arbiters cannot agree.

OVERT *Act* (*Law*) a plain and open matter of fact, serving to prove a design. Such overt acts must be alleged in every indictment for high treason. 3 *Inst.* 12.—*Overt Word*, a word so open and plain as not to be mistaken. *Stat.* 1. *Mar.* sess. 2, c. 3.

OVERTHRO'WN (*Mar.*) an epithet for a ship when being brought a-ground she falls over on her side.

O'VERTURE (*Mus.*) a flourish with instruments before the scenes are opened in a play.

OVI-DU'CTUS (*Anat.*) the egg passage, or tuba fallopiana.

OVIE'DA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Ovieda spinosa* et *mitis*.

OVI'PAROUS (*Zool.*) an epithet for animals that breed by eggs or spawn.

O'VIS (*Zool.*) the sheep, a genus of animals, Class *Pecora*, having the *horns* hollow, *foreteeth* lower eight, and *tusks* none.

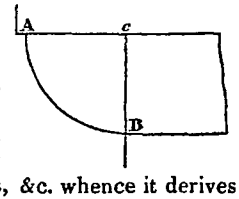
O'VIUM (*Med.*) a pain in the head, so called because it is settled in a part not bigger than an egg.

OUNCE (*Com.*) in Latin *Uncia*, in Avoirdupois weight the sixteenth part of a pound; in Troy weight the twelfth part of a pound; in Apothecaries' weight it is equal to eight drams.

OUNCE, or *Onzia*, is also a gold coin of Sicily, equal to about ten shillings sterling; a silver coin of Malta of the same name, is worth about three shillings and sixpence sterling.

OUNCE (*Zool.*) an animal of the panther tribe, the *Felis uncia* of Linnæus, which is smaller and milder than the rest of its kind, as it may be tamed and trained to the chace

OVO'LO (*Archit.*) or *ovum*, a convex moulding, the section of which is usually the quarter of a circle, or less, whence it is also called the Quarter-round, as in the annexed figure, where AB is the quadrant, and *c*B is its altitude. The Ovolo is frequently



cut with the representation of eggs, &c. whence it derives its name. [vide *Architecture*, Plate No. III. fig. A, K.]

OURA'NOGRAPHY (*Astron.*) from οὐρανὸς, the heavens, and γράφω, to write; a description of the heavenly bodies.

OU'RLOP (*Law*) a fine anciently paid to the lord of the manor by the inferior tenant, when his daughter was debauched.

OU'STED (*Law*) an epithet for the tenant or occupier of land, &c. who is removed, or put out of the possession.

OU'STER *le Main* (*Law*) a judgment given in Chancery for the delivery of seized land out of the king's hands. *Staundf. Prærog.* c. 24.—*Ouster le Mer*, an excuse for not appearing in court after a summons, on account of being beyond sea.

OUTACOU'STICON (*Mech.*) from οὖς, an ear, and ἀκούω, to hear; an ear-pipe.

OU'TBOARD (*Mar.*) an epithet for whatever is without the ship.

OUTFANGTHEF (*Law*) from the Saxon *ut*, out, *fangan*, to take, and *theof*, a thief; a privilege enabling a lord to bring to trial in his own court any man living in his own fee that is taken for felony in any other place. *Stat.* 1, 2. *P. & M.* c. 15; *Bract.* l. 2, tract. 2, c. 35.

OU'TFIT (*Mar.*) the expences of equipping a ship for a sea-voyage, or arming her for war.

OUTHAU'LER (*Mar.*) the name of a rope used for hauling out a jib.

OUT-HEST (*Law*) or *Out-Horn*, the summoning of subjects to arms by the sound of the horn.

O'UTLAND (*Law*) land let out to any tenant merely at the pleasure of the lord.

OU'T-LAW (*Law*) from the Saxon *ut*, out, and *laga*, the law, i. e. out of the protection of the law; one who is deprived of the benefit of law.

OUT-LA'WRY (*Law*) *utlagaria*, the being put out of the law, or losing *liberam legem*, the benefit of a subject, i. e. the king's protection: in regard to a female this is called a *waiver*. *Bract.* l. 5; *Co. Lit.* 128.—*Clerk of the Outlawries*, an officer whose business it is to make out the writs of *capias utlagatum*, after outlawries.

O'UTLICKER (*Mar.*) a small piece of timber made fast to the top of the poop, and standing right out a-stern.

OUT-OF-TRI'M (*Mar.*) an epithet for a ship when she is not properly balanced for navigation.

O'UT-PARTERS (*Law*) a sort of freebooters in Scotland, who used to ride out and seize whatever they could which came in their way.

O'UT-RIDERS (*Law*) bailiffs' errant, employed by the sheriff to ride to the farthest part of the county to summon persons to their county or hundred courts.

OUT-RIDERS (*Cus.*) servants attached to any travelling equipage, who are appointed to ride forward for the purpose of paying tolls, &c.

OUT-RI'GGER (*Mar.*) a strong beam, fixed on the side of a ship to secure the masts in the act of careening; also a small boom, occasionally used in the tops to thrust out the breast back-stays to windward.

TO OUTSAI'L (*Mar.*) to sail faster than another ship.

OUTSU'CKEN *Multures* (*Archæol.*) portions of corn paid by persons voluntarily, who grind their corn at any mill to which they are not thirled, or bound by tenure.

O'UTWARD *bound* (*Mar.*) an epithet for ships that are bound to a foreign port.

OUTWARD *flanking angle* (*Fort.*) the angle of the tenaille, comprehended by the two flanking lines of defence.

O'UT-WORKS (*Fort.*) all the works made on the outside of the ditch of a fortified place.

O'VUM *philosophicum* (*Chem.*) a glass, round at bottom, with a long neck, used in chemical operations.

OU'ZEL (*Or.*) or *brook-ouzel*, the *Rallus aquaticus* of Linnæus; a water-fowl of the rail kind, which hides itself among the sedges, runs and swims with celerity, but flies heavily.

OWL (*Or.*) a well-known night bird, the *Strix* of Lin-

næus, which has weak eyes, that are generally closed by day.

O'WLER (*Law*) so called from the owl, which goes about only at night; one who conveyed wool or other prohibited goods by night to be shipped off, contrary to law.

O'WLING (*Law*) the practice of shipping wool secretly in the night time, contrary to law. [vide *Owler*]

O'WNER (*Com.*) the proprietor of a ship, by whom she is freighted, to a merchant for a sea-voyage.

OWSE (*Mech*) the bark of a young oak, beaten small, and used by tanners.

O'WSER (*Mech.*) the bark and water in a tanner's pit.

OX (*Zool.*) a well-known domestic animal, the *Bos taurus* of Linnæus, of which there are several varieties; as the Wild Ox, with short thick horns and forehead, and curly hair; Bonasus, with a very long mane; Bison, with the back gibbous, and mane long; Zebu and Indian Ox, having a fatty bunch on the shoulder; Surat Ox, the size of a large dog; Abyssinian Ox, having the horns pendulous adhering only to the skin; Madagascar Ox, having pendulous ears, and a white body; African Ox, having the body snowy, the legs slender, and hoofs black. This variety is very swift in running.

OX *Feet* (*Vet.*) an epithet for the hind feet of a horse, when the horn cleaves just in the very middle of the forepart of the hoof, from the coronet to the shoe.

O'XALATE (*Chem.*) a salt, formed by the combination of oxalic acid with different bases, as the *oxalate* of *ammonia*.

OXA'LIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) the acid of sugar obtained from the Oxalis.

OXA'LIDI *Affinis* (*Bot.*) a species of the *Oxalis*.

O'XALIS (*Bot.*) ὀξαλὶς, a plant so called from its acidity, which by some was called *Lapathus*, or *Oxylapathus*. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 140; *Plin.* l. 20, c. 21.

OXALIS, *in the Linnean System*, a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 5 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted—COR. five-parted—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* superior; *styles* five; *stigmas* blunt—PER. *capsule* five-celled; *seeds* roundish.

Species. The species are bulbs, as the—*Oxalis Barrelieri*, seu *Trifolium*.—*Oxalis rosea*, seu *Oxys*, Rose-flowered Wood-sorrel.—*Oxalis Stricta*, Upright Wood-sorrel.—*Oxalis corniculata*, Yellow Wood-sorrel.—*Oxalis sensitiva*, *Mimosa*, seu *Todda*, Sensitive Wood-sorrel, &c.

OXA'LME (*Med.*) ὀξάλμη, a mixture of vinegar and salt.

OXELE'UM (*Med.*) ὀξέλαιον, a mixture of vinegar and oil.

O'X-EYE (*Bot.*) the *Buphthalmum* of Linnæus, a shrub.

O'XHOFT (*Com.*) a wine measure in Holland and Germany, equal to about 58 English gallons.

O'X-SLIP (*Bot.*) the *Prunula elatior* of Linnæus.

O'X-TONGUE (*Bot.*) the *Picris* of Linnæus.

O'XIDE (*Chem.*) or *oxyde*, a substance formed by the union of oxygen with some base, as the *oxide* of iron, the *oxide* of copper, lead, &c., which amount to about 47 in number; but of these not more than 28 or 29 have the property of neutralizing acids and forming neutral salts. As metals are susceptible of different stages of oxidizement, those of the first stage, or of the smallest degree, are named *protoxides*; those of the second stage, *deutoxides*; those at the third stage, *tritoxides*, &c.: such as are at the maximum of oxidazation are denominated by the general term *peroxides*. [vide *Chemistry*]

OXIDI'ZEMENT (*Chem.*) or *oxydation*, the process by which a substance is made to combine with oxygen.

O'XYA (*Bot.*) the beech-tree.

OXYACA'NTHA (*Bot.*) the *Cratægus oxyacantha* of Linnæus.

OXYBA'PHON (*Ant.*) vide *Acetabulum*.

OXYBA'PHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants having the CAL. five-cleft.—COR. funnel-shaped.

Species. The species is the *Oxybaphus viscosus*, seu *Mirabilis*.

OXYCE'DROS (*Bot.*) a species of cedar.

OXYCO'CCUS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Vaccinum*.

OXYCRA'TUM (*Med.*) a mixture of vinegar, water, and honey.

OXYCRO'CEUM (*Med.*) an epithet for a plaister in which there is much saffron.

O'XYDE (*Chem.*) vide *Oxide*.

OXYDE'RICA (*Med.*) from ὀξὺς, sharp, and δέρκω, to see; medicines which tend to sharpen the sight.

OXY'GALA (*Med.*) ὀξύγαλα, sour milk.

OXYGA'RUM (*Med.*) a mixture of garum with vinegar.

O'XYGEN (*Chem.*) from ὀξὺς, acid, and γενάω, to generate, because it generates acidity. A substance not distinctly perceptible to the senses, except in combination, but it is known by its effects. It is one of the constituent and essential parts of atmospheric or common air, which necessarily contributes to animal life by respiration, and to the combustion of all bodies that are acted upon by fire.—*Oxygen Gas*, a colourless elastic and aerial fluid, formed by the union of oxygen gas with caloric. This was otherwise called *empyreal*, *dephlogisticated*, *pure*, or *vital air*, because it is essential to the support of life.

OXYGENA'TION (*Chem.*) vide *Oxidizement*.

OXY'GENATED *muriatic acid* (*Chem.*) muriatic acid with an excess of oxygen.

OXYGLI'CUM (*Med.*) an oxymel.

O'XYGON (*Geom.*) ὀξυγώνιον, from ὀξὺς, sharp, and γωνία, a corner; an acute-angled triangle, or a triangle having three acute angles.

OXYLAPA'THUM (*Bot.*) vide *Oxalis*.

O'XYMEL (*Med.*) ὀξύμελι, from ὀξὺς, acid, and μέλι, honey; a syrup made of honey, vinegar, and water, boiled together.

OXYMO'RON (*Rhet.*) ὀξύμωρον, a figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added.

OXYMURIA'TIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) another name for *chlorine*.

OXYMY'RSINE (*Bot.*) the same as *Myrsine*.

OXYNI'TRUM (*Med.*) a plaister, composed chiefly of vinegar and nitre.

OXYO'PIA (*Med.*) from ὀξὺς, and ὤψ, the sight; sharpness of sight.

OXYPHLEGMA'SIA (*Med.*) from ὀξὺς, sharp, and φλέγω, to burn; an acute inflammation.

OXYPHY'LLON (*Bot.*) a sort of *Cnicus*.

OXYPO'RIUM (*Med.*) ὀξυπόριον, from ὀξὺς, sharp or quick, and πόρος, a passage; the name of any medicine which causes easy digestion, or otherwise of quick operation.

OXYPO'RUS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Staphylinus*, which, according to Fabricius, comprehend those insects which have their hind feelers hatchet-shaped.

OXYRE'GMIA (*Med.*) ὀξυρεγμία, an acid eructation from the stomach.

OXYRRHO'DINON (*Med.*) a composition of the oil of roses and vinegar.

O'XYS (*Bot.*) another name for the *Oxalis*.

O'XYSAL *Diaphoreticum* (*Chem.*) a fixed salt loaded with more acid than is necessary to saturate it.

OXYTO'CA (*Med.*) medicines which promote delivery.

OXYTRIPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) the Lotus.

O'YER *and Terminer* (*Law*) i. e. to hear and determine; a special commission granted to certain judges to hear and determine criminal causes.—*Oyer de Record*, a petition made in court, that the judge, for the more positive proving a matter, be pleased to hear and look into any record.

O YES (*Law*) corrupted from the French *oyez*, i. e. hear; a

form of exclamation used by the public crier to call attention in court, particularly at the commencement of any business.

OY'STER (*Conch.*) a well known shell-fish, the *Ostrea* of Linnæus. Oysters are formed into stews or layers, where the old ones cast their spawn, called, by the *dredgers* or oyster catchers, *spat*. The spat cleaves to stones, old oyster shells, and the like, which is called *Cultch*. The oysters are sick after they have *Spat*, but the males and females are differently affected; namely, the male with what is called the *Black Sickness*, because they have a black substance in the fin; and the female with the *White-Sickness*, because they have a milky substance in the fin.

OZÆ'NA (*Med.*) from ὄζω, a stench; an ulcer situated in the nose, discharging fœtid purulent matter.

OZOPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 2 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* cylindrical; *anthers* five.—PIST. *germ* five-lobed; *style* filiform; *stigma* capitate.—PER. five-celled.

Species. The single species, the *Ozophyllum fœtidum*, seu *Ticorea*, is a shrub, and native of Guiana.

P.

P. (*Ant.*) as a numeral letter, stood for 100.

P. (*Med.*) stands as a sign in prescriptions for a pugil, or the eighth part of a handful; P. Æ. for *Partes æquales*, equal parts; P. P. for *Pulvis Patrum*, i. e. Jesuit's powder.

P. (*Mus.*) stands for the Italian *piano*; P. P. for *piu piano*; P. P. P. for *pianissimo*.

P. M. (*Astron.*) Post Meridiem, &c. [vide *Abbreviations*]

PA'BULUM (*Med.*) such parts of our common aliments as are necessary to recruit the animal fluids; as likewise any matter that continues the cause of a disease.

PA'CAL (*Bot.*) a tree of Peru, the ashes of which mixed with soap, are used for the cure of leprous disorders. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

PACA'LIA (*Ant.*) a Roman festival in honour of the goddess *Pax*.

PACA'TIO (*Archæol.*) payment. *Matt. Par. Ann.* 1248.

PACE (*Man.*) the natural step of a horse, of which there are three kinds; the walk, trot; and gallop, to which some have added the amble as one of the natural paces.

PACE (*Com.*) a measure of two feet and a half; but a geometrical pace is five feet.—*Pace of Asses*, a herd or company of asses.

PACCHIONE'AN *Glands* (*Anat.*) glandular substances situated under the dura mater, so called after their discoverer Pacchioni.

PA'CHA (*Mar.*) the chief admiral and superintendent-general of the Turkish marine.

PACHI'RA (*Bot.*) the *Carolinæa princeps* of Linnæus.

PA'CHYS (*Med.*) παχὺς, i. e. thick; an epithet for a disease described by Hippocrates, but not so as to be fully understood.

PACIFICA'TION (*Polit.*) a mediation or negotiation for peace.—*Edict of Pacification*, a decree published by a prince or state for the pacifying of all parties.

PACIVI'RI (*Bot.*) the *Canna angustifolia* of Linnæus.

PACK *of Wool* (*Com.*) a quantity of wool, equal to about 240 lbs.

PA'CKAGE *and Scavage* (*Law*) ancient duties payable on merchandize to the city of London.

PA'CKERS (*Law*) persons appointed and sworn duly to pack herrings; also they whose business it is to pack up goods for merchants, &c.

PA'CKET (*Mar.*) or *Packet-Boat*, a vessel appointed by the government to carry the mail of letters.

PACT-COATI'NGA (*Bot.*) the *Costus* of Linnæus.

PA'COS (*Zool.*) or *Paco*, the *Camelus paco* of Linnæus, a species of the camel which has no bunches, the *body* woolly, and the *snout* oblong. It is otherwise called the Indian or Peruvian sheep, from the nature of its coat.

PA'CTA *Vallam* (*Bot.*) the *Trichosanthes cucumerina* of Linnæus.

PA'DDLE (*Mar.*) a sort of oar sometimes used in boats belonging to men of war; as also by the natives of Africa and America in their canoes.—*Paddle-Staff*, a long staff, with an iron spike at the end of it.

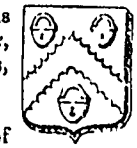
PA'DDOCK (*Agric.*) a small inclosed meadow attached to a dwelling.

PADDOCK-COURSE (*Sport.*) a place in a park paled in for hounds to run matches in.

PADDOCK-PIPE (*Bot.*) the *Equisetum palustre* of Linnæus.

PADLOCK (*Mech.*) a lock to hang on the outside of a door.

PADLOCK (*Her.*) a charge in coats of arms, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth *sable*, a chevron engrailed, between three padlocks, *argent*, by the name of *Silverlock*."



PA'DUS (*Bot.*) the *Prunus padus* of Linnæus.

PÆ'AN (*Port.*) or *Pæon*, a foot, consisting of one long and three short syllables, as ¯ ˘ ˘ ˘, or ˘ ¯ ˘ ˘, or ˘ ˘ ¯ ˘, or ˘ ˘ ˘ ¯.

PÆA'NTIDES (*Min.*) precious stones resembling frozen water. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

PÆDAGO'GUS (*Ant.*) παιδαγωγὸς, the servant who took charge of his young master in going to and from school, and assisted him in his exercises. *Theophrast. Charact.* c. 9; *Plaut. Bacch.* act. 3, scen. 3, v. 18; *Quintil. Instit.* l. 1, c. 1; *Clem. Alex. Pædagog.*

PÆDANCHIO'NE (*Med.*) from παῖς, a child, and ἄγχω, to strangle; a sort of quinsy among children.

PÆDA'RTHROCACE (*Med.*) from παῖς, a child, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακὸν, an evil; the joint evil.

PÆDA'RUS (*Ent.*) a name given by Fabricius to a division of the genus *Staphylinus*, comprehending those insects which have fore feelers clavate.

PÆDE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* capillary; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* ovate; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are the *Pœderia fœtida*, seu *Convolvulus*, &c.

PÆDEROTA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* two.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* awl-shaped.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are the *Pæderota ageria*, seu *Bonarota*.—*Pæderota banarota*, seu *Veronica*, &c. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

PÆDO-BA'PTISM (*Theol.*) παιδὸς βαπτισμὸς, the baptism of infants; the ceremony of baptizing children while they are in a state of infancy, which has been for many centuries the established practice of the Christian Church.

PÆDOPHLEBO'TOMY (*Med.*) from παῖς, a child, and φλεβοτομία, venesection; the bleeding of children.

PÆDO'PICA (*Med.*) from παῖς, a child; that part of medicine which treats of the management of children.

PÆ'NOE (*Bot.*) a tree of Malabar, which yields a resinous substance that is used as an incense.

PÆ'NULA (*Ant.*) vide *Penula*.

PÆ'ON (*Poet.*) vide *Pæan*.

PÆO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved. — COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germs* two; *style* none; *stigma* compressed.—PER. many; *seeds* oval.

Species. The species are perennials, as the — *Pæonia officinalis*, Common Peony.—*Pæonia albiflora*, White-flowered Peony. *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

PAGANA'LIA (*Ant.*) a rural festival instituted by Numa, in which the peasants went round the villages in solemn procession. *Dionys.* l. 4.

PAGA'NI (*Ant.*) those who were not enrolled as soldiers. *Juven. Sat.* 16, v. 33.

——— *Citius falsum producere testem*
Contra paganum possis, quam vera loquentem
Contra fortunam armati, contraque pudorem.

Suet. in August. c. 27; *Tertull. de Cor. Mil.* c. 11; *Turneb. Adv.* l. 2, c. 3.

Pagani were also those who retired to villages in order to adhere to idolatry. *Prudent. περι στεφ.* l. 10, v. 296; *Cod. Theodos. de Hæret.* l. 1, c. 46.

PAGA'NICA *Pila* (*Ant.*) a sort of ball used by the Romans for exercise and diversion. It was made of stuffed leather, and was so called because it was mostly used in villages. *Martial. Aphoret.* 45.

Hæc quæ difficilis turget paganica pluma
Folle minus laxa est, et minus arcta pila.

Mercur. Gymnast. l. 2, c. 5.

PA'GANISM (*Ant.*) the profession of idolatry among the pagans, in distinction from the profession of Christianity.

PA'GOD (*Myth.*) a name given by the Indians to the temples where they worship their gods.

PAGO'DA (*Com.*) an Indian coin which is worth about eight shillings. [vide *Money*]

PAGO'YUM (*Med.*) an epithet for a spiritual being, whom Paracelsus makes to be the author of occult diseases.

PA'GRUS (*Ich.*) πάγρος, a fish; the flesh of which, according to Galen, is hard and difficult of digestion. *Plin.* l. 32, c. 10; *Gal. de Alim. Fac.* l. 3, c. 31; *Isidor.* l. 12, c. 6.

PAGA'CK (*Com.*) a wine measure in Russia, equal to about ten gallons Winchester.

PAGU'RUS (*Ent.*) a name given by Fabricius to the genus Cancer, comprehending the animals of this tribe which have the *antennæ* pedunculate; *fore ones* setaceous; *hind ones* filiform: the *last joint* bifid. These are generally parasitic, and inhabit the empty cavities of turbinate shells, changing their habitations as they increase in growth. The tail, which is naked and vesicular, is furnished with a hook or two to secure themselves in their habitations.

PAIANE'LI (*Bot.*) the *Bignonia indica* of Linnæus.

PAIN (*Law*) or *Peine fort et dure*, vulgarly called Pressing to Death, a special punishment formerly inflicted on those who obstinately refused to plead when arraigned for felony.

PA'INIMS (*Theol.*) another name for pagans.

PAINS *and Penalties* (*Law*) an act of Parliament to inflict pains and penalties beyond or contrary to the common law, which is in fact a new law to meet a special case.

PAINS (*Vet.*) an ulcerous scab breeding in a horse's pastern.

PAINS (*Cook.*) divers messes made of bread stuffed with several farces and ragouts, proper for side-dishes.

PAI'NTED LADY (*Bot.*) the name of a beautifully variegated pea, the *Lathyrus odoratus* of Linnæus.

PAI'NTER (*Mar.*) a rope employed to fasten a boat alongside of a ship, wharf, or key.

PAINTER-*Stainer* (*Mech.*) one who paints coats of arms, or other things belonging to heraldry, or who paints and colours linen cloth.

PAI'NTERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) This company, having the addition of Painters Stainers, for their skill and cunning in divers mysterious works, have been a society of great antiquity, and were incorporated the 23d of Queen Elizabeth, in 1580. Of this company was Samson Cambden, son of William Cambden Clarencieux, the Antiquarian. "They bear *azure*, three escutcheons *argent*, quartered with a chevron *azure* between three Phœnix' heads erased, *or*."

PAI'NTING, the art of representing to the eye, by the means of figures and colours, every object in nature that is discernible by the sight. It is distinguished, according to the subjects, into landscape painting; portrait painting; historical or history painting; architectural painting; battle-pieces; sea-pieces; night-pieces; painting of animals, living or dead; painting of fruits, &c. According to the manner of painting it is distinguished into painting in miniature, in water-colours, in oil, in fresco, in varnish, in distemper, &c.

PAIOMIRIO'BA (*Bot.*) the *Senna orientalis*.

PAIPAO'LA (*Bot.*) a bacciferous shrub of Malabar. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

PAI'SO (*Law*) a liberty for hogs to run in forests for feeding on masts.

PA'LADIN (*Archæol.*) a knight of the round table.

PALÆ'STE (*Ant.*) παλαιστὴ, a Greek measure of length containing four digits, or finger's length.

PALÆ'STRA (*Ant.*) παλαίστρα, that part of the Gymnasium where the exercises of the Pentathlium were performed by the Greeks. *Poll. Onom.* l. 3, segm. 154.

PALÆSTRO'PHYLAX (*Ant.*) παλαιστροφύλαξ, the master or keeper of the palæstra.

PALA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) a duty to lords of manors for exporting and importing vessels of wine in any of their ports.

PALANQUI'N (*Cus.*) a chair in India, in which persons are borne on men's shoulders.

PALA'RIA (*Ant.*) an exercise of the Roman soldiers, to improve them in their manœuvres. It was performed at a stake six feet high. *Sosip.* p. 11; *Veget.* l. 1, c. 11; *Charis. Instit.* l. 1; *Edit. Putsch.*

PALATI'OSSA (*Anat.*) two very irregular bones which form the palate, or roof of the mouth.

PALATINA'TE (*Geog.*) the country or seat of a count Palatine, or chief officer in the palace or court of an emperor, or sovereign prince.

PA'LATINE (*Polit.*) or *Elector Palatine*; a title given to one of the Electors of the German emperor.

PALATI'NI *Ludi* (*Ant.*) Games instituted by Livia, in honour of Augustus, after he was enrolled among the number of the Gods. [vide *Augustalia*]

PALATO-PHARY'NGEUS (*Anat.*) a muscle situated at the side of the entry of the fauces, which assists in shutting the passage into the nostrils.—*Palato-Salpingeus*, the same as *Circumflexus Palati*.—*Palato-Staphilinus*, the same as *Azygos Uvulæ*.

PALA'TUM (*Anat.*) the palate.

PALATUM (*Bot.*) a prominency in the throat of a corolla in labiate flowers, or a process of the lower lip extending towards the upper part, by which the gape, or opening, is closed.

PALA'VIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 6 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* many; *stigma* capitate.—PER. roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are the *Palavia malvifolia* et *moschata*.

PALE (*Her.*) one of the ten honourable ordinaries, so called because it is like the palisadoes used about fortifications, and stands perpendicularly upright in an escutcheon, dividing it lengthways from the top to the bottom, as in the annexed figure. It should occupy a third part of the shield. *In pale* is said of any things borne in pale, as in the annexed figure.—*On a pale* is said when any things are borne upon a pale.—*Party per pale*, vide *Party*.

PA'LEA (*Bot.*) Chaff; a thin membrane springing from the receptacle, and separating the florets in some aggregate flowers.

PALEA'CEUS (*Bot.*) paleaceous or chaffy; an epithet for a pappus, or down; *pappus paleaceus*, a chaffy crown, or down to some seeds, as in *Bidens*, *Silphium*, *Tagetes*, *Coreopsis*, &c.

PA'LED (*Her.*) a coat is said to be paled when it is equally charged with metal and colour.—*Counter paled* is where the pale is cut, and the demi-pales of the chief, though of the same colours with those of the point, are yet different in the place where they meet.

PA'LED *Flowers* (*Bot.*) such as have leaves set about a head or thrum.

PALE'E (*Her.*) vide *Paly*.

PALE'GA (*Bot.*) the *Bignonia indica* of Linnæus.

PALEMEDE'A (*Orn.*) a genus of birds of the Order *Grallæ*.

Generic Character. *Bill* conic, the upper mandible hooked; *nostrils* oval; *feet* four-toed, cleft.

Species. These birds, which are called in the English the Screamer, inhabit the fenny parts of South America. The two species are the—*Palamedea cornuta*, the Horned Screamer.—*Palamedea cristata*, the Crested Screamer.

PALES (*Carpent.*) boards set up for partitions of garden-grounds, &c.

PA'LFRY (*Man.*) in French *palefroy*; a horse of state for a princess.

PALICOURE'A (*Bot.*) the *Stephanum palicourea* of Linnæus.

PALI'LIA (*Ant.*) or *Parilia*, according to Dionysius Halicarnassus; a Roman festival in honour of the goddess Pales. *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 5, c. 3; *Dionys.* l. 1; *Plut. in Rom.*; *Athen.* l. 8.

PALI'LOGY (*Rhet.*) παλιλογία; a repetition of the same words, in order to give a force to the speech. *Rhet. ad Alexand.* ed. Ald. p. 252; *Aquila Rom.* § 24.

PALILI'CIUM (*Astron.*) another name for *Aldebaran*.

PALIMBA'CCHIUS (*Poet.*) παλιμβάκχειος; a foot consisting of two long syllables and a short one, – – ⏑, as Rōmānŭs. [vide *Antibacchius*.]

PALIMPI'SSA (*Chem.*) παλίμπισσα, from πάλιν, again, and πίσσα, pitch; a name for pitch twice boiled. *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 97.

PALIMPSE'STUS (*Ant.*) παλίμψηστος; a sort of paper from which writing could be rubbed, so that it might be written upon again in the same place. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 7, ep. 18; *Catull. Epig.* 22, v. 5; *Turneb. Adv.* l. 25, c. 22.

PALINDRO'ME (*Poet.*) παλίνδρομος, from πάλιν, again, and δρομέω, to run; a verse, or sentence, which is the same read backwards as forwards: as

Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.

PALINDRO'MIA (*Med.*) παλινδρομία, from πάλιν, again, and δρομέω, to run; a preternatural regurgitation of the peccant humours to the inner and more noble parts.

PA'LING (*Husb.*) a sort of fence which is sometimes used to part off fields, gardens, &c.

PA'LING-MAN (*Law*) a merchant denizen born in England mentioned in *Stat.* 11 *Hen.* 7.

PALINO'DIA (*Poet.*) παλινωδία, a recantation, or unsaying what one has said or written before.

PALISA'DE (*Hort.*) a fine sort of paling set up as a fence in gardens.

PALISA'DES (*Fort.*) are strong sharp-pointed stakes set up in the ground to keep off an enemy.

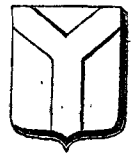
PA'LISES (*Her.*) a term for a range of palisadoes before a fortification represented on a fess, rising up a considerable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them, as in the annexed figure.

PALIU'RUS (*Bot.*) the *Rhamnus paliurus* of Linnæus.

PALL (*Cust.*) a piece of cloth, or velvet, thrown over a coffin at a funeral.

PALL (*Ecc.*) an ornament made of lamb's wool, which the pope bestows on archbishops, &c. for which they pay a great price.

PALL (*Her.*) a cross; the archiepiscopal ornament sent from Rome to the metropolitans, is represented in coat armour in the shape of the letter Y, as in the annexed figure.



PA'LLA (*Ant.*) a mantle among the Romans which was thrown over the gown called *stola*. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 652.

Ferre jubet pallam signis auroque rigentem.

Horat. l. 1, sat. 2, v. 97.

Ad talos stola demissa, et circumdata palla.

Ovid. Amor. l. 3, v. 13.

Virginei crines auro gemmâque premuntur,
Et teget auratos palla superba pedes.

Liv. l. 27, c. 4; *Apul. Met.* l. 11; *Suet. in Cal.* c. 54; *Tertull. de Pall.*; *Serv. in Æn.*; *Ferrar. de Re Vest.* l. 1, c. 3, &c.

PALLA (*Archæol.*) a canopy, such as is borne over a king at his coronation; also an altar-cloth.

PALLA'DIUM (*Ant.*) a Trojan statue of the goddess Minerva, or Pallas, on which the fate of the city was supposed to depend; it having been given out that, while they retained this sacred image, Troy would be safe, wherefore it is said to have been stolen by Diomed and Ulysses out of Minerva's temple. The Romans, imagining that Æneas had brought the true Palladium with him into Rome, preserved it with the utmost care as their safeguard; whence the term *palladium* has acquired its modern meaning of a bulwark. *Lucan*, l. 1, v. 597; *Dionys.* l. 2; *Herodian.* l. 1, c. 14.

PALLADIUM (*Min.*) a sort of metal drawn from crude platina.

PA'LLAS (*Astron.*) a new planet discovered by Dr. Olbers of Bremen, in 1802. It is situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and is larger than Ceres, but of a less ruddy colour; it is marked thus ♁.

PALLA'SSIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 3 *Polygamia*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

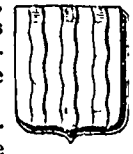
Species. The single species is the *Pallassia halmifolia*, seu *Coreopsis*.

PA'LLATS (*Mech*.) vide *Pallets*.

PA'LLAX (*Alch*.) an imaginary stone composed of heaven and earth.

PALLE-MAI'LLE (*Sport*.) a game where a round bowl is struck with a mallet through a high arch of iron, standing at either end of an alley.

PA'LLET (*Her*.) the diminutive of the pale, being one half of its breadth. Several pallets may be borne in one escutcheon, as in the annexed example. "He beareth *argent* three pallets, wavy *gules*, by the name of *Downes*."



PALLET (*Mech*.) an instrument made of a squirrel's tail, and used in gilding to take up the gold leaves from the pillow.

PALLET (*Mar*.) a partition in a hold, in which, by laying some pigs of lead, &c. the ship may be sufficiently ballasted.

PALLET (*Paint*.) a thin oval piece of wood on which painters keep their colours.

PALLETO'QUE (*Archæol*.) a cassock, or short coat with sleeves.

PA'LLETS (*Mech*.) those pieces, or levers, in clocks and watches, connected with the pendulum, or balance, which receive the immediate impulse of the spring wheel.

PA'LLETTING *Hatches* (*Mar*.) small apertures in the foremagazine of a ship.

PALLIATÆ (*Ant*.) a name given by the Romans to such plays as laid their plot in Greece, and required the performers to appear in Grecian habits, in distinction from the *togatæ*, in which the scene and the dresses were Roman. *Interpres Vet. Juven.* sat. 1, v. 3.

PALLIA'TION (*Med*.) a method of applying medicines for diminishing pain, or the acrimony of disorders.

PA'LLIATIVE *Indication* (*Med*.) is where the symptoms of a disease are too alarming to have the cure deferred till the disease on which it depends is removed.—*Palliative cure*, that which is affected in case of a palliative indication; or the mitigation of the symptoms of a disease, the cause of it still remaining.

PA'LLIER (*Archit*.) a landing-place on a staircase, or a step broader than the rest.

PALLIFICA'TION (*Archit*.) the piling or strengthening the groundwork with piles.

PA'LLIO *co-operire* (*Archæol*.) an ancient custom for children born out of wedlock to stand with their parents, when they intermarried, under a cloth extended during the ceremony. This was a sort of adoption, by which the children were taken to be legitimate, although by the common law they remained illegitimate.

PA'LLIOLUM (*Ant*.) a little hood, or covering for the head of females, which was peculiarly the dress of nymphs, or loose women.

Juv. sat. 3, v. 94.

Uxorem Comædus agit, vel Dorida nullo
Cultam palliolo.

Mart. l. 9, epig. 33.

Hanc vola, quæ facilis, quæ palliolata vagatur.

Ovid. de Art. l. 1, v. 733.

Arguatet macies animum; nec turpe putaris
Palliolum nitidis imposuisse comis.

Senec. Epist. 114; *Quintil.* l. 11, c. 3; *Suet. in Claud.* c. 2; *Tertull. de Pall.* p. 309.

PALLISA'DO (*Fort*.) vide *Palisade*.

PALLI'SSE (*Her*.) vide *Palises*.

PA'LLIUM (*Ant*.) ἱμάτιον; an upper garment worn by the Greeks, as the toga was by the Romans; whence the former were distinguished by the epithet *palliati*, and the latter by that of *togati*. *Val. Max.* l. 2, c. 2; *Plut. de Audiend.*; *Suet in Aug.* c. 98; *Tertull. de Pall.* c. 1; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 1, c. 16; *Cassian de Habit. Monach.*; *Non.* l. 14, c. 26; *Isidor.* l. 19, c. 24.

PALLIUM (*Archæol*.) this word was used much among the writers of the middle ages for a cloak, whence the phrase *pallio co-operire*. [vide *Pallio*]

PALM (*Bot*.) the *Areca catechu* of Linnæus.

PALM (*Anat*.) the inner part of the hand.

PALM (*Com*.) the measure of a hand's breadth, or three inches.

PALM (*Mech*.) an instrument used instead of a thimble, in sewing of canvas, sails, &c.

PALM *of an anchor* (*Mar*.) the flook, or broad part which fixes into the ground.

PALM-SU'NDAY (*Eccl*.) the sixth Sunday in Lent, and the next before Easter; so called because the people went on that day with boughs of palms and olive branches in their hands, to meet our Saviour on his entrance into Jerusalem.

PA'LM WORM (*Ent*.) an insect in America about twelve inches long, and extremely swift in its motion, having an incredible number of feet, and two claws at the head and tail, with which it wounds and poisons persons, putting them to intolerable pain for twenty-four hours.

PALMA'DA (*Archæol*.) or *palmata*, a blow upon the hand with a palmer or ferula.

PA'LMÆ (*Bot*.) the sixth family, and the first of the nine great tribes, nations, or casts, into which Linnæus has divided all vegetables.

PALMA'RE *hordeum* (*Archæol*.) palm-barley, or sprat-barley.

PALMA'RIS (*Anat*.) an epithet for two muscles in the palm of the hand, namely, the *Palmaris longus et brevis*.

PALMA'TUS (*Bot*.) palmate; an epithet for a root or leaf; *radix palmata*, a root consisting of several oblong tubes or knobs, spreading out like the fingers, as in some sorts of Orchis; *folium palmatum*, a palmate leaf.

PALMATUS is also the *Orchis latifolia* of Linnæus.

PALME (*Com*.) a measure in Spain equal to seven inches and a half; at Genoa, nine inches and near three quarters.

PA'LMER (*Eccl*.) so called from the staff of palm-tree which he carried in his hand; a pilgrim that visited holy places: he was distinguished from pilgrims in general by his profession of poverty, and living on alms as he travelled.

PA'LMER *worm* (*Ent*.) vide *Palm Worm*.

PALMETTO (*Bot*.) the *Chamærops* of Linnæus.

PALMIFO'LIA (*Bot*.) the *Zamia furfuracea* of Linnæus.

PA'LMIPEDE (*Orn*.) web-footed; an epithet for birds.

PA'LMIPES (*Ant*.) a Roman long measure, containing a foot or a palm.

PALMIS *affinis* (*Bot*.) the *Grias cauliflora* of Linnæus.

PALMISTRY, the art of telling fortunes by certain lines or marks on the palms of the hands.

PALM JU'NCUS (*Bot*.) the *Calamus rotang* of Linnæus.

PA'LMO (*Com*.) a long measure in Italy, equal to something more than nine inches English. The Spanish palmo is about eight inches.

PAL-MODE'CCA (*Bot*.) the *Convolvulus paniculatus* of Linnæus.

PALMOS (*Med*.) from πάλλω, to beat; a palpitation of the heart.

PALMS (*Bot*.) vide *Palmæ*.

PA'LMULA (*Anat*.) from *palma*, the hand; the flat end of a rib.

PA'LMUS (*Ant.*) a palm, i. e. four inches, or a hand's breadth. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 1; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 2.

PA'LPEBRÆ (*Anat.*) βλέφαρα, the eye-lids, which are divided into upper and lower.

PALPE'RIÆ (*Med.*) vide *Apoplexy.*

PALPITA'TION (*Med.*) a convulsive motion of any part. The palpitation of the heart, if constant, or frequently returning, is placed as a genus of diseases by Cullen, in the Class *Neuroses*, Order *Spasmi.*

PA'LSY (*Med.*) vide *Paralysis.*

PALUDAME'NTUM (*Ant.*) a military garment worn by the officers among the Romans.

PALUDA'PIUM (*Bot.*) the *Apium graveolens* of Linnæus.

PA'LY (*Her.*) or *paleways*, when a shield is divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines, consisting of two different tinctures, and falling from the top to the bottom, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth paly of six *or* and *azure*, by the name of Gourney."—*Paly Bendy* is when an escutcheon is divided by lines perpendicular, which is paly, and then again by others diagonal athwart the shield from the dexter to the sinister, as in the annexed figure.

PAMBŒOTIA (*Ant.*) παμβοιωτία, a festival which, as the name imports, was celebrated by all the Bœotians, who assembled near Coronea, at the temple of Minerva. *Strab.* l. 9; *Poll. Onom.* l. 6, segm. 163; *Pausan.* l. 9.

PAMMA'CHION (*Ant.*) vide *Pancratium.*

PA'MPATHES (*Med.*) a plaster described by Paulus Ægineta, l. 7, c. 17.

PA'MPHILUM (*Med.*) a plaster described by Galen. *De Comp. Med. sec. Loc.* l. 1, c. 17.

PA'MPHILET (*Lit.*) a small stitched book.

PAMPINIFO'RMIS (*Anat.*) from *pampinus*, a tendril, and *forma*, a likeness, resembling a tendril; an epithet for the spermatic chord and the thoracic duct.

PAN *of a bastion* (*Fort.*) the same as the *face of the bastion.*

PA'NACE (*Bot.*) vide *Panax.*

PANACE'A (*Ant.*) πανάκεια, a festival in honour of Panace.

PANACEA (*Med.*) πανάκεια, from πᾶν, all, and ἀκέω, to heal; an epithet for medicines which were formerly supposed to be universal remedies, or fit for all diseases.

PANACEA *mercurialis* (*Chem.*) another name for the sublimate of mercury.

PANA'CES (*Bot.*) the *Aralia racemosa* of Linnæus.

PANA'CHE (*Archit.*) French for the triangular part of an arch that contributes towards the support of a turret or elevation which is raised on any building.

PANA'DA (*Med.*) Italian, from *panis*, bread; bread boiled in water to the consistence of pap.

PANALE'THES (*Med.*) from πᾶν, all, and ἀληθής, true; a cephalic plaster, so called from its certain efficacy.

PANAMBU VA'LLI (*Bot.*) the *Flaxellaria* of Linnæus.

PANARI'TIA (*Med.*) vide *Paronychia.*

PANATHENÆ'A (*Ant.*) πανάθηναια, a festival celebrated in honour of Minerva, at Athens. It was at first kept by the Athenians only, when it was called Ἀθήναια; but upon the junction of the people of Attica into one state by Theseus he gave it the name of Panathenæa. There were two feasts of this name, the greater and the less, differing principally in the splendour of the preparations. The greater was celebrated every fifth year, in the month Hecatombœon; the less every third year, on the 21st or 20th of Thargelion. In the μεγάλα Παναθήναια, or greater festival, the πέπλος, or garment, was carried in solemn procession, which consisted of persons of all ages, sexes, and qualities, distinguished, according to the office they performed, into θαλλοφόροι, bearers of green boughs; ὑδροφόροι, boat-bearers; ὑδριαφόροι, bearers of watering-pots; κανηφόροι, basket-bearers; σκιαφόροι, seat-carriers; παιδικοὶ, boys who brought up the rear, &c. *Poll. Onom.* l. 1; *Harpocration; Hesychius; Suidas, &c.*

PA'NAX (*Bot.*) πάναξ, or πάνακη, the name of several plants in Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Pliny, from πᾶν, all, and ἀκέω, to heal, because of their supposed universal efficacy. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 9, c. 12; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 55; *Plin.* l. 25, c. 4.

PANAX, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 2 *Dioecia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* proper.—COR. universal.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* two; *stigmas* simple.—PERI. *berry* cordate; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are the—*Panax quinquifolia, Aureliana, Ginseng*, seu *Araliastrum.*—*Panax trifoliata*, seu *Nasturtium*, Three-leaved Panax.—*Panax fruticosa*, seu *Scutellaria*, Shrubby Panax, &c. *Raii Hist.*

PANAX is also the *Ferrula nodiflora.*

PANCA'RPIÆ (*Ant.*) garlands of all sorts of flowers. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

PANCA'RPUS (*Ant.*) a spectacle exhibited by the Roman emperors, which consisted in a kind of chace, where deers, hares, bullocks, and other animals, being let loose in an amphitheatre, men fell upon them, and killed as many as they could, carrying away for themselves whatever they caught. *Augustin. cont. Secundin.; Cassian. Collat.* l. 5, c. 14; *Justin. Novell.* 105.

PANCHRE'STOS (*Med.*) πανχρηστος, i. e. good for all things: an epithet for several medicines, collyria, and the like, which were universal remedies. *Plin.* l. 23, c. 7.

PANCHYMAGO'GUM (*Med.*) παγχυμαγωγὸν, an epithet for such medicines as were supposed to purge all humours alike.

PANCOE'NUS (*Med.*) epidemic.

PANCRATIASTES (*Ant.*) one who was victor in the Pancratium, or all the five sorts of games. *Quintil.* l. 2, c. 8; *Gell.* l. 3, c. 15; *Lucian. de Gymnas.*

PANCRA'TIUM (*Ant.*) παγκράτιον; an exercise which consisted in wrestling, boxing, and kicking at the same time, or in which the hands and feet were alike employed. In this exercise the combatants threw each other down, and fought rolling on the ground. *Poll. Onom.* l. 3, segm. 151, &c.; *Senec. de Ben.* l. 5, c. 3; *Plutarch. Sympos.* l. 2, c. 4.

PANCRATIUM (*Bot.*) was a name given to the *Squilla pusilla* by the ancient botanists, and also to the *Cichorium*, on account of their universal virtues.

PANCRATIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *spathe* oblong.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* blunt.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Pancratium zeylanicum, Narcissus, Lilium*, seu *Catulli*, Ceylonese Pancratium.—*Pancratium maritimum*, seu *Pseudo-narcissus*, Sea Pancratium.—*Pancratium litorale*, Tall Pancratium.—*Pancratium illyricum*, Illyrian Pancratium, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PA'NCREAS (*Anat.*) from πᾶν, all, and κρέας, flesh; a flat glandular viscus of the abdomen, which in animals is called the Sweet-Bread. It is composed of innumerable small glands, the excretory ducts of which unite and form one duct, called the *pancreatic duct*, that conveys a fluid very similar to saliva into the intestines, called the *pancreatic juice*, which mixes with the chyle in the duodenum.

PANCREA'TIC (*Anat.*) an epithet for the duct and the juice which belongs to the pancreas.

PA'NCRENE (*Anat.*) a name for the *pancreas*, from its great secretion.

PANDALÆ'ON (*Med.*) a medicine for disorders in the breast.

PANDALI'TIUM (*Med.*) a whitlow.

PA'NDANUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 1 *Monandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathes* alternate.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* acute.—PIST. *germs* many; *style* none; *stigmas* two.—PER. *fruit* large; *seeds* oval.

Species. The single species, the *Pandanus odoratissimus*, *Bromelia*, *Kaidi*, seu *Keyra*, Sweet-scented Pandanus, or Screw Pine, is a shrub. *Raii Hist.*

PANDE'CTÆ (*Law*) πανδέκται, from πᾶς, all, and δέχομαι, to receive; a name given by Justinian to the volume of the Civil Law in which he digested or comprehended all the laws of the Romans into one body.

PANDE'LEA (*Med.*) a solid electuary.

PANDE'MIUS *morbus* (*Med.*) a disease which spreads among the people.

PA'NDIA (*Ant.*) πάνδια, an Athenian festival called after Pandion. *Suidas.*

PANDICULA'TION (*Med.*) a yawning or restlessness that accompanies the cold fit of an intermitting fever.

PANDI PA'VEL (*Bot.*) the *Momordica charantia* of Linnæus.

PANDORA'TRIX (*Law*) an alewife that brewed and sold drink.

PANDRO'SOS (*Ant.*) πάνδροσος, an Athenian festival in honour of Pandrosus. *Hesychius.*

PANDURÆFO'RMIS (*Bot.*) guitar-shaped; an epithet for a leaf which resembles a guitar in its form.

PANDY'SIA (*Ant.*) πανδυσία, public rejoicings when, owing to the cold, the mariners were obliged to stay at home.

PANEGY'RIC (*Ant.*) πανηγυρικὸν, a speech delivered before a solemn assembly of the people, which consisted mostly of the praises of some one.

PANELLA (*Archæol.*) a schedule or roll of parchment.

PANELLE'NIA (*Ant.*) πανελλήνια, a festival celebrated, as the name imports, by an assembly of people from all parts of Greece. *Eustath. Il.* l. 2.

PA'NEMUS (*Chron.*) πάνημος, the Bœotian name for the Athenian month Melagitrum. [vide *Chronology*]

PA'NGA (*Bot.*) the *Bombax pentandrium* of Linnæus.

PANICASTRE'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Cenchrus echinatus* of Linnæus.

PA'NIC-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Panicum* of Linnæus, an annual.

PANI'CULA (*Bot.*) a diminutive from *panica*, seu *coma*, hair; Panicle, the name of a species of inflorescence in which the flowers and fruits are scattered on peduncles variously subdivided, as in oats, and some of the grasses, as in the annexed figure. The panicle is distinguished into—*Panicula congesta*, a heaped panicle, having a great abundance of flowers.—*Panicula densa*, a dense or close panicle, in which the flowers are close as well as abundant.—*Panicula spicata*, approaching in form to a spike, as in several of the grasses, which are commonly called spiked grasses.—*Panicula contracta*, which is more spiked than the preceding.—*Panicula coarctata*, a squeezed panicle, having the pedicles spread out so as to form an acute angle with the stalk.—*Panicula diffusa*, a diffused panicle, in which the pedicles spread out irregularly, and to a greater degree.—*Panicula divaricata*, a divaricating panicle, spreading out so as to form an obtuse angle with the stalk.

PANDO'URS (*Mil.*) Hungarian infantry wearing a loose garment fixed to the bodies by a girdle. They use fire-arms, and are excellent marksmen.

PANICULA'TUS (*Bot.*) panicled, or in the form of a panicle; an epithet for a stem, or for grasses; *caulis paniculatus*, a panicled stem, i. e. having branches variously subdivided; *gramina paniculata*, grasses having their fructifications in the form of a panicle.

PA'NICUM (*Bot.*) a plant called in the Greek πάνιον and μελίνη, which derives its Latin name, according to Pliny, from *panicula*, panicle. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 20; *Plin.* l. 18, c. 7.

PANICUM, *in the Linnæan system*, a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* small.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* two; *stigmas* feathered.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Panicum verticillatum*, Rough Panic Grass.—*Panicum crus galli*, Three-spiked Cock's Foot Panic Grass.—*Panicum crus corvi*, Crow-foot Panic Grass.—*Panicum stagninum*, Pond Panic Grass.—*Panicum elatius*, Tall Panic Grass, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

PA'NES *de Mandato* (*Ecc.*) vide *Mandato*.

PANIO'NIA (*Ant.*) Πανιώνια, a festival in honour of Neptune, which, as its name imports, was celebrated by a concourse of people from all parts of Ionia. A bull was sacrificed on the occasion; and if it chanced to bellow it was looked upon as a happy omen, because that sound was thought to be acceptable to Neptune. *Herod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 5; *Eustath. in Hom. Il.* l. 20.

PA'NIS (*Ant.*) vide *Artos*.

PANIS *Armigerorum* (*Archæol.*) the bread distributed to servants. *Mon. Angl.* tom. i. p. 240.—*Panis bisus*, coarse bread.—*Panis black whytlof*, bread of a middle sort, between white and brown.—*Panis conventualis*, household bread.—*Panis militaris*, camp bread, brown biscuit, or brown George.

PANIS *cuculi* (*Bot.*) the *oxalis acetosella* of Linnæus.—*Panis porcinus*, a species of cyclamen.

PANIS *fortis et durus* (*Law*) or *ad panem fortem et durum*, i. e. to have only dry barley bread and puddle water; a punishment to which those were condemned who stood mute upon their trial.

PANNA (*Bot.*) the *Polypodium parasiticum* of Linnæus.

PANNA'DE (*Man.*) the curvetting or prancing of a mettlesome horse.

PA'NNAGE (*Law*) the feeding of swine upon mast in woods; also the money paid for the licence of having pannage, and likewise a tax upon cloth. *Stat. West.* 2, 13 *Ed.* 1, st. 1, c. 25; *Crompt. Jurisd.* 155.

PA'NNEL (*Mech.*) a pane or square of wainscot, &c.; also a saddle for carrying burdens on horseback.

PANNEL (*Falcon.*) the pipe next to the fundament of a hawk.

PANNEL (*Law*) the roll of paper or parchment, on which are written the names of the jurors returned by the sheriff.

PANNI'CULUS (*Anat.*) is the same as *Membrana*, a membrane.—*Panniculus carnosus*, a fat sort of membrane which covers the whole body.

PA'NNIER (*Mech.*) a dorser, or basket to carry bread on horseback.

PANNIER (*Cus.*) or *Pannier-Man*, a name formerly given to the man who wound the horn, and rang the bell at Inns of Court. It is now commonly applied to all the domestics who wait in the hall at the time of dinner.

PANNO'NICA (*Bot.*) Hawkweed.

PA'NNUS (*Med.*) a disease in the eye when a fleshy web covers it.

PANO'CHIÆ (*Med.*) buboes in the groin.

PANOPHOBIÆ (*Med.*) that kind of melancholy which is attended with groundless fears.

PANOPLY (*Ant.*) πανοπλία, from πᾶς, all, and ὅπλα, arms; complete armour.

PANORPA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, of the *Neuropterous* Order, having the *mouth* lengthened into a horny proboscis; *feelers* four, nearly equal; *stemmata* three; *antennæ* filiform, longer than the thorax; *tail* of the male armed with a chelate appendage.

PANSIES (*Bot.*) the *Viola tricolor* of Linnæus.

PANTAIS (*Falcon.*) or *Pantas*, a difficulty of breathing, as applied to the hawk.

PANTALOONS (*Cus.*) in French *pantalon*, a garment which formerly consisted of the breeches and stockings of the same stuff fastened together. A similar sort of dress of the same name is still in use.

PANTAS (*Vet.*) difficulty of breathing; a disease in cattle.

PANTERS (*Sport.*) nets or toils to catch deer.

PANTHEA (*Ant.*) from πᾶς, all, and θεὸς, god, certain statues which represent the figures of all the gods.

PANTHEON (*Ant.*) πάνθειον, an ancient temple at Rome dedicated to all the heathen deities. It has since been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the name is now applied to places of public amusement where there is a diversity of representation.

PANTHER (*Zool.*) the *Pardus felis*, a fierce animal resembling the tiger, which is marked with circular spots in the upper parts, and with stripes in the lower.

PANTHERA (*Ant.*) a drag net to take all kinds of fowl.

PANTHERINÆ *Mensæ* (*Ant.*) tables of cedar, so grained and spotted as to resemble the skin of the panther. *Plin.* l. 13, c. 15.

PANTOGRAPH (*Mech.*) vide *Parallelogram.*

PANTOMETRE (*Mech.*) παντόμετρον, a mathematical instrument for measuring all sorts of angles, heights, lengths, &c.

PANTOMIMI (*Ant.*) those who, by antic dances and mimic gestures, represented the actions of men, so called from πάντα, all things, and μῖμος, an imitator, i. e. an universal mimic.

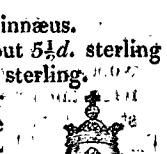
PANTRY (*Archit.*) in French *panetiere*, Italian *panatera*, from *panis*, bread, signified originally a bread closet, but is now employed to denote any small apartment in a house which is used to hold the daily provisions of the table.

PANTONS (*Man.*) or *pantable shoes*, a sort of horse-shoes for narrow and low heels.

PAR-AGULA (*Bot.*) the *Agallochum* of Linnæus.

PAOLO (*Com.*) a Roman coin, worth about 5½*d.* sterling; the *paolo* at Florence is worth about 4½*d.* sterling.

PAPAL *crown* (*Her.*) the Pope's tiara or crown, is otherwise called the Triple crown, because it is a cap of silk, environed with three crowns of gold, as in the annexed figure.



PAPAVER (*Bot.*) μήκων, Poppy, a well known plant, which is called Cereale by Virgil, because it was used by Ceres to induce forgetfulness of Proserpine, according to Servius; or because it was discovered by Ceres, according to Eusebius.

Virg. Georg. l. 1, v. 211.

Nec non et lini segetem et Cereale papaver
Tempus humo tegere.

Callimach. Hymn. Cerer.

——— γύτο δὲ χειρὶ
τέμματα καὶ μάκωνες.

Virgil also calls it *soporiferum*.

Æn. l. 4, v. 486.

Spargens humida mella soporiferumve papaver.

Ovid makes the night to be crowned with poppy.

Ovid. Fast. l. 4.

Interea placidam rediuita papavere frontem
Nox venit.

PAPAVER, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved. COR. *petals* four. STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* oblong. PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* none; *stigma* peltate. PER. *capsule* crowned; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Papaver hybridum*, seu *Argemone*, Round-headed Poppy.—*Papaver argemone*, Long Prickly-headed Poppy.—*Papaver rhœas*, Corn or Red Poppy, &c.; but the—*Papaver alpinum*, Alpine Prickly-headed Poppy, and the—*Papaver cambricum*, Welch Poppy, are perennials. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

PAPAVER is also the *Cucubalus behen* of Linnæus.

PAPER (*Mech.*) any substance which is manufactured so as to be fit to write on; it is so called from the Egyptian *Papyrus*, which was first used for this purpose. Paper is now made of linen rags, and is of different kinds, namely —*As to their colour*, white, brown, blue, &c.—*As to their quality*, fine, second, bastard, superfine, hotpressed, yellow-wove, &c.—*As to their use*, writing, printing, drawing, cap, cartridge, copy, chancery, post-paper, &c.—*As to their dimensions*, pot, foolscap, crown, demy, medium, royal, superroyal, imperial, elephant, atlas, &c. To these may be added—*Printed Paper*, to hang rooms with.—*Stamped Paper*, to write deeds, &c. on.—*Ruled Paper*, for account books.—*Blotting Paper*, which is not sized, and in which the ink readily sinks.—*Teint or demi-teint paper*, a paper for designing on.—*Bistered Paper*, white paper washed over with a sponge dipped in soot-water, which is used to save the labour of the crayon.—*Marble Paper*, which is painted with various colours, and used in bookbinding.

PAPER (*Com.*) among bankers signifies bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c.—*Paper Currency*, bank notes which are current, in lieu of the precious metals, which are termed the *metallic currency*.—*Paper Credit*, any transfer made on the credit of another by means of a written paper, containing an obligation, such as bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c.

PAPER-OFFICE (*Law*) an ancient office within the palace of Whitehall, wherein all the public papers, writings, &c. were deposited.

PAPETTA (*Com.*) a coin at Rome, worth about 1*d.* sterling.

PAPIA (*Bot.*) the *Lamium orvala* of Linnæus.

PAPILIO (*Ent.*) the Butterfly; a genus of insects, of the *Lepidopterous* Order, having the *antennæ* growing thicker towards the tip, and generally ending in a knob; *wings*, when sitting, erect, and meeting together over the abdomen.

Species. As the species of this tribe of insects are very numerous, they were divided by Linnæus into Greeks and Trojans, and those again into *candidi, festivi, gemmati, phalerati, rurales, urbicolæ*, according to the colour and form of their wings. These insects feed on the nectar of flowers, and the moisture exuding from trees. The *larvæ* are active, and furnished with sixteen feet, sometimes spinous, and sometimes naked; feeding voraciously on the leaves of various plants. The *papa* is naked, quiescent, and attached to trees or other substances, by filaments either from the tip or middle.

PAPILIONACEÆ (*Bot.*) papilionaceous flowers, or such flowers as have a papilionaceous corolla. [vide *Papilionaceus*] It is the name of the fifty-first Order in Linnæus' Fragments, and the thirty-second of his Natural Orders.

PAPILIONA'CEUS (*Bot.*) from *papilio*, a butterfly; papilionaceous, or butterfly-shaped; an epithet for the corolla, which is remarkable in some flowers, particularly of the pea kind; *corolla papilionacea*, a papilionaceous corolla, is generally four-petalled; the lower petal, being shaped like a boat, is called *carina*, the Keel; the upper petal, which spreads and rises upward, is named *vexillum*, the Standard or Banner; the two side ones standing singly, are called *alæ*, the Wings. The keel is sometimes split, and then the corolla is five-petalled. This sort of corolla is found mostly in the Order *Decandria*, Class *Diadelphia*, of Linnæus' Artificial System.

PAPI'LLA (*Anat.*) the nipple or teat of a breast.

PAPI'LLÆ *intestinorum* (*Anat.*) small glandules or kernels which abound in the intestines, and serve to secrete the chyle.

PAPI'LLA'RUM *processus* (*Anat.*) the extremities of the olfactory nerves, which convey the slimy humours by the fibres that pass through the *os cribriforme*.

PAPILLO'NE (*Her.*) a field divided into variegated specks resembling the wing of a butterfly.

PAPILLO'SUS (*Bot.*) vide *Papulosus*.

PAPI'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Gethyllus villosa* of Linnæus.

PA'PIST (*Ecc.*) one professing the Roman Catholic Religion. Persons of this profession are commonly thus denominated in law.

PAPPO'PHORUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth.* two-flowered.—COR. *glume* two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* two; *stigmas* villose.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The single species is the *Pappophorum alopecuroidcum*.

PA'PPUS (*Bot.*) in English called the Down, and in French *aigrette*, is defined by Linnæus *Corona seminis pennacea pilosave volitans*, i. e. a feathery hairy flying crown to the seed. The *pappus* is distinguished into *plumosus*, when it resembles a feather in its form; *capillaris*, *pilosus*, or *simplex*, when it is hairy, and the hairs are undivided; *sessilis*, sessile, when it is placed immediately on the seed; and *stipitatus*, stipitate, or stiped, when there is a thread interposed between it and the seed. It is chiefly by means of this light down, that the seeds, being buoyed up in the air, are transported by the winds to different parts.

PA'PULA (*Med.*) a swelling with many reddish pimples, which eat and spread after the manner of the smallpox.

PA'PYRUS (*Bot.*) πάπυρος, an Egyptian plant which was employed for various purposes, but particularly for writing paper.

Mart. l. 8, *ad suum Librum.*

Cordyllas madida tegas papyro.

Juv. Sat. 7, *v.* 100.

Namque oblita modi millesima pagina surgit
Omnibus, et crescit multâ damnosa papyro.

It was also used for candles;

Epigrammat.

Λαμπάδα κηροχύτατα κρίου τυφόεντα λύχνου
Σχοίνω καὶ λιπτῇ σφιγγόμενον πάπυρῳ.

also for cords;

Anacreon.

Ὁ δ' ἔρως χιτῶνα δύσας
Ὑπὲρ αὐχένος πάπυρῳ
Μίθυ μοὶ διακονίτω.

and, lastly, the timber was used in the building of ships, which were, on that account, called *papyraceæ Naves*. *Theophrast.* l. 4, c. 9; *Diosscor.* l. 1, c. 115; *Strabo*, l. ult.; *Plin.* l. 13, c. 11; *Columel.* l. 1, c. 6; *Apul. Met.* l. 1.

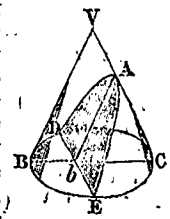
PAR *impar* (*Ant.*) ἄρτιον ἢ περιττόν, i. e. even or odd; a game of chance practised among the Greeks and Romans, which consisted in guessing whether the number of things in a person's hands was even or odd; if one guessed right he was entitled to the whole as his prize, if wrong he forfeited an equal quantity. To this game, which is known in modern times by a similar name, allusions are occasionally made by the ancient poets. *Aristoph. in Plut.*; *Horat.* l. 2, sat. 3, v. 248; *Poll.* l. 9, c. 7; *Ovid de Nuc.* v. 79; *Suet. in Aug.* c. 71.

PAR *of Exchange* (*Com.*) the equality of two current coins in different countries given in exchange, the one for the other; hence the par between London and Amsterdam, or between Amsterdam and Paris, &c.

PAR *Vagum* (*Anat.*) a pair of nerves arising below the auditory ones from the sides of the oblongated marrow.

PA'RA (*Com.*) a small Turkish coin, worth not quite a halfpenny.

PARA'BOLA (*Math.*) παραβολή, one of the three sections, which arise from the cutting a cone geometrically by a plane parallel to one of its sides, as in the annexed figure, where the cone V C B is cut by a plane A D E, which is parallel to V B. Of this parabola A *b* is the axis, D *b*, or *b* E, the two ordinates.—*Parabolas*, of the higher kind, are *algebraic curves*, defined by the general equation $a^{n-1} x = y^n$, that is, either $a^2 x = y^3$, or $a^3 x = y^4$, or $a^4 x = y^5$, &c.—*Cartesian Parabola*, a curve of the second order expressed by the equation $x y = a x^3 + b x^2 + c x + a$, containing four infinite legs, i. e. two hyperbolic ones, and two parabolic ones.—*Diverging Parabola*, a name given by Newton to a species of five different lines of the third order expressed by the equation $y^2 = a x^3 + b x^2 + c x + a$.

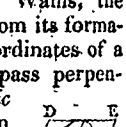


PARABOLA (*Rhet.*) a figurative mode of speech which consists in illustrating a subject by similies and comparisons. *Aristot. Rhet.* l. 2, c. 20; *Dionys. Art. Rhet.* c. 9; *Senec. Epist.* 59; *Quintil.* l. 5, c. 2; *Schol. ad Hermog.* l. 3; *Minutian.* περὶ ἐπιχειρ. *Ed. Ald.* p. 731; *Apsin. Ed. Ald.* p. 701; *Demet. ad Eloc.* § 89.

PARABOLA'NI (*Ant.*) παραβόλαιοι, those who fought with wild beasts. *Cassiodor. Hist. Tripart.* l. 11.

PARABOLANI (*Ecc.*) ecclesiastics in the first ages of the church, who attended on the sick in hospitals, exposing themselves to all sorts of hardships and dangers. *Cod. Theodos.* l. 22; *de Episcop. et Cler.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 416.

PARABO'LIC (*Math.*) an epithet for what belongs to a parabola.—*Parabolic Asymptote*, a parabolic line approaching to a curve so that they never meet.—*Parabolic Conoid*, a solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis. This solid is equal to half its circumscribed cylinder.—*Parabolic Pyramadoid*, or, according to Wallis, the *parabolicus Cuneus*, a solid figure so called from its formation, which supposes all the squares of the ordinates of a parabola to be so placed that the axis shall pass perpendicularly through their centres.—*Parabolic Space*, the space, or area, contained between the curve of the parabola and a whole ordinate B C; this is ⅔ of the circumscribing parallelogram B C D E.—*Parabolic Spindle*, a solid figure conceived to be formed by the rotation of a parabola about its base, or double ordinate.—*Parabolic Spiral*, vide *Helicoid Parabola*.



PARABO'LIFORM *Curves* (*Conic.*) a name sometimes given to the parabolas of a higher order.

PARABOLO'ID (*Conic.*) vide *Parabolic Conoid.*

PARA'BOLISM (*Algeb.*) the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term

PARABOLOI'DES (*Conic.*) Parabolas of the higher order, otherwise called *infinite Parabolas*, which are defined by the general equation of $a^{m-n} x^n = y^m$.

PARACENTE'SIS (*Surg.*) παρακέντησις, the perforation of the chest for the discharge of corrupt matter lodged therein; or of the abdomen for the discharge of water, as in the case of a dropsy.

PARACE'NTRIC *Motion* (*Astron.*) a term in modern astronomy for so much as the revolving planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from, the sun, or centre of attraction: thus, if, as in the annexed figure, a planet in A move towards B, then is S B − S A = *b* B, where S denotes the place of the sun. — *Paracentric Solicitation of Gravity*, is the same as the *vis centripeta*, and is expressed by the line A L, drawn from the point A, parallel to the ray S B, infinitely near S A, till it intersect the tangent B L.

PARA'CHRONISM (*Chron.*) an error in chronology, a mistaking the time of any action, or circumstance in history.

PARACHU'TE (*Mech.*) or *Fall-breaker*, an instrument in the form of an umbrella, by which a person may descend from any height in the air. It usually accompanies the air balloon.

PARA'CIUM (*Archæol.*) the tenure which is between partners.

PARACLE'TE (*Bibl.*) παράκλητος, an epithet in the Sacred Writings for the Holy Ghost.

PARACMA'STICOS (*Med.*) παρακμαστικὸς, declining; an epithet for a fever, &c.; in distinction from the ἀκμαστικὸς. [vide *Acmosticos*]

PARA'CME (*Med.*) παρακμὴ, a decline, applied either to a disease, or the life of a person.

PA'RACOPE (*Med.*) παρακοπὴ, a slight delirium.

PARACRU'SIS (*Med.*) the same as *Paracope.*

PARACU'SIS (*Med.*) from παρὰ, wrong, and ἀκούω, to hear; depraved hearing, a genus of diseases, in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Locales*, Order *Dysæsthesæ.*

PARACYNA'NCHE (*Med.*) a species of quinsy to which dogs are subject.

PARA'DE (*Mil.*) any place where troops assemble to go though their exercise, or undergo inspection. — *Parade Officer*, an officer who attends to the minutiæ of military duty, but who is not remarkable for military skill.

PARADIA'STOLE (*Rhet.*) παραδιαστολὴ, a figure in rhetoric, where the orator enlarges or descants upon any matter. *Rutil. Lup.* l. 1, c. 4.

PA'RADIGM (*Gram.*) παράδειγμα, an example; a specimen of any conjugation of a verb, particularly applied to the Hebrew and Greek verbs.

PARADI'SEA (*Orn.*) a genus of Birds, Order *Picæ.*

Generic Character. *Bill* covered with a belt of downy feathers at the base; *feathers* of the sides very long; two of the *tail-feathers* marked.

Species. Birds of this genus, called, in English, Birds of Paradise, chiefly inhabit New Guinea; whence, in the dry season, they migrate to the adjacent islands.

PARADI'SI *Granum* (*Bot.*) the *Amomum paradisi granum* of Linnæus.

PARADI'SUS (*Ant.*) παράδεισος, signifies properly Paradise, or the Garden of Eden; but was employed by the Greeks and Latins for the porch of their temples.

PARADI'SUS (*Bot.*) a pungent seed resembling the *cardamon*, otherwise called *Paradisi granum.*

PA'RADOX (*Phil.*) παράδοξον, from παρὰ, beyond, and δόξα, an opinion; an extraordinary opinion that has the appearance of absurdity or contradiction.

PARADO'XI (*Ant.*) a sort of buffoons among the ancients, who entertained the people with extempore effusions of drollery. *Schol. Vet. in Juv.* sat. 8, v. 185.

PARADRO'MII (*Ant.*) παραδρομὶς, a wall, or gallery, having no shelter over head.

PARAGAU'DÆ (*Anat.*) wreaths of gold, or silk and gold interwoven in, not sewed to, the garments, among the Romans. *Vopis. in Prob.* c. 4; *et Aurel*, c. 46; *Turneb. Adv.* l. 9, c. 2.

PARA'GIUM (*Law*) 1. The Peerage, or the quality of a peer. 2. The equal condition of two parties to be married. 3. Equality of name, blood, or dignity, particularly in regard to the partition of an inheritance between coheirs. *Co. Litt.* 166.

PARAGLO'SSA (*Med.*) from παρὰ, aside, and γλῶσσα, the tongue; a prolapsus of the tongue, a swelled tongue.

PARAGO'GE (*Rhet.*) παραγωγὴ, a figure in rhetorick whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word. *Hermog. διαίρ. ϛασ. Ed. Ald.* p. 46; *Eustath. Hom. Il.* l. 15, p. 1049.

PARAGOGE (*Anat.*) that fitness of the bones to one another, which is discernible in their articulation.

PA'RAGON (*Print.*) in French *paragon*, and in Italian *paragone*, signifying complete or matchless; a name for a sort of type that was formerly the best that was made. It was between the pica and primer in size. [vide *Printing*]

PARA'GORICS (*Med.*) παραγορικὰ, medicines which assuage pain.

PA'RAGRAPH (*Gram.*) παράγραφος, a collection of sentences or periods comprehended between one break and another.

PARAGRAPH (*Print.*) a note of reference, marked thus ¶.

PARAGRA'PHE (*Rhet.*) παραγραφὴ, the concluding or winding up of any matter in discourse. *Aristot. Rhet.* l. 3, c. 8; *Cic. Orat.* c. 68; *Eustathi ad Hom. Il.* l. 1, p. 107.

PA'RAGUA (*Bot.*) the *Ilex vomitaria* of Linnæus.

PA'RAH (*Com.*) a corn measure in the East Indies equal to rather more than 18 bushels.

PARALA'MPSIS (*Med.*) παράλαμψις, a cicatrix in the transparent part of the cornea of the eye.

PARALIPO'MENA (*Bibl.*) παραλειπόμενα, i. e. passed over, not spoken of; a name given to the two books of Chronicles, because some things are related there which are passed over in other places.

PARALI'PSIS (*Rhet.*) παράλειψις, called by Cicero *Præcisio*; a figure of speech, by which that seems to be passed over which nevertheless is designed to be insisted upon. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 3, c. 52; *Hermog. περὶ ἰδ.* lib. 2; *Ed. Ald.* p. 226; *Aristid. περὶ λογ. πολ.* p. 650; *Demet. de Eloc.* § 263; *Tiber. Rhet.* § 5; *Alexand. περὶ σχημ. Ed. Ald.* p. 580.

PARA'LIAS (*Bot.*) the *Euphorbia paralias* of Linnæus.

PARALLA'CTIC *Angle* (*Astron.*) the angle subtended by two lines drawn from the centre of a planet, the one to the centre of the earth, and the other to some point on its surface. [vide *Parallax*]

PARALLA'GMA (*Med.*) from παραλλάττω, to change; the transmutation of a solid part from its proper place, as when one part of a broken bone lies over another.

PA'RALLAX (*Math.*) is generally taken for the difference between the true and apparent places; thus, in levelling, it is taken for the angle contained between the line of true level and that of apparent level. It is, however, in particular applied to the science of astronomy, which is spoken of in the following article.

PARALLAX (*Astron.*) παράλλαξις, from παραλλάσσω, to deviate from its course, signifies the diversity of aspect under which any object appears, arising from the different situation from which it is beheld; or more properly the arc of the heavens, intercepted between the true place of a

star and its apparent place, thus, suppose S to be the true place of a star, or that point of the heavens B in which it would be seen by an eye placed in the centre of the earth at T; then the apparent place is that point of the heavens C where a star appears to an eye at the surface of the earth E. This difference of places, measured by the arc B C, is properly the *parallax*, called by Copernicus the *commutation*, and now distinguished likewise by the name of the *parallax of altitude*, because C B is properly the difference between the true distance from the zenith A B, and the apparent distance A C; hence the parallax diminishes the altitude of a star, or increases its distance from the zenith, and has therefore a contrary effect to the refraction. The angle E S T made at the centre of the star by the two lines T S and E S, the one drawn from the centre of the earth and the other from the surface, is called the *parallactic angle*, being in fact the difference between the two angles C E A and B T A under which the real and apparent distances are seen: this is therefore the same as the parallax. The parallax being greatest in the horizon, is called the *horizontal parallax* E F T; hence it descends to all the way to the zenith D or A, where it is nothing, the real and apparent places there coinciding. Parallax increases the right and oblique ascension, and diminishes the descension; it diminishes the northern declination and latitude in the eastern part, and increases them in the western; on the other hand, it increases the southern declination in the eastern and western part; it diminishes the longitude in the western part, and increases it in the eastern; wherefore parallax has just opposite effects to refraction. Lastly, the nearer a star is to the earth the greater is its parallax; thus the star at S has a less parallax than the star at I. [vide *Astronomy*]

PA'RALLEL (*Geom.*) an epithet applied to lines, figures, and bodies that are every where equidistant from each other, or which, though infinitely produced, would never either approach nearer to, or recede further from, each other.—*Parallel right lines* are defined by Euclid to be those which, though infinitely produced, would never meet, in opposition to *diverging* and *converging* lines. It is also demonstrated in the First Book of his Elements, that if two lines, as A B and C D, be parallel to one and the same right line, as E F, they will be parallel to each other. And if two parallel lines be cut by a third line, as G H, then first the alternate angles will be equal, i.e. $\angle a = \angle b$, $\angle c = \angle d$. Secondly, the external angle is equal to the internal one on the same side of the cutting line, namely, $\angle e = \angle d$, and $\angle f = \angle b$; and lastly, that the two internal angles on the same side, namely, $\angle a + \angle d$, or $\angle c + \angle b$, are together equal to two right angles.—*Parallel planes* are every where equidistant, so that all the perpendiculars drawn between them are every where equal.

PARALLEL RULER, a mathematical instrument, consisting of two equal rulers, so connected together by cross bars that with moveable joints parallel lines may thereby be drawn to any extent when they are opened.

PARALLEL *Rays* (*Opt.*) those rays which keep always at an equal distance in respect to each other, from the visual object to the eye, or proceed in directions parallel to each other.

PARALLEL *Sailing* (*Mar.*) the sailing on or under a parallel of latitude, or parallel to the equator.

PARALLEL *Sphere* (*Astron.*) that situation of the sphere where the equator coincides with the horizon, and the poles with the zenith and nadir. In this position of the sphere, which can only happen to those who live at the poles of the earth, if any there are, no stars ever rise or set, but all turn round in circles parallel to the horizon, as well as the sun himself, which, when in the equinoctial, wheels round the horizon the whole time; also, after the sun rises to the elevated pole, he never sets for six months; and after his entering again on the other side the line, he never rises for six months.—*Parallels of Altitude*, or *Almacantars*, circles parallel to the horizon, conceived to pass through every degree and minute of the meridian between the horizon and zenith.—*Parallels of Declination* are lesser circles, parallel to the equinoctial.—*Parallels of Latitude*, otherwise called *Circles of Latitude*, are circles parallel to the ecliptic, or on the terrestrial sphere to the equator. [vide *Astronomy*]

PARA'LLELA (*Med.*) a sort of scurf, or leprosy, affecting only the palms of the hands, and running down them in parallel lines.

PARA'LLELISM *of the Earth's Axis* (*Astron.*) the parallel position which the earth always preserves in regard to itself, in its progress through its annual orbit; so that if a line be drawn parallel to its axis, while in any one part of its orbits, the axis in all other parts will be parallel to the same line.

PARALLELOGRAM (*Geom.*) παραλληλόγραμμον, any quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides are parallel, as in the annexed figure. The line drawn across the parallelogram, which cuts it into two equal parts, is called the *Diagonal*, as B D; and when two lines are drawn parallel to the sides of the parallelogram, so as to intersect the diagonal at the same point, they form four other parallelograms; two of which are called the *complements of the parallelogram*, as A K and K C, in distinction from the two others, H F and E G, which are the *parallelograms about the diameter*.

Parallelograms are differently denominated according to the nature of their different sides and angles; as the—*Square*, which has all its sides equal.—*Rectangle*, which

Fig. 1. *Fig.* 2. *Fig.* 3. *Fig.* 4.

has its angles right angles.—*Rhombus*, that has the angles oblique, but the sides equal.—*Rhomboides*, which has the sides unequal, and the angles oblique. [vide *Geometry*]—*Parallelogram of an Hyperbola*, the parallelogram formed by the two assymptotes of an hyperbola, and the parallels to them, drawn from any point of the curve.

PARALLELOGRAM *Newtonian* (*Flux.*) or *analytic*, an invention by which Sir Isaac Newton contrived to find the first term of a converging series.

PARALLELOGRAM (*Mech.*) Parallelism, or Pantograph, a machine for the reduction and copying of designs, &c.—*Parallelogram of Forces*, a term used to denote the composition of forces, or the finding a single force that shall be equivalent to two or more given forces, acting in given directions.—*Parallelogram Protractor*, a mathematical instrument, which serves to show the quantity of any angle.

PARALLELOGRA'MMIC *Protractor* (*Mech.*) vide *Parallelogram*.

PARALLELOPI'PED (*Geom.*) a solid figure, contained under six parallelograms, the opposite sides of which are equal and parallel, as in the annexed figure, where A D, A H, A F, C E, B E, and G E, are the six parallelograms.

PARALLELOPLEU'RON (*Geom.*) an imperfect parallelogram, or kind of trapezium, two of whose opposite sides are parallel; but the other two are not parallel.

PARA'LOGISM (*Rhet.*) παραλογισμὸς, a fallacious or deceitful way of arguing, where, from two propositions, a false conclusion is deduced.

PARALO'PHIA (*Anat.*) a name given by some anatomists to the lower and lateral part of the neck, near the vertebræ.

PARA'LYSIS (*Med.*) the Palsy, a genus of diseases, Class *Neuroses*, Order *Comata*, in Cullen's Nosology. It is known by the loss or diminution in the power of voluntary motion.

PARAME'CIUM (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Infusoria*, which is a simple pellucid worm, invisible to the naked eye.

PA'RAMENT (*Sport.*) or *parement*, the red flesh between the skin and body of a deer.

PARAME'SE (*Mus.*) παράμεσον, the name applied by the Greeks to the second sound of the second octave, because next in degree to the middle sound of their great system or diagram. The *paramese* corresponded with our B above the fifth in the bass.

PARA'METER (*Conic.*) ὀρθία πλευρὰ, or *Latus Rectum*, a constant line in the three conic sections, which is a third proportional to the transverse and conjugate axes in the ellipse and hyperbola, and which is the same thing, a third proportional to any abscis and its ordinate. [vide *Conic Section*]

PARAMOU'NT (*Law*) a title for the lord of a fee who is supreme, in distinction from the mesne or inferior lord.

PARANE'TE (*Mus.*) παρανήτη, the next sound to the *nete*, or the acutest sound of the ancient diapason or octave. It was of three kinds, namely, *paranete diezeugmenon*, παρανήτη διεζευγμένων, the tone of which was equivalent to our D, under the first line in the treble cliff; *paranete hyperbolæon*, παρανήτη ὑπερβολαίων, corresponding to our treble cliff on the second line; *paranete synemenon*, παρανήτη συνημμένων, corresponding to our C in the first ledger line below in the bass.

PARANOI'A (*Med.*) from παρὰ, beside, and νοέω, to understand; an alienation of mind.

PARANYMPHUS (*Ant.*) παράνυμφος, the person among the ancients who waited on the bridegroom, and regulated the nuptial solemnities. *Poll. Onom.* l. 3, segm. 40; *Eustath. in Hom. Il.* p. 516.

PARAPE'CHYUM (*Anat.*) παραπήχυον, that part of the arm from the elbow to the wrist. *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segm. 142.

PARAPE'GMA (*Astron.*) a table erected publicly, containing an account of eclipses of the sun and moon, rising and setting of the stars, &c. *Vitruv.* l. 9, c. 7; *Diog. Laer.* l. 8; *Suidas.*; *Bald. Vitruv. Lex.*; *Salmas in Solin.* p. 741.

PA'RAPET (*Archit.*) in Italian *parapetto*, from *parare*, to defend, *petto*, the breast; a wall or balcony, breast high, ranging about a pillar, tower, &c.

PARAPET (*Fort.*) a breast-work raised on bastions, ramparts, &c.

PARAPHERNA'LIA (*Law*) or *parapharnalia*, from the Greek παράφερνα; those goods which a wife brings her husband over and above her dower.

PARAPHIMO'SIS (*Med.*) from παρὰ, aside, and φιμόω, to bridle; a defect or disorder in the prepuce, when it is so retracted that it cannot be drawn over the glans; also a contraction of the womb.

PARAPHO'NIA (*Mus.*) παραφωνία, a name among the ancients for a dissonance, or discord.

PARAPHONIA (*Med.*) from παρὰ, aside, i. e. wrong, and φωνὴ, the voice; a depravation of the voice; a genus of diseases, Class *Locales*, Order *Dyscinesiæ*, in Cullen's Nosology.

PA'RAPHRASE (*Lit.*) παράφρασις, the illustration of a text by a more extended explanation in plainer words.

PARAPHRENE'SIS (*Med.*) a delirium.

PARAPHRENI'TIS (*Med.*) from παρὰ, and φρενῖτις, phrensy; a madness, accompanied with a continual delirium.

PARAPHRO'SYNE (*Med.*) παραφροσύνη, a slight sort of doting in the imagination and judgment.

PARAPLE'GIA (*Med.*) παραπληγία, a palsy, seizing all the parts of the body, particularly the head.

PARAPOPLE'XIA (*Med.*) a slight apoplexy.

PARAQUE'TTO (*Orn.*) a small sort of parrot.

PARARTHRE'MA (*Med.*) a slight luxation.

PARARRY'THMOS (*Med.*) παράρρυθμος, an epithet for a pulse that is not suitable to the age.

PA'RASANG (*Ant.*) παρασάγγης, a Persian measure, equal to about four English miles. *Strab.* l. 11; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 26; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Hero. in Isagog.*

PARASCE'NIUM (*Ant.*) παρασκήνιον, or, as it was more commonly called by the Romans *postcenium*, the tiring room among the ancients; a place behind the scenes, where the actors dressed for the stage. *Poll. Onom.* l. 4, segm. 109.

PARASCE'VE (*Theol.*) παρασκευὴ, preparation; the eve of the Sabbath, or of holidays, especially Easter-Eve.

PARASEI'SMA (*Med.*) a concussion of the body, which was esteemed a species of exercise. *Hippocrat. de Diæt.* l. 2.

PARASELE'NE (*Astron.*) παρασελήνη, a meteor in a watery cloud, resembling a moon.

PARASEMON (*Ant.*) παράσημον, the figure painted on the prow of a ship among the ancients, in order to distinguish vessels from each other. It was mostly the figure of an animal, as a bull, a goose, and sometimes of a mountain, &c. [vide *Militia*]

PARASIOPE'SIS (*Rhet.*) παρασιώπησις, a figure in rhetoric, when the orator mentions a thing by saying, that he will pass it over. *Rutil. Lup.* l. 2, c. 2; *Quint.* l. 9, c. 3.

PARASI'TI (*Ant.*) παράσιτοι, an order of priests among the Greeks, answering to the Epulones, whose business it was to collect and take care of the sacred corn destined for the service of the temple. The Parasitus of Apollo is mentioned by Martial.

Mart. l. 9, ep. 29.

Vos me laurigeri parasitum dicite Phœbi.

Also in an ancient inscription, *AGILIO. PANTO MEMO, SACERDOTI. SYNODI. APOLLINIS PARASITO.* As these priests were supported at the tables of the great, the word *Parasitus* began at length to be used in the sense of a hanger-on, or sponger, who for the sake of a dinner conformed himself to the humour of any man.

Juv. Sat. 14, v. 46.

—— *et cantus pernoctantis parasiti.*

Poll. Onom. l. 4, segm. n. 9; *Athen.* l. 6.

PARASI'TICUS (*Bot.*) parasitical, an epithet for a stem or plant growing on some other plant, not on the ground, as *Epidendrum, Tillandria, &c.*

PARASITIUM (*Ant.*) παρασιτεῖον, the granary in which the sacred corn was kept by the parasiti. [vide *Parasiti*]

PARASO'L (*Mech.*) a smaller sort of umbrella, used for keeping off the sun.

PARASPHA'GIS (*Anat.*) παρασφαγὶς, the part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles, from παρὰ, and σφαγὴ.

PARASTA'TÆ (*Archit.*) the posts or pillars of a door, called the Jaumbs. *Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 1; *Plin.* l. 33, c. 3; *Bald. Lex. Vitruv.*

PARASTATÆ (*Anat.*) παραστάται, from παρίστημι, to stand near; is used by Hippocrates for the Epidymis; by Herophilus and Galen for the *Varicosæ parastatæ* and *Glandulæ parastatæ*, now called the *Prostatæ*. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Park. hum. Corp.* l. 1; *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segm. 174.

PARASTRE'MMA (*Med.*) from παραστρέφω, to turn aside; a convulsive distortion of the mouth.

PARASY'NANCHE (*Anat.*) a species of quinsy.

PARATHE'NAR (*Anat.*) a muscle near the sole of the foot.

PARA'THESIS (*Gram.*) παράθεσις, a figure wherein two or more substantives are put in the same case.

PARATHESIS (*Rhet.*) a small hint of a thing given to the auditors. *Aristid. περὶ λογ. πολ. Ed. Ald.* p. 651.

PARATHESIS (*Print.*) vide *Parenthesis.*

PARATITLA (*Law*) a summary explanation of the law titles, and the subject matter of them.

PARAVA'IL (*Law*) the lowest tenant, or the tenant that holds under a mesne lord, who holds of a superior lord. *F. N. B.* 135; 2 *Inst.* 296.

PARAGO'NIUM (*Ant.*) a small sword, hanging at the belt.

PA'RBUCKLE (*Mar.*) a contrivance very similar to a pair of slings for hauling up casks, &c. when there is no crane or tackle.

PARCEL-MAKERS (*Law*) two officers who make the parcels of escheator's accounts.

TO PA'RCEL *a seam* (*Mar.*) to lay a narrow piece of canvas over a ship that is caulked, and then to pour on it hot pitch and tar.

PA'RCE'LLA *Terræ* (*Archæol.*) a parcel or portion of land.

PA'RCELLING (*Mar.*) long narrow slips of canvas, daubed with tar, and frequently bound about a rope in the manner of a bandage.

PA'RCENARY (*Law*) or *Coparcenary*, a copartnership. [vide *Parceners*]

PA'RCENERS (*Law*) *quasi parcellers*, i. e. *rem in parcellas dividentes*, persons holding lands in copartnership, who may be compelled to make division. *Parceners* are such either according to the Common Law, or according to Custom.—*Parceners*, according to the Common Law, are where a man dies seized of lands leaving only daughters, who are called Parceners, being but as one heir.—*Parceners*, according to Custom, are when a man, seized in fee-simple or in gavel-kind, dies, leaving several sons who are parceners by custom. *Litt.* § 242, *&c.*; *F. N. B.* 197.

PA'RCHMENT (*Mech.*) in Latin *pergamena*, Teut. *pergament*, French *parchemin*, a sort of paper, so called because it was invented at Pergamus, in Asia Minor, by king Eumenes.

PA'RCINARY (*Law*) vide *Parcenary.*

PA'RCO *fracto* (*Law*) a writ which lies against him who breaks a pound, and takes the beasts that are in it. *F. N. B.* 100; 2 *Inst.* 47.

PA'RCUS (*Law*) a pound to confine trespassing or straying cattle.

PARDALIA'NCHES (*Bot.*) the ranunculus.

PARDA'LIUM (*Med.*) an ointment which smells like the panther.

PA'RDO (*Mar.*) the name of a Chinese vessel, used for both trade and war.

PARDO (*Com.*) a coin at Goa, worth about 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling. [vide *Money*]

PA'RDON (*Law*) the forgiving a felony, or offence against the king.—*Pardon ex gratiâ Regis* is that which the king affords, with some special regard to the person.—*Pardon by the course of law* is what the law of equity allows for a light offence.

PA'RDONERS (*Ecc.*) persons who formerly carried about the pope's indulgences, and sold them to the highest bidders.

PA'RDUS (*Zool.*) the panther, the *felis pardus* of Linnæus; a fierce beast of prey, which was yoked to chariots in the time of Domitian, as we learn from Martial, l. 1, epig. 105.

PARE'CBASIS (*Rhet.*) παρέκβασις, a figure in rhetoric, where the main subject is departed from. *Dionys. Cens. Script.* c. 3; *Quintil.* l. 4, c. 3; *Sopater. ad Hermog. Ed. Ald.* p. 22.

PA'REDRI (*Ant.*) παρέδροι, i. e. assessors, or persons of years and gravity, who were appointed to assist the three first archons in their judicial office. *Poll. Onom.* l. 8, segm. 91.

PAREGO'RICA (*Med.*) vide *Paragorics.*

PAREI'RA (*Bot.*) the *Cissampelos pardalianthis* of Linnæus.

PARE'LCON (*Gram.*) παρέλκον, a figure in grammar, in which a word or syllable is added to the end of another.

PARE'LIUM (*Astron.*) or *parhelion*, παρήλιον, a meteor that appears on each side the sun.

PARE'LLE (*Bot.*) the *Lichen* of Linnæus.

PARE'MBOLA (*Rhet.*) παρεμβολὴ, a figure of speech, in which any sentence is inserted that may be removed without injuring the sense. *Alexand. περὶ σχήμ. Phot. Cod.* 177.

PA'REMENT (*Archit.*) a uniform course of stones.

PA'REMENTS (*Archit.*) the ornaments of an altar.

PAREMPTO'SIS (*Gram.*) παρεμπτώσις; a figure in which a letter is inserted in the middle of a word, as πτόλις for πόλις, a city.

PAREMPTO'SIS (*Med.*) a term denoting that the blood slides from the heart into the great artery.

PARENCE'PHALIS (*Anat.*) παρεγκεφαλὶς; the hindermost part of the brain. *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segg. 42.

PERENCHY'MA (*Bot.*) παρέγχυμα; the pith or pulp, or fleshy part of a plant, through which the juice is supposed to be distributed.

PARENCHY'MATA (*Med.*) an epithet for the intestines, which are looked upon as so many strainers to the humours which pass through them.

PARE'NCHYMOUS (*Ant.*) an epithet formerly applied to the fleshy parts of the body that fill up the interstices between the vessels.

PARENTA'LIA (*Ant.*) γενέσια; feasts and sacrifices performed by the Romans at the funerals of their relations and friends. *Poll. Onon.* l. 3, segm. 102.

PARENTE'LA (*Law*) or *de Parentelâ se tollere*, to renounce one's kindred, which was done in open court. *Leg. H.* I, *apud Brompton.*

PARE'NTHESIS (*Gram.*) παρένθεσις, from παρὰ, ἐν, and τίθημι; a clause put into the middle of a sentence, which, being left out, the sentence remains, and is thus marked ( ). *Quintil.* l. 8, c. 2.

PARE'RE (*Com.*) i. e. to advise; an Italian word signifying advice or counsel on the part of one merchant to another; so called because it commonly commences with the words *mi pare*, i. e. it seems to me, or I think.

PARE'RGA (*Ant.*) ornamental additions to a principal work; also small pieces of paintings on the sides, or in the corners of the principal piece.

PA'RESIS (*Med.*) an imperfect palsy.

PA'RGETTING (*Mason.*) the plastering of a wall; also the plaster itself.

PARHELION (*Astron.*) vide *Parelium.*

PARHY'PATE (*Mus.*) παρυπάτη; the sound of the string next to the base.

PARIA'MBUS (*Poet.*) a foot consisting of two short syllables, as Dĕŭs.

PA'RIAN *Marble* (*Min.*) a superior sort of white marble, so called, as is supposed, from the island of Paros, one of the Cyclades, where it was first found.

PARIA'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 7 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. a glume.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* forty; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* three-cornered; *style* long; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The single species is the *Pariana campestris*.

PARIE'TAL *Bones* (*Anat.*) two arched and somewhat quadrangular bones situated on each side the superior part of the cranium.

PARIETA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* none.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* capitate.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Parietaria indica*, seu *Cratægonum*, Indian Pellitory.—*Parietaria officinalis*, seu *Helxine*, Common Pellitory, &c. &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

PARI'LUM (*Bot.*) the *Nyctanthes arbor tristis* of Linnæus.

PA'RIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 4 *Tetragynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* long.—PIST. *germ* superior; *styles* four; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* several.

Species. The single species is the *Paris quadrifolia*, *Herba Solanum*, seu *Aconitum*, Herb Paris, True Love, or One-berry.

PARIS (*Min.*) or Plaster of Paris, otherwise called *Stucco*, or Parget of Montmartre, a substance composed of lime and sulphuric acid, which, on account of its property of rapidly absorbing water after being calcined, is much used in making casts and models. It is the *Gypsum alabastrum* of Linnæus.

PA'RISH (*Ecc.*) in French *paroisse*, Latin *parœcia*, and Greek παροικία, i. e. an assemblage of inhabitants; a territory which, in ecclesiastical matters, is under a priest.—*Parish Clerk.* [vide *Clerk*]

PARI'SHIONER (*Law*) one lawfully settled as an inhabitant of a parish.

PARI'STHMIA (*Anat.*) παρίσθμια; two glandules of the mouth tied together by a tender production.

PARISYLLABIC (*Gram.*) an epithet for words having an equal number of syllables.

PARI'TI (*Bot.*) the *Hibiscus* of Linnæus.

PARIVO'A (*Bot.*) the *Dimorpha grandiflora* of Linnæus.

PARK (*Law*) a piece of ground enclosed and stocked with beasts of chase.

PARK-BOOT (*Law*) a being free from the duty of enclosing a park.

PARK *of Artillery* (*Gunn.*) a place in a camp appointed for the artillery, as the guns, powder, &c. which is generally in the rear of an army. The park of artillery, in case of a siege, is generally a fort placed out of the reach of the cannon of the fortified place.—*Park of Provisions*, a place in the rear of every regiment, which is occupied by the sutlers attached to the army.

PARK (*Mech.*) a large fishing-net disposed on the brink of the sea, having only one hole that looks towards the shore, and which becomes dry after the flood is gone off, so as to leave no way of escape for the fish.

PARKINSO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* round; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *legume* long; *seeds* several.

Species. The single species is the *Parkinsonia aculeata*, Prickly Parkinsonia, a tree, and native of the West Indies.

PA'RLEY (*Mil.*) from the French *parler*, to speak; a conference with an enemy on any particular subject; whence the phrase "To beat a *parley*," to give the signal for such a conference by beat of drum.

PA'RLIAMENT (*Polit.*) from the French *parler*, to speak, because all proceedings are carried on by debate, or discussion; the great council of the nation, which assists the king in the legislative part of government. It consists of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, called the Peers, or Upper House; the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, who are comprehended under the name of the Commons, or Lower House. The Parliament is otherwise called the High Court of Parliament, because the Upper House assists in the administration as well as the making of laws.—*Parliament de la Band*, a Parliament so named on account of the Barons coming armed against the Spencers with coloured bands upon their sleeves, for the sake of distinction, in the time of King Edward II.—*Clerk of the Parliament*, an officer who records all acts done in this high court, and engrosses them fairly in parchment rolls.

PARLIAMENT (*Law*) an assembly in the Inns of Court, wherein they consult about the common affairs of their respective houses.

PARLIAME'NTUM *diabolicum* (*Polit.*) a parliament held at Coventry, Ann. 38 of Hen. VI. in which Edward, Earl of March, who was afterwards king, and several nobles, were attainted of high treason.—*Parliamentum indoctorum*, i. e. the Parliament of the unlearned; a parliament held at Coventry, Ann. 6 Hen. IV.—*Parliamentum insanum*, i. e. the mad Parliament; a parliament held at Oxford, Ann. 41 Hen. III.

PARLIAMENTUM *religiosum* (*Archæol.*) a conference held in the parlour, or common room of a monastery.

PA'RMA (*Ant.*) a kind of round buckler used by the Velites in the Roman army. It was light in comparison with the *clypeus*, but larger than the *pelta*. *Polyb.* l. 6, c. 20; *Liv.* l. 8, c. 1; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Non.* c. 18; *Clem. Alex. Strom.* 1; *Serv. in Virg. Æn.* l. 9.

PA'RMESAN (*Com.*) a sort of cheese made at Parma in Italy.

PARNA'SSIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petals* five; *anthers* cylindric.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* none; *stigma* four.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The single species is the—*Parnassia palustris Gramen Hepatica*, seu *Pyrola*, Common Marsh Parnassia, or Grass of Parnassus. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

PA'RNUS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Elater*, comprehending those insects which have the feelers clavate and the club round.

PAROCHETEU'SIS (*Med.*) παροχέτευσις, from παρὰ, aside, and ἀχετὸς, a duct or canal; is used by Hippocrates to signify the derivation of the humours from one part to another. *Hippocrat. de Humor.*; *Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

PARO'CHIA (*Ant.*) from παρέχω, to supply or provide; the place where magistrates going into the provinces were provided with the necessaries for their journey. The persons appointed to make this provision were called *Parochi*. *Hor.* l. 1, sat. 5, v. 45.

Proxima Campano ponti quæ villula, tectum
Prabuit; et parochi, quæ debent, ligna salemque.

Cic. ad Attic. l. 13, ep. 2; *Varr. apud Non.* l. 1, c. 239; *Bud. in Pand.* p. 272; *Burmann. de Vectig.* c. 6.

PAROCHIA'NUS (*Archæol.*) any person living within the diocese of a bishop.

PARODICAL *Degrees* (*Algeb.*) a term used to denote the several powers of the unknown quantity, when the indices of those powers descend or ascend regularly in an arithmetical progression: thus in $x^3 + mx^2 + nx = p$, the indices 3, 2, 1, 0, mark the parodical degrees of the power x.

PARODO'NTIS (*Med.*) παροδοντις; a swelling in the gums.

PA'RODY (*Poet.*) παρῳδία, from παρὰ, by, ὠδὴ, a way, signifying that which is current among the people; a poetical pleasantry which consists in applying the verses of some person, by way of ridicule, to another object, or turning a serious work into humorous or ridiculous rhimes. It is in general a kind of writing in which the words or thoughts of an author are, by a slight change, adapted to some new purpose.

PAROE'MIA (*Rhet.*) from παροιμία, proverbs; a proverbial manner of speaking.

PA'ROL (*Law*) i. e. word of mouth; an epithet applied to what is done by word of mouth, in distinction from what is done in writing, as a *parol agreement*, a *parol lease*, &c. —*Parol arrest*, an order for an arrest given by a magistrate by word of mouth on any particular occasion, in distinction from a written warrant.—*Parol Demurrer*, a privilege allowed to an infant that the parol may demur, i. e. that the pleadings on an action may be stayed till he is of full age.

PA'ROLE (*Mil.*) from the French *parole*, word; signifies the promise or word of honour given by a prisoner of war, when permitted to be at large, that he will return at a time appointed. Any one who is so at liberty, is said to be *on his Parole*.

PA'ROLE is also the word given out every day in orders by the commanding officer, for the purpose of knowing friends from enemies.

TO PARO'LE *an officer* (*Mil.*) is to take his word of honour that he will not exceed certain limits, and will be forthcoming when called for.

PARO'LS (*Law*) the pleadings, or mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant.

PAROMŒO'SIS (*Rhet.*) παρομοίωσις, from παρὰ and ὅμοιος, like; when words in different members of a sentence are alike in form, or case, as δωρητοί ἐπέλοντο, παράρρητοί τ' ἐπίσσιν, *placati donis fuerunt, placatique ore. Aristot. Rhet.* l. 3, c. 9; *Dionys. de Compos.* c. 22; *Rutil. Lup.* l. 2, c. 12; *Demet. de Eloc.* § 25.

PAROMOLOGY (*Rhet.*) παρομολογία, a figure of speech, by which the orator concedes something to an adversary, in order to strengthen his own argument. *Rutil. Lup.* l. 1, c. 19.

PARONOMA'SIA (*Rhet.*) παρονομασία; a figure in rhetoric, where words, having a similitude of sound and form, are opposed to each other, as "fiends not friends were here." *Cic. ad Heren.* l. 4, c. 21; *Quintil.* l. 9, c. 3; *Alexand.* περὶ σχημ. *Ed. Ald. p.* 586; *Aquila Rom.* § 27.

PARONY'CHIA (*Med.*) a whitlow; a preternatural swelling under the root of the nail.

PARONYCHIA (*Bot.*) the *Draba verna* of Linnæus, commonly called Whitlow-Grass, from its supposed efficacy in curing such tumours.

PARO'PIÆ (*Anat.*) from παρὰ, near, and ὤψ, the eye; the external angles of the eye.

PAROPTE'SIS (*Med.*) from παρὰ, and ὀπτάω, to roast; a provocation of sweat by the application of heat to the body, as by bathing and the like.

PARORA'SIS (*Med.*) from παρὰ and ὁράω, to see; an imbecility of sight.

PARORCHI'DIUM (*Med.*) a tumour in the groin.

PARO'TID *Gland* (*Ant.*) παρωτὶς, a conglomerate and salival gland situated under the ear. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appell. Part. hum. Corp.* l. 1.; *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segm. 28.

PAROTIDÆ'A (*Med.*) a species of quinsy, in which the parotid gland is much affected.

PARO'TIDES (*Anat.*) the Parotid glands.

PARO'TIS (*Med.*) an inflammation of the parotid glands.

PA'ROXYSM (*Med.*) παροξυσμὸς; the access or fit of an ague, fever, or any other violent disease.

PARPU'NCTUM (*Archæol.*) a coat of mail, or a doublet quilted for armour.

PA'RRA (*Ornith.*) a genus of birds of the Order *Grallæ*. *Generic Character.* *Bill* tapering; *nostrils* oval in the middle of the bill; *front* covered with lobate caruncles; *wings* spinous.

Species. These birds, called in English Jacana, inhabit South America.

PARRAKEE'T (*Ornith.*) or *perroquet*, a species of parrot, which is easily taught to speak.

PA'RRELS (*Mar.*) frames made of trucks, ribs, and ropes, put about the masts, and made fast to the yard at both ends.

PARRHE'SIA (*Rhet.*) παῤῥησία, a liberty or freedom of speech.

PA'RRICIDE (*Law*) *parricida*, i. e. *qui parentem cædit*; a murderer of father or mother, or any near kindred.

PARRICI'DIUM (*Ant.*) a name given by a decree of the senate to the Ides of March, which was the anniversary of Cæsar's murder. *Suet. in Jul.* c. 88.

PA'RROT (*Orn.*) the *Psittacus* of Linnæus, a well-known noisy, gregarious, imitative sort of bird, which is easily tamed, and taught to utter some words. It lives on nuts and seeds; breeds in hollow trees without forming a nest, and lays two or three white eggs.

PA'RRYING (*Fenc.*) the action of warding the blow or push aimed at a person by his adversary.

TO PARSE (*Gram.*) i. e. *in partes dividere*, to expound the construction of a sentence, and each word therein, according to the rules of grammar.

PA'RSLEY (*Bot.*) Common Parsley, the *Apium petroselinum* of Linnæus, is a biennial garden herb, which is generally cultivated for culinary use.—Macedonian Parsley, the *Bubon macedonicum*.—Mountain Parsley, the *Athamanta libanotis*.—Piert Parsley, the *Aphanes arvensis*.—Stone Parsley, the *Athamanta libanotis*.—Wild Parsley, the *Cardiospermum corindum*.

PARSNEP (*Bot.*) a garden vegetable, the *Pastinacea* of Linnæus.—Cow Parsnep, the *Heracleum*, a perennial.

PA'RSON (*Law*) person, i. e. by distinction, the person who holds the office of rector or vicar in a parish.—*Parson impersonnee*, one who is put in possession of a parish church appropriate or presentative.—*Parson mortal*, the rector of the church, formerly so called because he was rector for life.—*Parson immortal*, a collegiate or conventual body so called, to whom the church was appropriated for ever. *Flet.* l. 9, c. 18; *Seld. on Tithes*, c. 11.

PA'RSONAGE (*Law*) a spiritual living set apart for the maintenance of the minister of a church; also the mansion or dwelling-house of a parson.

PARSO'NSIA (*Bot.*) the *Lythrum parsonsia* of Linnæus.

PART (*Gram.*) vide *Parts*.

PART (*Math.*) any quantity which is contained in a whole.—*Aliquant part* is that which will not exactly measure or divide the whole without some remainder, as 4, which is the aliquant part of 10.—*Aliquot part* is that which measures or divides the whole without a remainder, as 4, the aliquot part of 12.

PART (*Log.*) that part which, though it enter into the composition of the whole, is not necessary to its existence.—*Essential or constituent part*, that which enters essentially into the constitution of the whole.

PART (*Anat.*) that of which the whole body is composed, which partakes with it of common life and sense.

PART (*Mus.*) a piece of the score or partition written by itself for the conveniency of the musician.

TO PART *Anchor*. (*Mar.*) to be driven from the anchors, which is said of a ship that has broken her cable by the violence of the wind, &c.

PA'RTAGE (*Law*) the same as *Partition*.

PARTAGE (*Hydraul.*) French for the highest point to which water can rise, and from which it may be made to run one way or the other.

PARTE'RRE (*Hort.*) a garden parted off with flower-beds, &c.

PA'RTES *finis nil habuerunt* (*Law*) an exception against a fine levied.

PARTHENIA'STRUM (*Bot.*) the *Parthenium integrifolium* of Linnæus.

PARTHE'NION (*Bot.*) vide *Parthenium*.

PARTHE'NIUM (*Bot.*) παρθένιον, a plant so called from παρθένος, a virgin, because it is efficacious in the diseases of women. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 155; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 30; *Plut. in Peric.*

PARTHENIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 5 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* as many.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are the—*Parthenium hysterophorus*, seu *Absinthium*, Cut-leaved Parthenium, or Bastard Feverfew, an annual; and the—*Parthenium integrifolium*, *Ptarmica*, seu *Partheniastrum*, Entire-leaved Parthenium, a perennial. *Raii Hist.*

PARTIA'LIS (*Bot.*) partial; an epithet for some parts of plants, which are subdivisions of something similar and larger, as *umbella partialis*, otherwise called *umbellula*, a small umbel proceeding from the general or universal umbel; *involucrum partiale*, an involucre at the foot of a larger; *pedunculus partialis*, a subdivision of a common peduncle.

PA'RTICEPS *criminis* (*Law*) an accomplice, or one who has a share in the guilt.

PARTICI'PIAL (*Gram.*) an epithet for what belongs to a participle, as the participial form of a verb.

PARTICI'PLE (*Gram.*) *participium*, from *pars*, a part, and *capio*, to take; one of the eight parts of speech, so named from its partaking both of the noun and of the verb.

PA'RTICLE (*Phil.*) the minutest part of any material body which enters into its composition.

PARTICLE (*Gram.*) a small undeclined word.

PA'RTIES (*Law*) those who are interested in any proceeding, as the parties named in a deed, &c.

PA'RTILE *aspect* (*Astron.*) the most exact and full aspect that can be so called, because it consists of a precise number of parts or degrees.

PA'RTING (*Chem.*) a method, practised by the refiners, of separating gold and silver, which is done by aqua fortis.

PA'RTISAN (*Mil.*) in French *partisane*, in Italian *partisana*, a commander of a party. It is also the name of a halbert.

PARTITION (*Law*) a dividing of lands among coheirs and partners.

PARTITION (*Archit.*) whatever divides a room off from the rest of the house.

PARTITION *lines* (*Her.*) those lines by which the shield is cut or divided perpendicularly, dingonally, &c. as the *party-per-pale*, *party-per-bend*, *party-per-fesse*, *party-per-chevron*, *party-per-cross*, *party-per-saltire*. [vide *Heraldry* and *Party*]

PARTITION (*Bot.*) *dissepimentum*; a wall separating a pericarp internally into cells.

PARTITIONE *faciendâ* (*Law*) a writ which lies for those who hold lands and tenements jointly, and would sever to every one his part. *Old. Nat. Brev.* 142; *F. N. B.* 61.

PARTITUS (*Bot.*) parted or divided; an epithet for a leaf; *folium partitum*, a leaf divided almost down to the base; it is also called *bipartitum*, *tripartitum*, &c. according to the number of divisions.

PA'RTNERS (*Com.*) two or more persons who agree to come into bargain in certain proportions.

PARTNERS (*Mar.*) pieces of oak timber doubled together, and bolted to the upper and lower deck beams, to receive the heel of the bowsprit.

PART O'WNERS (*Com.*) partners possessed of certain shares in a ship.

PA'RTRIDGE (*Orn.*) a well-known bird, which is reckoned among the most valuable of game. It is classed by Linnæus under the genus *Tetrao*, with the grous and the quail. This bird is remarkable for the affection which it bears to its young.

PARTRIDGES (*Gunn.*) large bombards which were formerly used.

PARTS *of speech* (*Gram.*) the different divisions under which words have been classed, according to their connexion with or dependence on each other. They are generally reckoned nine in number, namely, Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection. [vide *Grammar*]

PARTURI'TION (*Med.*) the act of bringing forth into the world.

PA'RTUS CÆSA'REUS (*Med.*) the Cæsarean operation. [vide *Cæsarean*]

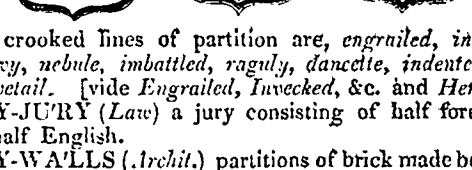
PA'RTY (*Mil.*) a small detachment or number of men sent upon any particular duty, as a recruiting *party*, watering *party*, firing *party*, working *party*, &c.

PARTY (*Her.*) signifies parted or divided, in application to all divisions of the field or of charges, as—*Party per pale*, a field divided by a perpendicular line, as in fig. 1.—*Party per bend* is a field divided by a diagonal line or lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base, as in fig. 2.—*Party per bend sinister* runs from the sinister chief to the dexter base.—*Party per fesse*, a field equally divided by a horizontal line, as in fig. 3.—*Party per chevron*, a field divided by

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

such a line as helps to make a chevron, as in fig. 4.—*Party per cross*, or quarterly, a field divided by four quarters crossing each other in the centre of the field, as in fig. 5.—*Party per saltire*, a field divided by two diagonal lines, dexter and sinister, crossing each other, as in fig. 6.

Fig. 4. Fig. 5. Fig. 6.



The crooked lines of partition are, *engrailed*, *invecked*, *wavy*, *nebule*, *imbattled*, *ragully*, *dancette*, *indented*, and *dovetail*. [vide *Engrailed*, *Invecked*, &c. and *Heraldry*]

PARTY-JU'RY (*Law*) a jury consisting of half foreigners and half English.

PARTY-WA'LLS (*Archit.*) partitions of brick made between buildings separately occupied, to prevent the spread of fire.—*Party arches*, arches built between separate tenements.

PA'RVIS (*Archæol.*) a porch of a church or chapel.

PARVI'SO (*Cus.*) or *in parviso*, a name for the responsions or minor exercises which students, who are candidates for degrees at Oxford, are obliged to pass through. They are

so called probably from *parvisus*, a modern Latin term for a porch.

PA'RVO *nocumento* (*Law*) a writ of nuisance.

PA'RVUM ET CRASSUM (*Anat.*) the fourth pair of muscles of the head, so called because though they are but little they are thick.

PA'RU (*Bot.*) the *Cestrum* of Linnæus.

PARU'LIDES (*Med.*) παρελίδες, from παρὰ, near, and ὖλον, the gums; a gumboil, or painful tumour of the gums.

PA'SCAGE (*Law*) grazing or feeding of cattle.

PA'SCHA (*Theol.*) from the Hebrew פסח, to pass, in the Chaldee פסחא, in the Greek πάσχα, the passover, a feast of the Jews; it is also called in the Christian Church the festival of Easter.—*Pascha clausum*, the eighth day after Easter, or Low-Sunday.

PA'SCHAL *rents* (*Ecc.*) rents or annual duties paid by the inferior clergy to the bishop at their Easter visitations.

PA'SHA (*Polit.*) vide *Bashaw*.

PA'SMA (*Med.*) vide *Catapasma*.

PA'SPALUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. one-flowered.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* two; *stigmas* hairy.—PER. none; *seed* single.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Paspalum scrobiculatum*, Dimpled Paspalum.—*Paspalum repens*, Creeping Paspalum.—*Paspalum hirsutum*, Shaggy Paspalum.—*Paspalum filiforme*, Filiform Paspalum, &c.

PASQUE-FLOWER (*Bot.*) the *Anemone* of Linnæus.

PASQUINA'DE (*Lit.*) a short and satirical libel, so called because such an one was fastened to the statue of Pasquin, at Rome, or from Pasquin himself, a sneering satirical cobler, who gave name to this sort of writing.

PASS (*Mech.*) a frame of boards, in tin-works, set sloping, by which the ore slides down into the coffer of a stamping mill.

Pass (*Mil.*) a strait and narrow passage, which renders the entrance into a country very difficult.—*Pass of arms*, in ancient chivalry, a bridge, or any other passage, which a knight undertook to defend, and which was not to be passed without fighting him who kept it.—*Pass-billet*, a paper, signed by a proper authority, which permits the bearer to pass.—*Pass-parole*, a command or word given out at the head of an army, which passes from mouth to mouth till it has reached the extremity.—*Pass-word*, a secret parole or countersign, which enables any person to go through military stations.

Pass (*Fenc.*) a push or thrust at the adversary.

PA'SS-PORT (*Polit.*) a letter of licence given by a prince, granting safe conduct to go out of, or enter, his territories without molestation.

PASSACA'GLIO (*Mus.*) in French *passcacaille*, a kind of chacone.

PASSA'DE (*Man.*) a horse's walking or trotting in such a manner that he raises the outward hind leg and the inward fore leg together.

PA'SSAGE (*Law*) hire paid for being transported over the sea or a river. *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 3, c. 7.

PASSAGE (*Her.*) the reception of a knight of Malta into the order.

PASSAGE (*Man.*) the course or manage of a horse forward and backward upon the same plot of ground.

PASSAGE (*Mus.*) in Italian *passagio*, a succession of sounds forming a member or phrase in a composition.

PASSAGE (*Mil.*) the passing of troops over bridges, mountains, &c.

PASSAGE *of the traverse* (*Fort.*) an opening cut in the parapet of the covert way, close to the traverses, that there may be a communication with all parts of the covert way.

PASSAGE (*Geog.*) a term applied to the course which navigators have striven to take by the North Pole in their passage to India. This has been attempted three several ways, namely, by coasting along the northern parts of Europe and Asia, called the *North-East passage*; another by sailing round the northern part of the American continent, called the *North-West passage*; and the third by sailing directly over the pole itself. Every attempt has hitherto failed of success.

PASSA'GIO (*Law*) a writ impowering the keepers of the ports to permit a man to pass over who has the king's licence. *Reg. Orig.* 193.

PASSA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) a voyage or expedition made by the kings of England to the Holy Land.

PASSALORHYNCHI'TES (*Ecc.*) an heretical sect branching from the Montanists in the second century, who made profession of perpetual silence. *S. August.* c. 63; *Philast. de Hær.* c. 77; *Baron. Annal. Ann.*

PASSAME'ZZO (*Mus.*) Italian for a slow dance, little differing from the action of walking.

PASSA'NT (*Her.*) an epithet for any beast in a walking position; and when walking with his head *affronté*, or looking full-faced, it is termed *passant gardant*, as in the annexed figure; "He beareth *azure* a lion passant gardant, *or*, by the name of Bromfield."

PASSARA'DO (*Mar.*) a rope whereby all the blocks of the main and foresails are haled down aft.

PASSA'TOR (*Archæol.*) one who has the interest or command of a river.

PA'SSENGER (*Com.*) one who travels by any public conveyance, either by land or by water.

PASSEPIE'D (*Mus.*) an air very similar to a minuet.

PASSE VOLA'NT (*Mil.*) from *passer*, to pass, and *volant*, flying; a name given to any man, not really in the service, who stands to be mustered for the purpose of completing the supposed number of effectives in a regiment.

PASSE VOLANT is also the name of those pieces of ordnance which are made to resemble real artillery.

PA'SSERES (*Orn.*) the sixth order of birds, comprehending such as have the *bill* conic and pointed; *nostrils* oval, pervious, and naked. It contains the following genera: *Columba*, the Pigeon; *Sturnus*, the Starling; *Alauda*, the Lark; *Turdus*, the Thrush, &c. [vide *Ornithology* and *Animal Kingdom*]

PASSERI'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* capitate.—PER. ovate; *seed* one.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Passerina hirsuta*, *Sanamunda*, seu *Sesamoides*, Shaggy Sparrow Wort.—*Passerina ciliata*, seu *Erica*, Ciliated Sparrow Wort.—*Passerina gnidia*, seu *Bartsia*, &c.

PASSERINA is also the *Gnidia simplex* of Linnæus.

PASSIFLO'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 20 *Gynandria*, Order 5 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* blunt.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* three; *stigmas* capitate.—PER. *berry* fleshy; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Passiflora pallida*, seu *Muruguca*, Pale Passion Flower.—*Passiflora laurifolia*, *Clematis*, seu *Marquias*, Laurel-leaved Passion flower, or Water Lemon.—*Passiflora nonnalis*, *Granadilla*, seu *Coanenpilli*, *Passiflora fœtida*, seu *Flos passionis*, Stinking Passion Flower, &c. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

PA'SSION (*Med.*) any pain or disorder in the body, as the Iliac Passion, &c.

PASSION *Cross* (*Her.*) a cross so called because it is supposed to resemble that on which our Saviour suffered, not crossed in the middle, but somewhat below the top, as in the annexed figure.

PA'SSION-WEEK (*Ecc.*) the week immediately preceding Easter.

PA'SSIVE *Verb* (*Gram.*) any verb which expresses a suffering, as he is loved.—*Passive Voice*, that form of a verb which betokeneth suffering, or being acted upon; as *doceor*, I am taught.

PASSIVE *Obedience* (*Polit.*) an unconditional obedience to the sovereign power of a state. As nonresistance is an inseparable concomitant, the two points are associated under one doctrine called the Doctrine of "Passive Obedience and Nonresistance," a doctrine most offensive to the sticklers for liberty.

PASSIVE *Principles* (*Chem.*) are water and earth, which are so called because their parts are either at rest, or, at least, not so swiftly moved as those of spirits, oil, and salt.

PA'SSOVER (*Theol.*) a festival among the Jews in commemoration of the angels passing by, and sparing the houses of the Jews, when the first born of the Egyptians were slain. [vide *Pascha*]

PA'SSPORT (*Polit.*) vide *Pass.*

PASSA'LÆ *majores* (*Bot.*) raisins.

PASSULA'TUM (*Med.*) a name for medicines in which raisins are the principal ingredient.

PA'SSUM (*Med.*) raisin wine.

PA'SSUS (*Ant.*) a measure of length among the Romans, containing about four feet ten inches, or the thousandth of a Roman mile. The word properly signifies the space betwixt the feet of a man walking at an ordinary rate.

PA'STA *regia* (*Med.*) a lozenge, or small cake sprinkled over with some dry powdered substance.

PA'STE-BOARD (*Mech.*) a kind of thick paper formed of several sheets pasted one upon the other, which is used by book-binders for the covers of books, &c.

PA'STERN (*Vet.*) the hollow of a beast's heel, or that part of a horse's foot under the fetlock to the heel; also a shackle for a horse.

PA'STIL (*Med.*) a little lump of paste, or a ball made to take like a lozenge.

PASTIL (*Paint.*) or *pastel*, a pigment made of different colours ground up with gum-water in order to make crayons.

PASTINA'CEA (*Bot.*) a plant so called, probably from *pastu*, because it is good for food; in the Greek it is named σαφυλίνος. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 59; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 5; *Cel.* l. 9, c. 42.

PASTINACEA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. universal.—COR. universal.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. none; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are the *Pastinacea lucida*, Shining-leaved Parsnip; and the *Pastinacea sativa*, Garden-Carrot, which are biennials. But the *Pastinacea opoponax*, Rough-Parsnip, is a perennial.

PASTINA'TIO (*Hort.*) the opening, loosening, and preparing the earth for planting.

PASTINA'TUM (*Agric.*) earth newly dug and rendered fit for planting.

PASTI'TIUM (*Archæol.*) pasture ground.

PASTO'PHORI (*Ant.*) priests among the ancients, whose office it was to carry the images along with the shrines of the gods at solemn festivals.

PA'STORAL (*Poet.*) a poem relating to the affairs of shepherds.

PASTORA'LE (*Mus.*) an Italian epithet, an air composed in a sweet, easy, and gentle manner, in imitation of the airs which shepherds are supposed to play.

PA'STURE (*Husband.*) land reserved for the feeding of cattle; also fodder or food for cattle.

PA'STUS (*Law*) the procuration or provision which tenants were bound to make for their lords at certain times, or as often as they made a progress to their lands.

PA'SUAGE (*Law*) or *pasnage*, money taken for mast, or the feeding of hogs.

PA'TACA (*Com.*) a coin of Brazil worth about 3*s.* sterling, or something less.—*Pataca Chica* and *Pataca Gourda*, two moneys of account in Algiers; the former of which is worth about 1*s.* sterling, and the latter 3*s.*

PA'TACON (*Com.*) or *Patagon*, a coin in Switzerland and Germany, equal to about 4*s.* sterling.

PATART (*Com.*) or *partart*, a Dutch stiver, five of which are equal to sixpence.

PATE (*Fort.*) a platform of an oval figure, encompassed with a parapet.

PATE'E (*Her.*) vide *Pattee.*

PATE'LLA (*Anat.*) the whirlbone of the knee, or the knee-pan; a small flat bone resembling the figure of a heart with its point downwards, which is placed at the forepart of the joint of the knee.

PATELLA (*Con.*) a genus of animals of the Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*.

Generic Character. Animal a *Limax*; shell univalve, subconic, shaped like a bason, and without a spire.

Species. Animals of this tribe, called in English the Limpet, abound in all seas.

PATELLA (*Ent.*) a name given by entomologists to a little husk or shell found on the bark of the cherry, plum or rose, and other trees, containing an animal from which colour is prepared.

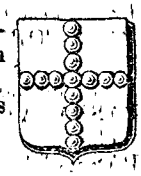
PATE'NS (*Bot.*) spreading, an epithet for a leaf; *folium patens*, a leaf forming an acute angle with the stem or branch on which it is placed. It is also applied to the Stipule, Petiole, and *Rami*, or Branches, in the same sense.

PATENTE'E (*Law*) the person to whom the King has granted his letters patent.

PA'TENTS (*Law*) or *Letters patent*, so called from their being *open*; the King's writings sealed with the Great Seal. *Crompt. Jurisd.* 126.

PATER *Patratus* (*Ant.*) the chief of the college of heralds, called *Feciales*. *Liv.* l. 1, c. 24; *Plut. Quæst. Rom.* 61; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 9, v. 53.

PATER-NO'STER-CROSS (*Her.*) a cross represented on the escutcheon as if made with beads, as on the annexed figure.



PA'TERA (*Ant.*) the goblet or bowl which was used in libations;

Virg. Æn. l. 7, v. 133.

—— *nunc pateras libate Jovi;*

and also at all feasts. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 26; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 5, c. 21.

PATE'RNAL (*Her.*) an epithet for those arms which are original in a family.

PATE'TÆ *Uvæ* (*Bot.*) grapes that are suffered to hang on the vine till they are much withered.

PATH *of the Vertex* (*Astron.*) a circle described by any point of the vertex of the earth turning round its axis.

PATHE'MA (*Med.*) πάθημα, an epithet for all preternatural conturbations wherewith the body is affected.

PATHE'TIC *Nerves* (*Anat.*) the fourth pair which arise from the top of the *Medulla oblongata*.

PATHE'TIC (*Rhet.*) παθητικὸς, an epithet for those arguments which are drawn from the affections. *Aristot. Rhet.* l. 3, c. 7.

PATHOGNOMONY (*Med.*) from πάθος and γνωμονικὸς; a proper and inseparable sign of a particular disease.

PATHOLOGY (*Med.*) παθολογία, that part of medicine which treats of the preternatural affections of the human body, inquiring into the causes, nature, and difference of diseases.

PATHOPŒIA (*Rhet.*) παθοποιία, a figure of speech by which the mind is moved to any passion, as anger, pity, &c. *Jul. Ruff.* 36.

PA'TIENT (*Phil.*) a term applied to any object that suffers, as opposed to the agent, or that which acts.

PATIENT (*Med.*) one who is under the direction of a physician or surgeon.

PATIENT (*Law*) vide *Agent* and *Patient*.

PATIE'NTIA (*Bot.*) the *Rumex patientia* of Linnæus.

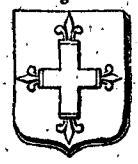
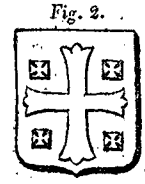
PATIE'NTIÆ *Musculus* (*Anat.*) i. e. the muscle of patience; an epithet for the *Levator Scapulæ*, so called from its great service in labour.

PA'TINA (*Ecc.*) or *Patine*, a sort of plate, or saucer, with which the chalice is covered at mass.

PA'TOMAT (*Mar.*) an Indian name for a two-masted vessel.

PATONCE' (*Her.*) a sort of cross flory, which differs from the proper flory, in as much as the latter has its ends circumflex, as in *fig.* 1; and the former has its ends extended

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

as in *fig.* 2: a cross patonce between four crosses pattee.

PA'TOR *Narium* (*Anat.*) the sinus or cavity of the nose.

PA'TRIARCH (*Ecc.*) πατριάρχης, signifies literally the first father and ruler of a family or nation, in which sense it is applied to a Bishop in the Church, superior to an archbishop; of which, in ancient times, there were five, namely, at Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Antioch. The Greek Church still retains the title and dignity.

PATRIARCHAL *Cross* (*Her.*) a cross so called because it was appropriated to the dignity of a patriarch, as the triple crown was to that of the pope. The shaft of this cross is twice crossed, as in the annexed figure, the lower arm being longer than the upper one.

PATRICII (*Ant.*) Patricians, a name given to the nobility, because they were descended from the *patres*, or senators, chosen by Romulus; they were distinguished from the *plebeians*, and formed one of the principal classes into which the Roman people was divided. *Cic. pro Dom. Dionys.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 10, c. 8; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 11, c. 25; *Aul. Gell.* l. 10, c. 20; *Sigon. de Ant. Jur. Rom.* l. 1, c. 7; *Panvin. de Nom. Rom. apud Grœv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. ii. &c.

PA'TRIA (*Law*) country, i. e. the men of a neighbourhood; thus, when it is said *inquiratur per patriam*, a jury of the neighbourhood is meant.

PA'TRICK *St., Order of* (*Her.*) an Irish order instituted by George III. in 1783, which is the only one belonging to Ireland, but it is the most magnificent in Europe. [vide *Heraldry*]

PA'TRIMONY (*Law*) an hereditary estate, or a right descended from ancestors.

PATRO'L (*Mil.*) any party, or round of soldiers, to the number of five or six, with a serjeant to command them.

PATROL (*Polit.*) the night-watch who go their rounds at stated hours to see that the watchmen are on duty, and to prevent any disorder.

PA'TRON (*Ant.*) vide *Patronus*.

PATRON (*Law*) he who has the disposition of a benefice.—*Patron paramount*, the King who is patron to all the ecclesiastical benefices in England.

PATRON (*Com.*) French for the captain of a trading vessel; also a name among the Moors for one who bought a Christian slave.

PA'TRONAGE (*Law*) the right attached to the person, either as founder, or heir of the founder; or as possessor of the fee to which the patronage is annexed.—*Lay patronage* is that which is attached to the person in any case.—*Ecclesiastical patronage* is that which a person is entitled to by virtue of some benefice which he holds.

PATRONAGE, *Arms of* (*Her.*) those arms which governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, add to their family arms to betoken their rights and jurisdiction.

PATRO'NUS (*Ant.*) a Patron, an appellation given among the Romans to any person in power, who had a certain number of dependants under his protection, named Clients. The duty of the patron was to give advice to his client in all difficult cases, and to be his advocate in cases of lawsuits, &c.; for which he received from the client, not only particular marks of personal respect, but also some acts of service; as attending upon him on public occasions, &c. *Cic. Orat. pro Scaur. et Ascon. in Cic.; Dionys.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 6, c. 18; *Tacit. Orat.* c. 38; *Plin. Epist.* l. 3, c. 4; *Aul. Gell.* l. 5, c. 13; *Suet. in Ner.* c. 17; *Manut. de Leg.* c. 15; *Sigon. de Jud.* l. 2, c. 1, &c.

PATRONY'MIC (*Gram.*) from πατὴρ, a father, and ὄνυμα, a name; a name which is derived from that of the father or ancestor; as Pelides, the grandson of Peleus, for Achilles, &c.

PA'TTE (*Min.*) a French term used in mining for certain end boards belonging to the frame work which is sometimes necessary to be made to keep the earth in its place.

PATTEE' (*Her.*) a cross which, as in the annexed figure, is small in the middle, and widens at the ends.

PAVA'CHE (*Mil.*) a French term for the coverings which were formerly used to defend the sides of vessels like the netting in our modern ships of war.

PAVA'IS (*Mil.*) French for a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet, which served to cover a person from head to foot, and was formerly used by soldiers.

PAVA'N (*Mus.*) a grave majestic kind of dance formerly in use among the Spaniards.

PAVECHEU'R (*Mil.*) or *pavesier*, French for a sort of old soldiery, so called from the men who composed it.

PA'VEMENT (*Mason.*) a lay of stone, or other such materials as serve to cover and strengthen the ground which is much trodden on.—*Pavement of terrace*, that which serves for a covering in the manner of a platform, whether it be over a vault, or a wooden floor.—*Diamond pavement*, those pavements of which the stones, flags, or bricks are laid with their diagonals parallel and perpendicular to the sides of the apartment.

PAVESA'DE (*Mil.*) *pavoisade*, or *pavisade*, French for a sail cloth hung round a galley during action to cover the slaves that row on the benches.

PAVI'LION (*Archit.*) the main part of a building.

PAVILION (*Mar.*) the flag of a general officer in a fleet.

PAVI'LLION (*Mil.*) a larger kind of tent erected for the general or superior officers.

PA'VIORS, *Company of* (*Her.*) an ancient company whose arms were, as in the annexed figure, *argent*, a chevron between three gads of steel.

PAULI'NA (*Med.*) a warm opiate.

PAULLINIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* blunt; *styles* three; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsules* large; *seed* obovate.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the *Paullinia asiatica*, *Scopolia*, *Crauzia*, *Kaka*, seu *Frutex*, Asiatic Paullinia.—*Paullinia cururu*, seu *Cururu*.—*Paullinia mexicana*, *Seriana*, *Quanhmeati*, Mexican Paullinia, &c.

PAUL'S-BETONY (*Bot.*) the *Veronica serpilifolia* of Linnæus.

PA'VO (*Orn.*) the Peacock, a genus of Birds of the Order *Gallinæ*, having the *bill* convex; *head* covered with revolute feathers; *nostrils* large; *feathers of rump* expansile and covered with ocellate spots.

PAVO (*Astron.*) the Peacock, a new constellation in the southern hemisphere, containing fourteen stars.

PAVO'NIA (*Bot.*) the *Hibiscus præmorsus* of Linnæus.

PA'VOR (*Med.*) from *paveo*, to fear; the itch.

PAUPERIS *Formâ* (*Law*) is a mode of suing allowed to such as plead their inability to obtain legal assistance, to whom the judge assigns an attorney to maintain their cause.

PAUSE. (*Mus.*) a character of time in music, marked thus (𝄐), denoting that the note, over which it is placed, is to be drawn out to a length greater than its own, or embellished with appoggiatures, shakes, or other graces.

PAU'SUS (*Ent.*) a genus of Insects of the Coleopterous Order, having the *antennæ* two-jointed; *head* pointing forwards; *thorax* narrow, scutellate; *shells* flexile; *fore-feet* placed at the forepart of the breast.

PAWL (*Com.*) a small piece of money in Guinea equal to an asper in Turkey, or three farthings English.

PAWL (*Mar.*) a small piece of iron bolted to one end of the beams of the deck, so as to keep the capstan from recoiling.—*Pawl-Bits* in merchantmen, pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly before the windlass.

TO PAWL *the Capstan* (*Mar.*) to stop it with the pawl.

PAWN (*Sport.*) the name of one of the men used at Chess. [vide *Chess*]

PAX (*Eccl.*) an image in the Romish Church given to be kissed by those who go to the offering.

PAY (*Mil.*) the stipend allowed to each individual in the army.—*Full-Pay*, the allowance to officers and noncommissioned officers without any deductions whatever.—*Half-Pay*, a compensation allowed to officers who have retired from the service.—*Pay-Master*, he who has the charge of paying the regiment.

TO PAY *a ship* (*Mar.*) to pay the wages of the petty officers and crew.—*To pay off a Ship*, to discharge the ship from actual service in order to be laid up in ordinary.—*To pay a Mast*, or *Yard*, to anoint it with tar, turpentine, &c.—*To pay a Seam*, to pour melted pitch along it so as to defend the oakum from the effects of the wet.—*To pay a ship's Bottom*, to cover it with a composition of tar, &c.—*To pay out a Cable*, to slacken it so that it may run out.—*To pay off*, to let a ship's head fall to leeward of the point whither it was previously directed.

PAYEE (*Com.*) one to whom a bill is made payable.

PAYMENT (*Com.*) the discharge of a debt.—*Prompt Payment* is when a person pays what he owes before the expiration of the term granted by the creditor, in which case the ordinary discount is mostly allowed.

PAYMENTS (*Com.*) certain periods on the continent, at which bills are generally made payable.

PAYTRELL (*Archæol.*) the breast-plate of a horse's armour.

PEA (*Bot.*) the *Pesum* of Linnæus, an annual.—Everlasting-Pea, the *Lathyrus sylvestris*.—Heart-Pea, the *Cardiospermum*.—Sweet-Pea, the *Lathyrus odoratus*.—Wing-Pea, the *Lotus tetragonolobus*.

PEA-RISE (*Her.*) a term for a pea-stalk, leaved and blossomed.

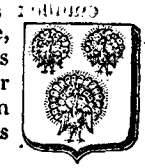
PEACE (*Law*) a quiet and inoffensive behaviour towards the King and his subjects. *Cromp. Inst.* 118; *Co. Litt.* 249; *Lamb. Eiren.* l. 1, c. 3.—*Peace of the King*, that peace and security, both for life and goods, which the King affords to all under his protection. 6 *Rich.* 2, st. 1, c. 13; *Bract.* l. 3, c. 11; *Hovedon, Annal. Hen.* 2; *Hotom. de Feud.* c. 53.—*Peace of the King's Highway*, the immunity that the King's highway has to be free from annoyance or molestation.—*Peace of the Plough*, whereby the plough and the plough-cattle are secured from distresses. *F. N. B.* 90.—*Peace of God and the Church*, the time of vacation between terms when there is a cessation from lawsuits.—*Clerk of the Peace*, an officer who draws up the processes, reads the indictments, and inrolls the acts in a session of peace.

PEACE *Establishment* (*Mil.*) the reduced number of effective men in the army, during a period of peace.

PEACH (*Bot.*) the *Amygdalus persica* of Linnæus.

PEA'COCK (*Orn.*) a well-known domestic bird, the *Pavo* of Linnæus, which is upwards of three feet long, sleeps on the highest places, utters a loud and harsh cry, and lays five or six eggs in some very private place.

PEACOCK (*Her.*) when this bird is borne affronte, with its tail spread, it is termed in pride; as "He beareth, *argent*, three peacocks in their pride proper; by the name of *Pawne*." When it is represented with its wings closed, it is blazoned simply the peacock.



PEAK (*Mar.*) the upper corner of those sails which are extended by a gaff, or by a yard, which crosses the mast obliquely.—*Fore-Peak*, a place in the forepart of vessels where the spare stores are usually kept.—*Peak-Halyards*, the ropes or tackles by which the outer end of a gaff is hoisted.—A *Peak*, vide *Anchor*.

TO PEAK, to raise a yard more obliquely to the mast.

PE'AN (*Her.*) one of the seven furrs, which consists of a black ground with yellow spots.

PEAR (*Bot.*) the *Pyrus communis* of Linnæus, the principal varieties of which are the Musk, Muscadelle-Rose, Bergamot, Bonchretien, Bury, &c.

PEAR-BIT (*Manc.*) a sort of bit for horses.

PEAR-MAIN (*Bot.*) a fine sort of apple.

PEA'R-TREE (*Her.*) the pear-tree, when represented as a charge in coat armour, having fruit on, is said to be *fructed*, as in the annexed figure.

PEARL (*Con.*) a beautiful globular concretion found in several shell-fish, particularly in what is called the East-Indian pearl-oyster, the *Concha margaritifera* of Linnæus. *Pearl* is produced by a distemper in the animal, which resembles the stone in men.—*Mother of Pearl*, the shell of a little sea-fish of the oyster kind.—*Wens of Pearls*, excrescences in the form of half pearls found at the bottom pearl of shells.—*False Pearls*, factitious pearls resembling the true ones in water and colour.

PEARL (*Her.*) the white or silver colour in the coats of barons and noblemen, otherwise called *argent*.

PEARL (*Sport.*) that part of a deer's horn which is about the burr.

PEARL (*Print.*) a very small printing letter. [vide *Printing*]

PEARL (*Surg.*) a film on the eye.

PEARL-ASH (*Com.*) potash calcined or cleared of its impurities by fire.

PEARL-BARLEY (*Bot.*) the seed of common barley rubbed into small round grains like pearl, of which a cooling drink is made to use in inflammatory fevers.

PEARL-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Sagena* of Linnæus.

PEAT (*Min.*) a sort of fuel dug out of moorish ground.

PE'CCANT (*Med*) an epithet for humours of the body which contain a degree of malignity.

PECE'TA (*Com.*) a Spanish coin, worth about 10*d.* sterling.

PECHU'RIM *cortex* (*Bot.*) an aromatic bark, the produce of a species of the Laurus.

PECHYA'GRA (*Med.*) πηχυαγρα, the gout in the elbow.

PECHYTY'RBE (*Med.*) an epithet for the scurvy.

PECK (*Com.*) a dry measure, containing two gallons.

PE'CORA (*Zool.*) the fifth Order of animals in the Class *Mammalia*, consisting of such as have four stomachs and hoofs divided in the middle, except the camel, which has a false hoof. Those that have horns have no tusks, and those that have tusks have no horns. This comprehends the following genera; namely, the—*Camelus*, the Camel, which has no horns, but the tusks distant.—*Moschus*, the Musk, with upper tusks, solitary, projecting.—*Cervus*, the Stag and Deer, with branching horns.—*Camelopardalis*, the Camelopard, with simple horns.—*Antilope*, the Antelope, having hollow horns.—*Capra*, the Goat, having hollow compressed horns.—*Ovis*, the Sheep.—*Bos*, the Ox.

PECQUET'S *Duct* (*Anat.*) vide *Thoracic Duct.*

PECTEN (*Anat.*) the pubes or share-bone.

PE'CTEN *Veneris* (*Bot.*) the *Scandix pecten veneris* of Linnæus.

PECTINÆ'US (*Anat.*) or *Pectinalis*, a muscle of the Pubes, which serves to draw the thigh upwards and inwards.

PECTINA'LIS (*Anat.*) vide *Pectinæus.*

PECTINA'TI *Musculi* (*Anat.*) the fasciculated muscular fibres of the right auricle of the heart.

PE'CTIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia Superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* linear; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* linear.

Species. The species are annuals, and natives of the West Indies, as the—*Pectis ciliaris*, *Jacoubea.*—*Pectis punctata*, seu *Chondrilla.*—*Pectis linifolia*, *Tagetes*, seu *Ranunculus.*

PE'CTORAL (*Theol.*) an ancient sacerdotal habit worn by the Jewish High-Priest. [vide *Breast-Plate*]

PECTORA'LE (*Ant.*) a breast-plate which, according to Polybius, was made of thin brass, and was worn by the common soldiers instead of the Lorica or coat of mail. According to Varro it was also made of skins. *Polyb.* l. 6, c. 21; *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 21.

PECTORA'LIA (*Med.*) pectorals, medicines suited to diseases in the breast.

PECTORA'LIS (*Anat.*) an epithet for a broad thick fleshy muscle of the breast, which serves to move the arm forward, or to raise it obliquely.

PECTORA'RIA (*Bot.*) the Angelica.

PE'CTORIS *os* (*Anat.*) the same as the *Sternum.*

PE'CTUS (*Anat.*) vide *Thorax.*

PECTU'SCULUM (*Anat.*) the Metatarsus.

PE'CUL (*Com.*) an Indian measure equal to 100 catty, or 132 lbs. avoirdupois.

PE'CULATION (*Law*) a term in the Civil Law, signifying the embezzlement of the public money, by a person intrusted with the receipt, management, or custody thereof.

PECU'LIAR (*Law*) a particular parish or church that has jurisdiction within itself, and power to grant administration, or probate of wills, &c. exempt from the ordinary.—*Court of Peculiars*, a particular parish or church that has jurisdiction within itself for granting probates of wills and administrations, exempt from the ordinary or bishop's courts.

PECU'LIUM (*Ant.*) the money or estate which a son acquired independently of his father, or a slave of his master. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Serv. in Æn.*

PECU'NIA (*Archæol.*) properly signifies money, but has since been used for cattle, and other goods besides money.—*Pecunia sepulchralis*, money in old times paid to the priest at the opening of the grave for the benefit of the departed soul.

PE'DAGE (*Law*) money given for passing through a forest.

PEDAL *Note* (*Mus.*) a holding note, during which the harmony, formed by the other parts of the composition, is allowed to proceed independently.

PEDA'LE (*Archæol.*) a footcloth or carpet laid on the ground to tread on.

PE'DALS (*Mus.*) a name for the low keys of some organs to be touched with the foot.

PEDA'LIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* conical; *style* the length of the stamens; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *drupe* juiceless; *seed* nut covered.

Species. The species is an annual, as the—*Pedalium murex*, *Hyoscyamus*, seu *Murex*, Prickly Fruited Pedalium, native of the East Indies.

PEDA'NEUS (*Law*) a name formerly given in the Civil Law to a petty judge who had no formal seat of justice, but heard causes standing, and without any tribunal.

PEDA'RIUS (*Ant.*) an epithet for such senators as had not the right of giving a vote, because they had not filled any office, so called, according to Gellius, because they were originally obliged to go, *pedibus*, on foot to the senate. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 1, c. 19; *Gell.* l. 3, c. 18.

PEDATIFI'DUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a pedate leaf, the parts of which are not separate but connected, as in the feet of water-fowls; the *Arum muscorum* is an example of a pedatifid leaf.

PEDATU'RA (*Ant.*) a certain measured space of ground allotted to soldiers in their encampments. *Hygin. de Castram.*

PEDA'TUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a leaf; *folium pedatum*, a leaf, the petiole of which connects several leaflets in the inside only. It is so called because it resembles a bird's foot, as in *Passiflora arum* and *Helleborus fœtidus.*

PEDERE'RO (*Gunn.*) or *Petarero*, a small piece of ordnance formerly used on board some foreign ships.

PEDERERO (*Mar.*) vide *Petterero.*

PE'DESTAL (*Archit.*) from *pes*, a foot, and στυλος, a column; the lowest part of the column, being that by which it is sustained, or on which it stands, as on a foot.—*Tuscan Pedestal*, the simplest and lowest of all, is from three to five modules high.—*Doric Pedestal*, from four to five modules in height, as made by the moderns.—*Ionic Pedestal*, from five to seven modules high.—*Corinthian Pedestal*, the richest and most delicate of all, from four to seven modules high.—*Composite Pedestal*, six or seven modules high.—*Square Pedestal* has its breadth and height equal.—*Double Pedestal* supports two columns, being broader than it is high.—*Continued Pedestal*, that which supports a row of columns.

PEDIA'SMUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a species of myrrh.

PEDICELLA'RIA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*, having the *body* soft, and seated on a rigid fixed peduncle; *aperture* single.

PEDICE'LLUS (*Bot.*) pedicel or pedicle, is a partial peduncle, or sub-division of a common peduncle.

PEDICULA'RIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Pedicularis*

palustris, Marsh Lousewort.—*Pedicularis sylvatica*, seu *Fistularia*, Common Lousewort.—*Pedicularis sceptrum, Carolinum*, Sceptred Lousewort, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PEDICULA'TION (*Med.*) the same as the *Morbus pediculosus*.

PEDICULO'SUS *morbus* (*Med.*) the lousy disease, or that disease of the skin which causes lice to breed underneath.

PEDI'CULUS (*Ent.*) the Louse, a genus of insects, of the *Apterous* Order, having the mouth furnished with a retractile recurved sucker, without proboscis; *feelers* none; *antennæ* as long as the thorax; *eyes* two; *abdomen* depressed; *legs* six, formed for running.

PE'DICUS (*Anat.*) a muscle of the foot, the *Extensor brevis digitorum pedis*.

PE'DIGREE (*Her.*) from *pes*, the foot, and *gradus*, a degree, i. e. a succession of degrees from the very origin; a term applied to such families as trace their origin or descent through a long train of ancestors.

PEDILU'VIUM (*Med.*) from *pes*, a foot, and *lavo*, to wash; a bath for the feet.

PE'DIMENT (*Archit.*) from *pes*, a foot; an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the front of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, &c.

PE'DION (*Anat.*) from *pes*, the foot; the sole of the foot.

PE'DLAR (*Com.*) from *pes*, a foot; one who goes about on foot selling small wares.

PEDO'METER (*Mech.*) a foot measurer or waywiser; a mechanical instrument, like a watch, by which distances are measured.

PEDO'RA (*Med.*) the sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

PEDUNCULA'RIS (*Bot.*) growing from a peduncle; an epithet for a tendril.

PEDUNCULA'TUS (*Bot.*) peduncled; an epithet for a flower or whorl, in opposition to *sessilis*, close to the stem.

PEDU'NCULUS (*Bot.*) peduncle, called formerly *footstalk*, and by some fruitstalk, the fulcre, prop, or stem that supports the fructification, as in the annexed figure, of the Daffodil, where *a* is the calyx, formed like a sheath, *d* the sheathed peduncle. It is distinguished, in respect to its place, into *radicalis*, radical, when it proceeds immediately from the root; *caulinus*, when it proceeds from the stem; *rameus*, or proceeding from a branch; *petiolaris*, proceeding from the petiole; *cirrhiferus*, or tendril-bearing; *terminalis*, proceeding from the top of the stem; *axillaris*, axillary, proceeding from the angle made by the leaf and stem; *oppositifolius*, opposite to a leaf; *lateriflorus*, having the flower on its side; *intrafoliaceus*, within the leaf; *extrafoliaceus*, without the leaf, or on the outside of the leaf; *suprafoliaceus*, inserted into the stem higher than the leaf and its petiole. In respect to their situation, into *oppositi*, or opposite; *alterni*, alternate; *sparsi*, scattered; *verticillati*, in whorls. In respect to their number, *solitarii*, solitary; *geminati*, double. In respect to the number of flowers, *uniflorus*, *biflorus*, *triflorus*, *multiflorus*, &c., one, two, three, or many-flowered, &c. In respect to its direction, *erectus*, erect; *oppressus*, oppressed; *patens*, spreading; *cernuus*, drooping; *resupinatus*, upside down; *declinatus*, bowed or curved down; *nutans*, *adscudens*, *pendulus*, *strictus*, *flexuosus*, &c. In respect to its shape *teres*, round, cylindric, or rather columnar; *triqueter*, three-sided; *tetragonus*, four-cornered; *attenuatus*, tapering gradually towards the top; *incrassatus*, growing gradually thicker towards the top; *clavatus*, clubshaped; *nudus*, naked; *foliatus*, leafy; *bracteatus*, furnished with bractes; *geniculatus*, bent at the joint; *articulatus*, jointed.

PEE-CARONI (*Bot.*) the *Verbesina calendulacea* of Linnæus.

PEE-INO'TI (*Bot.*) the *Physalis minima* of Linnæus.

PEE-KA'NDEL (*Bot.*) the *Rhizophora mangle* of Linnæus.

PEE-TIA'NGA (*Bot.*) the *Rvellia* of Linnæus.

PEEK (*Mar.*) vide *Peak*.

PEEL (*Print.*) an instrument of wood used by the warehouseman for hanging up the printed sheets to dry.

PEER (*Polit.*) vide *Peers*.

PEER (*Law*) vide *Peers*.

PEER (*Archit.*) vide *Pier*.

PEE'RAGE (*Her.*) the dignity of a peer, and the collective body of the peers.

PEERS (*Polit.*) the nobles or chief Lords in Parliament, so called from *par*, equal, because, in their political capacity, they are all equal.

PEERS (*Law*) jurymen impanelled upon an inquest.

PE'GANUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* fifteen; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* oblong.—PER. roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Peganum harmala*, *Harmala*, seu *Ruta*.—*Peganum dauricum*, seu *Harmala*, &c.

PE'GASUS (*Astron.*) a constellation of the northern hemisphere, figured in the form of a flying horse, being one of the 48 old constellations. It was called by the Greeks ἵππος, and contained, according to Ptolemy, 20 stars, according to Tycho 19, according to Hevelius 38, and the British Catalogue 89. Of these four are of the second magnitude, namely, Markab, Algenib, Scheat, and the Head of Andromeda, otherwise called ὁμφαλὸς ἵππου. *Arat. Phænom.; Eratosth. Charactor. Ptol. Almag. Nov.* l. 7, c. 5.

PEGASUS (*Her.*) the winged horse, on which Bellerophon is fabled to have ridden, is borne in coat armour, with wings expanded, as "The field is *azure*, a Pegasus, the wings expanded *argent*," the arms of the Inner Temple.

PEGASUS (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes, of the *Branchiostegous* Order, having the *mouth* beneath; *snout* retractile; *gills* single; *body* compressed; *ventral fins* behind the pectoral.

PE'GE (*Anat.*) πηγή, the internal angle of the eye. *Poll. Onom.*

PE'GMA (*Ant.*) a scaffold constructed so that it could be let up and down at pleasure. By this means the gladiators, who fought upon these scaffolds, were sometimes tossed up into the air for the diversion of the people, or suddenly let down into a fire, to be consumed; or among wild beasts to be torn in pieces, whence they were called *pegmares*. *Strab.* l. 6; *Suet. in Claud.* c. 34.

PE'GOMANCY (*Ant.*) πηγομαντία, a sort of divination performed by fountain water.

PE'KAN (*Zool.*) a sort of Weezel, the *Mustela canadiensis* of Linnæus.

PE'KEA (*Bot.*) the *Rhizobolus butyrosus* of Linnæus.

PE'LA (*Bot.*) the *Psidium pyriferum* of Linnæus.

PELA'DA (*Med.*) a shedding of the hair from a venereal affection.

PELA'GIÆ (*Conch.*) a sort of shell fish rarely found near the sea shore.

PELA'GIANS (*Ecc.*) the followers of Pelagius, a Briton, who denied original sin, and maintained many other errors. *S. August. Hæres.* 88; *S. Hieron.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 405.

PELA'GIUM (*Ich.*) the juice of the purple fish.

PELA'GRA (*Med.*) a peculiar disorder in Italy, which is attended with a discoloration of the skin, and tubercles, &c. on the hands, and such parts as are exposed to the air.

PELA'NI (*Ant.*) πέλανοι, cakes made use of by the Athenians in their libations. *Poll. Onom.* l. 6, segm. 76.

PE'LAMIS (*Ich.*) the thunny fish.

PELARGO'NIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 3 *Heptandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* seven.—PIST. *germ* beaked; *style* permanent; *stigmas* five.—PER. none; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The species are the—*Pelargonium hursutum*, seu *Geranium*, Various-leaved Cranesbill.—*Pelargonium pinnatum*, Pinnated Cranesbill.—*Pelargonium grossularioides*, Gooseberry-leaved Cranesbill, &c. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PELECA'NUS (*Orn.*) vide *Pelicanus.*

PELECANUS (*Surg.*) an instrument for drawing the teeth.

PELECOI'DES (*Geom.*) hatchet-formed; an epithet for a figure in form of a hatchet.

PE'LES (*Law*) issues arising from or out of a thing. *Fitzh. Just.* 205.

PE'LATÆ (*Ant.*) πελάται, Athenian citizens who were obliged to be slaves or servants, on account of their poverty. *Poll. Onom.* l. 3, segm. 82.

PELF (*Archæol.*) *pelfra*, the gelded beasts which, except hogs, in time of war, came to the Earl-Marshal out of the booty taken.

PELF (*Law*) the personal effects of a convict felon.

PE'LICAN (*Orn.*) the *Pelicanus* of Linnæus, a bird remarkable for the length of its bill, with which it is expert in catching fish. In size it exceeds the swan.

PELICAN (*Her.*) this bird is generally represented with her wings indorsed, her neck embowed, pecking her breast. She is blazoned *vulned*, in her nest, or in her piety when wounded feeding her young; as "He beareth *gules*, a pelican in her nest, with wings displayed feeding her young ones *or*, vulned proper." These are the arms of Corpus Christi College, as they had been before of its founder Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, Lord Privy Seal and Counsellor to the two last Henrys.

PELICAN (*Chem.*) a blind alembic.

PELICANUS (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, of the Order *Anseres.*

Generic Character. *Bill* straight, hooked at the point, and furnished with a nail; *nostrils* an obliterated slit; *face* rather naked; *legs* equally balancing the body.

Species. Birds of this genus are known in English by the names of the Pelican, the Crane, the Shag, the Corvorant, the Gannet, and the Booby. The principal species are the following, namely,—*Pelicanus onocrotilus*, the White Pelican.—*Pelicanus fuscus*, the Brown Pelican.—*Pelicanus carbo*, the Corvorant.—*Pelicanus graculus*, the Crane.—*Pelicanus pygmæus*, the Dwarf Shag.—*Pelicanus cristatus*, the Crested Shag.—*Pelicanus bassanus*, the Gannet.—*Pelicanus piscator*, the Lesser Gannet.—*Pelicanus sula*, the Booby.—*Pelicanus sinensis*, the Fishing Corvorant.

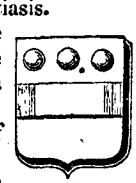
PELI'DNUS (*Med.*) a black and blue colour in the face, not unfrequent among melancholic persons.

PELIO'MA (*Med.*) an ecchymosis when of a livid colour.

PE'LLAGE (*Law*) a custom or duty paid for skins of leather.

PELLA'GRA (*Med.*) a disorder first treated of in Milan, which approaches the nearest to the Elephantiasis.

PE'LLETS (*Her.*) black roundles, otherwise called ogresses and gunstones, which are borne in coat armour; as "He beareth *argent*, a fesse *sable*, and three pellets in chief."



PE'LLICLE (*Med.*) a thin film or fragment of a membrane.

PELLICLE (*Chem.*) the thin surface of crystals spread over a saline liquor, when it is evaporated to a certain degree.

PE'LLITORY *Bastard* (*Bot.*) the *Achillea ptarmica* of Linnæus, a perennial.—Pellitory of Spain, the *Anthemis pyrethrum*, a perennial.—Pellitory of the Wall, the *Parietaria officinalis*, a perennial.

PELLS (*Law*) or *Clerk of the Pells*, an officer of the Exchequer, who enters every bill in a parchment roll, called *pellis rotulorum.*

PE'LMA (*Anat.*) the sole of the foot, or a sock adapted to the sole of the foot.

PELOPI'A (*Ant.*) πελοπεια, a festival celebrated at Elis in honour of Pelops. *Pausan. Lacon.*

PELO'RIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Antirrhinum.*

PELORIA (*Ant.*) πελώρια, a Thessalian festival, not unlike the Roman Saturnalia. *Athen.* l. 14, c. 9.

PELT (*Com.*) the skin of a beast.

PELT-MONGER (*Com.*) one who deals in pelts.

PELT-WOOL (*Com.*) wool pulled off the skins of a dead sheep.

PE'LTA (*Ant.*) a short light kind of shield. *Dionys.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 28, c. 5; *Ælian. de Instr. Acieb.* p. 4; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 1, v. 494.

PELTA (*Bot.*) a flat fructification on some Lichens, resembling a round shield, whence its name.

PELTA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Tetradynamia*, Order 1 *Siliculosa.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* short; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *silicle* entire; *seed* single.

Species. The species are the—*Peltaria aliacea, Bohadschia, Clypeola*, seu *Thlapsia*, Garlic-scented Peltaria, a biennial, &c.

PELTA'TUS (*Bot.*) peltate or target-shaped, an epithet for a leaf; *folium peltatum*, a leaf, having the petiole inserted into the disk of the leaf instead of the edge or base, as is most usual: such a leaf is found in the *Nymphœa hernandia, Colocasia, Hydrocotyle Tropæolum, Geranium peltatum*, &c.

PELVIC *Ligaments* (*Anat.*) those ligaments by which the *lumbar vertebræ* and *Ossa innominata* are bound to the *Os sacrum.*

PELVI'SMETER (*Mech.*) an instrument for measuring the diameter of the pelvis.

PE'LVIS (*Anat.*) from πέλυξ, a bason; the inferior cavity of the belly, bounded in the front by the *os pubis*, in the back by the *os sacrum* above, and *os coccygis* below; laterally by the *ilia* above, and by the *ischia* below.—*Pelvis Renum*, a membranous bladder, that receives the urine and pours it into the bladder.—*Pelvis Cerebri*, the *infundibulum* in the brain.

PEMPHIGO'DES (*Med.*) πεμφιγώδης, a kind of spotted and flatulent fever.

PE'MPHIGUS (*Med.*) the vesicular fever; a genus of diseases, Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Exanthemata.*

PEMTÆ'US (*Med.*) an epithet for an ague which returns every fifth day.

PEN (*Com.*) a place enclosed by hurdles for fishing, on the sea coast.

PEN (*Mech.*) from *penna*, a feather; an instrument for writing, mostly made of a quill, but sometimes of silver and other materials.

PEN *Sea* (*Ent.*) vide *Pennatula.*

PEN *Stock* (*Husband.*) a flood-gate placed in the water of a mill-pond.

PENÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* four-cornered; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* four-cornered; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Penæa mucronata*, seu *Erica*, Heart-leaved Penæa.—*Penæa marginata*, Margined Penæa, &c.

PE'NAL *Laws* (*Law*) those laws which are made to punish

and deter offenders, which are of three kinds: namely, *pœna pecuniaria*, a fine or penalty; *pœna corporalis*, corporal punishment; and *pœna exilii*, exile or transportation.

PE'NALTY (*Law*) a fine imposed by way of punishment. [vide *Pain*]

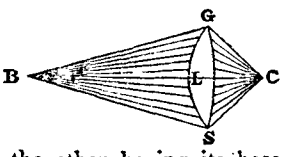
PE'NANCE (*Ecc.*) an ecclesiastical punishment, inflicted by the church upon the body of the penitent, whereby he is to give public satisfaction for the scandal which his evil example has occasioned. In the primitive times offenders were also obliged to give evidences of their reformation.

PENAR-VA'LLI (*Bot.*) the *Zanonica* of Linnæus.

PENA'TES (*Ant.*) the household gods of the Romans, or those which they worshipped in their own houses.

PE'NCIL (*Mech.*) a small instrument used in drawing and painting, &c.

PENCIL *of rays* (*Opt.*) a double cone of rays joined together at the base, as B G, S C; the one cone having its vertex in some point of the object at B, and the crystalline humour or glass G L S for its base, and the other having its base on the same glass, but its vertex on the point of convergence, as at C.



PE'NDANT (*Her.*) hanging down, an epithet used in coats of arms.

PENDANT *Feathers* (*Falcon.*) those which grow upon a hawk's thigh.

PENDANT (*Mar.*) a long narrow banner or streamer, terminating in two ends or points called the Swallow's Tail.—The *Broad Pendant*, a kind of flag which is used to distinguish the chief of a squadron.

PENDANT is also a short piece of rope fixed on each side under the shrouds, upon the head of the main and fore-masts.

PE'NDANTS (*Com.*) jewels which women hang on their ears.

PENDANTS (*Bot.*) an epithet formerly applied to the stigmas in Tulips, Lilies, &c.

PE'NDULOUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for flowers which hang their heads.

PE'NDULUM (*Mech.*) any heavy body so suspended as that it may be swung backwards and forwards. Pendulums are either simple or compound.—*Simple Pendulums* consist but of one weight.—*Compound Pendulums*, those consisting of several weights so fixed as to return the same distance both from one another, and from their common centre.—*Pendulum Clocks*, such as have their movements regulated by the vibration of a pendulum.—*Royal Pendulums*, clocks whose pendulums swing seconds, and go eight days.

PE'NDULUS (*Bot.*) vide *Pendulous*.

PENELOPE (*Orn.*) a genus of birds of the Order *Gallinæ*.

Generic Character. *Bill* naked at the base; *head* covered with feathers; *chin* naked; *tail* with 12 feathers; *legs* without spurs.

Species. Birds of this tribe inhabit South America, and are called in English Guan, &c.; as the—*Penelope Cristata*, Guan. — *Penelope Cumanensis*, Yacow.—*Penelope pipile*, Piping Curassow.

PENETRA'LE (*Ant.*) a sacred place in the interior of the house, where sacrifices were offered and various acts of worship performed.

Lucan. l. 2, v. 127.

Ante ipsum penetrale deæ, semperque calentes
Mactavere focos.

Claud. Cons. l. 4, v. 570.

——— *Penetralibus exit*
Effigies; brevis illa quidem.

Virg. Æn. l. 2, v. 297.

Æternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.

Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Suet. in August. c. 18; *Serv. in Æn.*

PENETRA'NTIA (*Med.*) medicines which pass through the pores and stimulate the system.

PENETRA'TION *of Bodies* (*Phy.*) a term applied to bodies when the parts of one body occupy the interstices between the parts of the other.

PE'NGUIN (*Orn.*) or *Great Auk*, the *Alca impennis* of Linnæus, so called because it cannot fly. It is like the rest of its tribe, an inhabitant of the Northern Seas.

PENICILLIFO'RMIS (*Bot.*) an epithet for an appendix to the keel of the corolla in *Polygala*. It is in the shape of a painter's pencil.

PENICI'LLUS (*Surg.*) a tent for wounds.

PENI'DIUM (*Med.*) a medicine for all disorders of the lungs.

PENI'NSULA (*Geog.*) from *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an island; a tract of land that is nearly surrounded with water.

PE'NIS (*Anat.*) *membrum virile.—Penis Cerebri*, the same as *Conarium*, or the *Pineal Gland*.

PE'NITENT (*Ecc.*) vide *Penitents*.

PENITE'NTIAL (*Ecc.*) a collection of Christian canons, that appointed the time and manner of penance to be regularly imposed for every sin; and forms of prayer that were to be used for the receiving of those who entered into penance.

PENITE'NTIARY (*Ecc.*) the priest who imposes the penance on offenders; also the place for hearing confessions.

PE'NITENTS (*Ecc.*) persons in Italy who made a profession of doing public penance at certain times in the year. PENITENTS was the appellation given to certain fraternities, who were distinguished by the colour of their habit.

PE'N-MAN (*Mech.*) one who is skilled in the use of his pen, particularly in executing fine pieces.

PE'NNANT (*Mar.*) vide *Pendant*.

PENNA'NTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 2 *Dioecia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* none; *stigma* flat.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The simple species is the—*Pennantia corymbosa*.

PENNA'TULA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Zoophyta*. The animal is of various shapes, soft, red, an inch and a half high, and as thick as the little finger, wrinkled, and furnished with rows of tubular denticles, producing radiate polypes from each tube. It is known in English by the name of the Sea-Pen.

PENNA'TUS (*Bot.*) feathered, an epithet for a leaf. [vide *Pennatum*]

PE'NNER (*Mech.*) a case to put pens in.

PE'NNING (*Com.*) a Dutch or German coin, more properly written Pfenning or Pfennig. [vide *Pfenning*]

PE'NNON (*Mar.*) vide *Pendant*.

PENNONCE'LS (*Mil.*) small pieces of silk cut in the form of a pennon, with which men of arms used to adorn their lances or spears.

PE'NNY (*Com.*) one of the earliest coins in this country, which is in value the twelfth part of a shilling; it was formerly a silver coin, but is now always made of copper.—*Penny Post*, a post formerly in London, by which letters were conveyed to different parts of the city and its suburbs for a penny.—*Penny Weight*, an English Troy weight, containing 24 grains.

PENNY is also the name for a similar coin in Germany. [vide *Pfennig*]

PENNY-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Rhinanthus* of Linnæus.—Penny-Royal, the *Mentha Pulegium*.—Penny-Wort, the *Hydrocostyle*.

PENNY-POST (*Com.*) vide *Penny*.

PENNY-ROYAL (*Bot.*) vide *Penny-Grass.*

PENNY-WEIGHT (*Com.*) vide *Penny.*

PENO-ABSOU' (*Bot.*) an American tree, the bark of which is very fragrant.

PE'NSA (*Archæol.*) a wey of salt, cheese, &c., containing 256 lb.—*Ad Pensam*, the full weight of 12 ounces Troy, which was formerly paid into the Exchequer for a pound Troy.

PE'NSION (*Law*) any yearly allowance made from a prince or government without an equivalent.—*Pension of Churches*, certain sums of money paid to clergymen in lieu of tithes.—*Pensions of the Inns of Court*, annual payments made by each member to the house; also what in the two Temples is called a Parliament, in Lincoln's Inn a Council, is in Gray's Inn termed a Pension, which is an assembly of the members to consult about the affairs of the society.—*Pension Writ*, an order of the House in the Inns of Court against such as are in arrears for pensions and other duties.

PE'NSIONARY (*Polit.*) a pensioner, or one who receives a yearly allowance from any prince.—*Grand Pensionary*, an appellation formerly given to the first minister of state, in Holland.

PE'NSIONER (*Law*) one who receives a pension from government.—*King's Pensioners*, or *Gentlemen Pensioners*, a band of gentlemen who, armed with partizans, attend as a guard upon the king's person in his palace.

PENSIONER (*Cus.*) one who pays for his Commons at Cambridge, answering to the Commoner at Oxford.—*Gentleman Pensioner*, one who pays more for his Commons than the rest, for which he enjoys certain distinctions, called at Oxford a Gentleman Commoner.

PENTACO'CCUS (*Bot.*) pentacoccous, or five-grained, an epithet for a capsule: *capsula pentacocca*, a capsule swelling out in five protuberances.

PENTADRA'CHMON (*Ant.*) a Grecian coin, worth about 3*s.* 2½*d.* English. [vide *Moneta*]

PE'NTAGON (*Math.*) πεντάγωνος, a geometrical figure, having five sides and five angles, as in the annexed figure.

PENTA'GONUS (*Bot.*) pentagonal, or five-cornered, an epithet for a stem.

PE'NTAGRAPH (*Mech.*) more properly *pantagraph*, an instrument wherewith designs, prints, &c. of any kind may be copied in any proportion, without the exercise of any skill on the part of the executor.

PENTAGRAPH (*Mech.*) vide *Parallelogram.*

PENTAGY'NIA (*Bot.*) from πέντε, five, and γύνη, a woman; the name of an Order in the fifth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth Classes in the Linnean System; maphrodite containing those plants which have five pistils in an herflower.

PENTA'METER (*Gram.*) πενταμετρον, from πέντε, five, and μέτρον, a measure; a Greek or Latin verse, consisting of five feet.

PENTA'NDRIA (*Bot.*) from πέντε, five, and ἀνὴρ, a man; the name of the fifth Class in the Linnean System; containing those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with five stamens. It contains seven Orders; namely, *Monogynia*, *Digynia*, *Trigynia*, *Tetragynia*, *Pentagynia*, *Decagynia*, and *Polygynia*, and under them the following genera:—*Mirabilis*, Marvel of Peru.—*Plumbago*, Lead-Wort.—*Cerinthe*, Honey-Wort.—*Echium*, Viper's Bugloss.—*Heliotropium*, Turnsole.—*Pulmonaria*, Lungwort.—*Lithospermum*, Gromwell.—*Borago*, Borage.—*Lycopsis*, Bugloss.—*Cynoglossum*, Hound's-Tongue.—*Myosotis*, Mouse-Ear Scorpion-Grass.—*Hydrophyllum*, Water-Leaf.—*Anagallis*, Pimpernel.—*Lysimachia*, Loose-Strife.—*Cyclamen*, Sow-Bread.—*Dodecatheon*, Virginian Cowslip.—*Primula*, Primrose and Cowslip.—*Hottonia*, Water-Violet.—*Menianthes*, Buckbean.—*Spigelia*, Worm-Grass.—*Convolvulus*, Bindweed.—*Hyocyamus*, Henbane.—*Nicotiana*, Tobacco.—*Verbascum*, Mullein.—*Phlox Lychnidea.*—*Polemonium*, Jacob's Ladder.—*Nerum*, Oleander, or Rose-bay.—*Vinca*, Periwinkle.—*Tectona*, Teak-Tree.—*Strychnos*, Poison-Nut.—*Solanum*, Night-Shade.—*Sideroxylum*, Iron-Wood.—*Chrysophyllum*, Star-Apple.—*Cinchona*, Jesuit's-Bark.—*Campanula*, Bell-Flower.—*Lonicera*, Hony-Suckle.—*Celastrus*, Staff-Tree.—*Rhamnus*, Buck-Thorn.—*Mangifera*, Mango-Tree.—*Impatiens*, Balsam.—*Ribes*, Currant.—*Hedera*, Ivy.—*Celosia*, Cock's-Comb.—*Apocynum*, Dog's-Bane.—*Asclepias*, Swallow-Wort.—*Salsola*, Salt-Wort.—*Chenopodium*, Goose-Foot.—*Beta*, Beet.—*Herniaria*, Rupture-Wort.—*Eryngium*, Eringo.—*Sanicula*, Sanicle.—*Astrantia*, Master-Wort.—*Heracleum*, Cow-Parsnip.—*Oenanthe*, Water Dropwort.—*Echinophora*, Prickly Sampire.—*Tordylium*, Hart-Wort.—*Daucus*, the Carrot.—*Coriandrum*, the Coriander.—*Laserpitium*, Laser-wort.—*Peucedanum*, Sulphur-wort.—*Ammi*, Bishop's-Weed.—*Conium*, Hemlock.—*Bunium*, Earth-Nut.—*Athamanta*, Stone-Parsley.—*Sium*, Water-Parsnip.—*Cuminum*, Cumin.—*Ferula*, Fennel-Giant.—*Crithmum*, Sampire.—*Ligusticum*, Lovage.—*Sison*, Hone-wort.—*Scandix*, Chervil.—*Carum*, Caraway.—*Pastinaca*, Parsnip.—*Anethum*, Dill.—*Ægopodium*, Goat-Weed.—*Apium*, Smallage and Parsley.—*Pimpinella*, Burnet-Saxifrage.—*Sambucus*, Elder-Tree.—*Staphylea*, Bladder-Nut-Tree.—*Tamarix*, Tamarisk.—*Linum*, Flax.—*Drosera*, Sundew.—*Statice*, Thrift.—*Myosurus*, Mouse-Tail.

PENTANEU'RON (*Bot.*) five-nerved; an epithet for a leaf.

PENTA'NGLE (*Geom.*) a figure having five angles, the same as the Pentagon.

PENTAPE'TALUS (*Bot.*) five-petalled; an epithet for a corolla, as in the Umbellatæ, &c.

PENTA'PETES (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 5 *Dodecandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* fifteen; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* toothed.—PER. *capsule* five-celled; *seeds* eight.

Species. The single species, the *Pentapetes phœnicea Alcæa*, seu *Ballaria*, Scarlet-flowered Pentapetes, is an annual.

PENTAPHA'RMACUS (*Med.*) from πέντε and φάρμακον, a drug; any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

PENTAPHYLLOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Potentilla fruticosa* of Linnæus.

PENTAPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) the *Potentilla rupestris* of Linnæus.

PENTAPHY'LLUS (*Bot.*) five-leaved; an epithet for a calyx.

PENTA'PTERIS (*Bot.*) the *Myrophyllum spicatum* of Linnæus.

PENTAPTO'TON (*Gram.*) πενταπτωτον, from πέντε, five, and πτῶσις a case; a noun having five cases.

PENTA'STICH (*Poet.*) πενταστιχος; a stanza, or division in a poem, consisting of five verses.

PE'NTATEUCH (*Bibl.*) πεντατευχος, from πέντε, five, and τεῦχος, a volume; a name given to the five books of Moses.

PENTA'THLUM (*Ant.*) πένταθλον; an exercise of five games, namely, leaping, running, quoiting, darting, and wrestling, comprehended in this Greek verse:

Simon. apud Anthol.

Ἅλμα, ποδωκείην, δίσκον, ἄκοντα, πάλην.

This name comprehended likewise any exercise consisting of the number of five games, which by the Latins was called *Quinquertium.* *Poll. Onom.* l. 3, segm. 51; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Bud. in Pandect.* p. 96; *Rhodig. Antiq. Lect.* l. 13, c. 30.

PENTACO'NTARCH (*Polit.*) πεντηκόνταρχος, from πεντήκοντα, fifty, and ἄρχος, a ruler; a captain who had the command of fifty men. *Demosth. adv. Polyclen; Harpocration.*

PE'NTECOST (*Bibl.*) πεντηκοστή, i. e. the fiftieth day after Easter; the festival of Whitsuntide.

PENTECO'STALS (*Ecc.*) offerings made at Whitsuntide by parishioners to the priest.

PENTELO'RES (*Ant.*) a sort of garment for soldiers, adorned with fringe.

PENTESERI'NGUS (*Ant.*) an instrument of punishment among the ancients, something similar to our stocks, having five holes, wherein the head, legs, and arms, of criminals were fastened, to prevent them from stirring.

PENTHEMI'MERIS (*Gram.*) πενθημιμερής; part of a Greek or Latin verse, consisting of five half-feet.

PENTHO'RUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 4 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five. — STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish. — PIST. *germ* conical; *style* distant; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* simple; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Penthorum Sedoides*, American Penthorum.

PE'NTHOUSE (*Archit.*) a shed hanging forward in a sloping direction from the main wall of a place.

PE'NTILE (*Mason.*) a tile formed to cover the sloping part of a roof.

PENTSTE'MON (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiosperma*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* bifid.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* truncate. — PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Pentstemon lævigata*, seu *Chelone*, seu *Digitalis*, Smooth Pentstemon. —*Pentstemon pubescens Latifolia, &c.*

PE'NULA (*Ant.*) or *Pœnula*, a thick garment worn as a defence against cold and rain.

Hor. l. 1, ep. 11, v. 17.

Incolumi Rhodos et Mitylene pulchra facit, quod
Pœnula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris,
Per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense caminus.

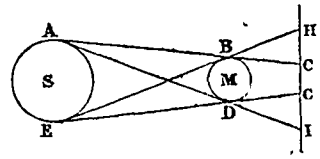
Juven. Sat. 5, v. 78.

—— fremeret sævâ cum grandine vernus
Jupiter, et multo stillaret, pœnula nimbo.

Cic. pro Mil. c. 20; *Senec. Epist.* 87; *Plin.* l. 8, c. 48; *Quintil. Inst.* l. 6, c. 3; *Mart.* l. 14, ep. 130; *Sueton. in Gall.* c. 6; *Tertull. Apolog.* c. 6.

PENU'LTIMATE (*Gram.*) from *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, the last; the last syllable but one in a word.

PENU'MBRA (*Astron.*) a faint or partial shade observed between the perfect shadow and the fall of light in an eclipse: thus, suppose S to represent the sun, and M the moon; then, since luminous rays are observed to proceed from every part of the sun's disc, there will be no part of the shadow in which the light will be totally intercepted, except that included within the rays proceeding from the extreme edges of the sun and moon, A B C, and E D C, the other part of the shadow, i. e. from C to H and I, experiencing only a partial interception, and consequently in those parts a faint light will be observed proceeding from the darkest shades at C, diminishing both ways to H, where it is lost in perfect light. Penumbras must be constant attendants of all eclipses, whether of the sun or moon, or planets primary or secondary.



PE'ON (*Mil.*) a name for foot soldiers in India employed in police duties.

PE'ONY (*Bot.*) another name for the *Pœonia* of Linnæus.

PEPA'NSIS (*Med.*) πεπανσις; the correction of depraved humours in the body.

PEPANSIS is also the maturation or concoction of humours.

PEPA'SMUS (*Med.*) the same as *Pepansis*.

PEPA'STICS (*Med.*) *Pepastica*, πεπαστικα; medicines that allay and digest crudities.

PE'PLION (*Bot.*) a species of the *Euphorbia*.

PE'PLIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* six. — STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* roundish. — PIST. *germ* oval; *style* short; *stigma* orbiculate.—PER. *capsule* superior; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Peplis portulaca*, *Portulaca Glaux*, seu *Alsine*, Water Purslane. — *Peplis tetrandra Hedyotis*, seu *Ammannia*, *&c. Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PE'PLUS (*Ant.*) or *Peplum*, πέπλος, πέπλον; a loose female robe without sleeves, which went down to the feet, and, when curiously studded and embroidered, was offered to the goddess Minerva, both on occasions of joy and mourning. *Eustat. in Odyss.* l. 18, v. 291.

PE'PO (*Bot.*) the *Cucurbita pepo* of Linnæus.

PE'PPER (*Bot.*) the *Piper* of Linnæus. — Pepper-grass, the *Pilularia globulifera*.— Guinea Pepper, the *Capsicum annuum*.—Jamaica Pepper, the *Myrtus pimenta* of Linnæus. —Pepper-wort, the *Lepidum annuum*.

PE'PSIS (*Med.*) πεψις, the concoction or fermentation of the aliments or humours in the body.

PEPU'ZIANS (*Ecc.*) an heretical sect which sprung up in the second century, a branch of the Montanists. *Euseb. Hist. Eccl.* l. 5; *S. Epiphan. de Hær.* 49; *S. August. de Hær.* c. 27.

PER (*Gram.*) a Latin preposition signifying *by* or *through*, is used in several phrases, as *per force*, *pr ann.* or *per annum*, *pr cent.* or *per centum*, *&c.*

PER *ascensum* (*Chem.*) a mode of distillation by which the liquor is made to ascend.

PE'RA (*Bot.*) the *Perula arborea* of Linnæus.

PERA'CTER (*Mech.*) a mathematical instrument used in surveying.

PERACU'TE (*Med.*) very sharp; an epithet for diseases which are greatly inflamed.

PERA'DO (*Bot.*) the *Ilex perado* of Linnæus.

PERAGRA'TION MONTH (*Astron.*) the space of the Moon's course from any point of the zodiac to the same again.

PE'RAGU (*Bot.*) the *Clerodendrum fortunatum* of Linnæus.

PERAGUA (*Bot.*) the *Cassine peragua* of Linnæus.

PERA'LU (*Bot.*) the *Ficus* of Linnæus.

PERA'MA (*Bot.*) the *Mattuschkœa* of Linnæus.

PERAMBULA'TION *of the Forest* (*Law*) the walking of justices, or other officers, about the forest, in order to survey it, and set down its bounds. 16 *Car.* 1, c. 16; 4 *Inst.* 30. — *Perambulation of Parishes* is made by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners, by going round the boundaries thereof once a year.—*Perambulation of Manors*, vide *Perambulatione*.

PERAMBULA'TIONE *facienda* (*Law*) a writ commanding the sheriffs to make perambulation, and set down the bounds of two or more manors, whose limits are not well known. *F. N. B.* 128, &c.; *New Nat. Brev.*

PERA'MBULATOR (*Mech.*) a rolling wheel for measuring roads, streets, &c.

PE'RCA (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes of the Thoracic Order.

Generic Character. *Jaws* unequal; *teeth* sharp, incurved; *gill-covers* scaly; *gill-membrane* with seven rays; *lateral line* arched with the back; *scales* hard; *fins* spinous; *vent* nearer the head than the tail.

Species. This fish, known by the general name of the Perch, inhabits the clear streams of Europe and Siberia.

The principal species are the—*Perca marina*, the Sea-Perch.—*Perca labrax*, the Basse.—*Perca cernua*, the Ruffe.—*Perca nigra*, the Black Fish.—*Perca formosa*, the Squirrel Fish.

PERCAPTU'RA (*Archæol.*) a wear, or place in a river made up with banks, dams, &c. for preserving and catching fish.

PERCE'PIER (*Bot.*) the *Aphanes arvensis* of Linnæus.

PERCH (*Com.*) a measure of sixteen feet and a half.

PERCH (*Ich.*) a well-known river-fish, the *Perca* of Linnæus, which grows to two feet in length, is of a deep green colour on the back and sides, spawns in May and June, and is very prolific. The flesh of the perch is very delicate, and from the integuments a glue is procured.

PE'RCHANT (*Sport.*) a decoy bird used in fowling, which, being tied by the foot, flutters and draws other birds to it, by which means they are caught.

PERCHE'RS (*Ecc.*) Paris candles anciently used in England; also the larger sort of wax-candles which were usually set upon the altar.

PERCHLO'RIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) a compound of chlorine and oxygen.

PERCHLO'RIDE (*Chem.*) a compound of chlorine with phosphorus in a certain proportion.

PE'RCLOSE (*Her.*) or demigarter; that part of the garter that is buckled and nowed.

PERCOLA'TION (*Chem.*) the process of straining through a sieve.

PER *cui et post* (*Law*) writs of entry so called.

PERCU'SSION (*Nat.*) the impression a body makes in falling upon or striking against another. It is either direct or oblique.—*Direct Percussion* is that in which the impulse is made in the direction of a line perpendicular at the place of impact, and which also passes through the common centre of gravity of the two striking bodies.—*Oblique Percussion* is that in which the impulse is made in the direction of a line that does not pass through the common centre of gravity, whether the line be perpendicular to the place of impact or not.—*Centre of Percussion*, that point wherein the shock of the percutient body is the greatest.

PER DELI'QUIUM (*Chem.*) or by deliquescence; a term applied to crystallized salts which gradually melt down on exposure to the air.

PER *Descensum* (*Chem.*) i. e. by descent; a mode of distillation when the fire is at the top of the vessel whose orifice is at the bottom.

PERDE'TUM (*Bot.*) the root of skirret.

PERDI'CIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* common.—COR. compact.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* small; *style* simple; *stigma* blunt.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The species are the—*Perdicium radiale*, seu *Onula*, &c.

PE'RDIFOLS (*Bot.*) from *perdre*, to lose, and *fol*, the leaf; an epithet formerly applied to deciduous plants.

PERDONA'TIO *utlegati* (*Law*) a pardon for one who is outlawed.

PERDU' (*Mil.*) a term applied to any soldier who is in a dangerous post, whence *enfans perdus*, in the plural, for the forlorn hope of an army.

PE'REGRINE (*Astrol.*) an epithet for a planet when found in any sign where it has none of its essential dignities.

PEREGRINE (*Falcon.*) a hawk of the Falcon tribe, the *Falco peregrinus* of Linnæus.

PE'REMPTORY (*Law*) an epithet for any thing that is absolute or determinate.—*Peremptory action*, a determinate and final act, which cannot be renewed or altered, as a *peremptory nonsuit*. *F. N. B.* 35, 38, &c.—*Peremptory exception*, that which makes the state and issue in a cause. *Bract.* l. 4, c. 20.—*Peremptory writ*, vide *Optional*.

PERE'NNIAL (*Bot.*) *perennis*; an epithet for a plant, the root of which continues more than two years. A stem, or root, is also said to be perennial in the same sense. Those perennials which retain their leaves through the winter are called *evergreens*; but such as cast their leaves in autumn, or previously, are called *deciduous*, or *perdifols*.

PERETE'RITON (*Surg.*) from περάω, to pass through; a name for the trepan, from its use in perforating the cranium.

PE'RFECT TENSE (*Gram.*) a tense so called because it denotes an action that is finished.

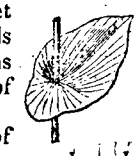
PERFECT *Number* (*Arith.*) one whose aliquot or even parts joined together will exactly make that whole number, as 6, which is equal to 1 + 2 + 3; and 28, which is equal to 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14.

PERFE'CTUS (*Bot.*) perfect; an epithet for a flower; *flos perfectus*, a flower having both stamen and pistil, or at least anther and stigma; of which description are all hermaphrodite flowers.

PE'RFLEW (*Her.*) vide *Purflew*.

PERFO'LIATA (*Bot.*) the *Brassica orientalis* of Linnæus.

PERFOLIA'TUS (*Bot.*) perfoliate; an epithet for a leaf, the base of which entirely surrounds the stem transversely, so that the stem seems to have been driven through the middle of the leaf, as in the annexed figure.



PE'RFORANS *Musculus* (*Anat.*) a muscle of the fingers, so called because its tendons run through those of the *perforatus manus*.—*Perforans pedis*, a muscle of the lesser toe, the tendons of which pass through those of the *perforatus pedis*.

PERFORA'TÆ (*Bot.*) the name of the sixtieth Order in Linnæus' Fragments of a Natural Method; so called because these plants have their leaves perforated with small holes.

PERFORA'TION (*Surg.*) the penetrating by an instrument into any of the greater cavities.

PERFORA'TUS (*Bot.*) perforated; an epithet for a leaf that is full of small holes, which are apparent when held up to the light, as in *Hypericum*.

PERFORATUS (*Anat.*) a muscle both of the fingers and toes, so called because its tendons admit of perforation by those of the perforating muscle.

PERFRICA'TION (*Med.*) a rubbing thoroughly all over.

PERFU'ME (*Nat.*) any thing that sends forth a sweet or agreeable scent, as musk, &c.

PERGULA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. ....; *anthers* two.—PIST. *germs* two; *style* none; *stigma* obsolete.—PER. two; *seeds* ....

Species. The species are the—*Pergularia glabra*, seu *Villaris*, Smooth Pergularia.—*Pergularia purpurea*, seu *Asclepias*, Purple Pergularia, &c.

PERIÆ'CI (*Astron.*) vide *Periœci*.

PERIA'MMA (*Med.*) περίαμμα, or *periapta*; a medicine which, being tied about the neck, was supposed to expel diseases.

PERIA'NTHIUM (*Bot.*) from περί, about, and ἄνθος, a flower; the perianth, or calyx of a flower when contiguous to the flower, by which it is distinguished from the calyx, which is the outer covering of the flower, as in the annexed figure, where *a* represents the calyx, and *b* the perianth. The perianth is distinguished into—*Perianthium Fructificationis*, the Perianth of the Fructification, including the stamens and the germ.—*Perianthium Floris*, the Perianth of the Flower, which contains the stamens without the germ.—*Perianthium Fructus*, the Perianth of the Fruit, which contains the germ without the stamens.

The perianthium is moreover distinguished into *caducum*, that falls before the flower opens; *deciduum*, that falls after the flower opens; *persistens*, continuing after the flower is withered; *proprium*, belonging to one flower; *commune*, belonging to several flowers; *monophyllum*, *bifidum*, *tubulosum*, *abbreviatum*, *obtusum*, *spinosum*, *æquale*, *labiatum*, *superum*, and *imbricatum*; *squarrosum*, *turbinatum*, &c. [vide *Monophyllus*, &c.]

PERIBLE'PSIS (*Med.*) περιβλέψις, from περιβλέπω, to look around; a wild staring around, as of one in a delirium.

PERI'BOLE (*Med.*) from περιβάλλω, to surround; a translation of the morbific humours to the surface of the body.

PERIBRO'SIS (*Med.*) an erosion, or ulceration at the corners of the eyelids.

PERICA'RDII *Arteria* (*Anat.*) the artery of the Pericardium, which rises from the anterior middle part of the common trunk of the subclavian or the carotid arteries.—*Pericardii vena* springs from the trunk of the superior cava.—*Pericardii Liquor*, vide *Pericardium*.

PERICARDI'TIS (*Med.*) an inflammation of the Pericardium.

PERICA'RDIUM (*Anat.*) περικάρδιον, compounded of περί, about, and καρδία, the heart; a double membrane which surrounds the whole compass of the heart. It contains a humour called the *Liquor Pericardii*, which serves to lubricate the heart.

PERICA'RPIUM (*Bot.*) from περί, about, and καρπός, fruit, or seed; pericarp, seed-vessel, a viscous bag with seeds, or a vessel producing seeds, which it lets drop when they are ripe. The principal sorts of pericarps are, the Capsule, Silique, Legume, Follicle, Drupe, Pome, Berry, and Strobile. [vide *Capsule*, *Silique*, &c.]

PERICARPIUM (*Med.*) from περί, about, and καρπός, the wrist; a medicine formerly applied to the wrist to cure an ague.

PERICHÆ'TIUM (*Bot.*) from περί, about, and χαίτη, a horse's mane; a bristly involucre surrounding the base among the leaflets in mosses.

PERICHO'NDRIUM (*Anat.*) from περί, about, and χόνδρος, a cartilage; the membrane that covers a cartilage.

PERICHRI'SIS (*Med.*) from περί and χρίω, to anoint; a liniment.

PERICHRI'STA (*Med.*) from περί, around, and χρίω, to anoint; any medicines with which the eyelids are anointed.

PERICLY'MENI *flore* (*Bot.*) the *Spigelia marilandica* of Linnæus.—*Periclymeni similis*, the *Volkameria*.

PERICLY'MENO *accedens* (*Bot.*) the *Cinchona* of Linnæus.

PERICLY'MENUM (*Bot.*) the *Chiococca racemosa* of Linnæus.

PERICRA'NIUM (*Anat.*) περικράνιον, from περί, about, and κράνιον, the cranium or skull; a membrane which closely involves the bones of the skull.

PERIDE'SMICA (*Med.*) an epithet for an *ischuria*, or suppression of urine, from stricture in the urethra.

PERI'DIUM (*Bot.*) a name given to the capsule of the Mushroom, being a dry membranaceous hollow vessel filled with *sporæ* or gongyles.

PERIDRO'MIS (*Archit.*) περιδρομις, an open gallery or walk encompassing the palæstra. *Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 12.

PERIDRO'MOS (*Anat.*) the extreme circumference of the hairs of the head.

PE'RIENET (*Bot.*) a young pear-tree.

PERIE'RGY (*Rhet.*) περιεργια, a bombastic or laboured style.

PERIESTE'COS (*Med.*) περιεστηκως, from περιίστημι, to stand around; an epithet for signs or symptoms which prognosticate a recovery.

PERIGÆ'UM (*Astron.*) περιγαῖον, from περί, about, and γῆ, the earth; that point in the orbit of the sun or planets, according to the Ptolemaic system, which is nearest to the earth. It is opposed to the *apogee*, and is now called the perihelion. In modern astronomy the Perigee is still applied to the moon, comets, &c. to denote their nearest approach to our planet.

PE'RIGORD-STO'NE (*Min.*) a sort of manganese found at Perigord in France.

PERIGRA'PHÆ (*Anat.*) certain white lines and impressions observable in the *musculus rectus* of the abdomen, according to Vesalius.

PERIHE'LION (*Astron.*) from περί, about, and ἥλιος, the sun; that point of a planet's orbit in which it is nearest to the sun.

PERILE'PSIS (*Rhet.*) περιλῆψις, a form of speaking in which the orator comprehends many things under one argument, in order to give it more force. *Ulpian. ad Demosth. Aristocrat.* p. 454.

PERI'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* bifid.—PIST. *germs* four; *styles* two; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The single species is an annual, as the—*Perilla ocymoides*, seu *Melissa*, native of the East Indies.

PERIM-KAKU-VALLI (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa* of Linnæus.

PERI'METER (*Gram.*) περιμετρὸς, the name of a verse which has a syllable above the just measure.

PERIMETER (*Geom.*) the compass, or sum of all the sides which bound any figure.

PERINÆ'OCELE (*Med.*) a rupture in the perinæum.

PERINÆ'UM (*Anat.*) περιναῖον, a ligament or seam between the scrotum and the anus.

PERI'NDE VALE'RE (*Law*) a dispensation granted to a clerk, who being otherwise incapable of a benefice, is actually admitted to it.

PERINY'CTIDES (*Med.*) little swellings like nipples. *Gorr. Def. Med.*

PERIO'CHE (*Rhet.*) περιοχὴ, an argument containing the sum of a discourse.

PE'RIOD (*Gram.*) περίοδος, a perfect sentence or close; or according to Aristotle, a sentence having a distinct beginning and end. *Aristot. Rhet.* l. 3, c. 9; *Dionys. de Comp.* c. 2; *Longin. de Sublim.* c. 40; *Hermog.* περὶ ἰδ. l. 4; *Demet. de Eloc.* § 10.

PERIOD (*Print.*) a full stop at the end of any sentence, marked thus (.)

PERIOD (*Arith.*) a distinction made by a point or comma after every third place or figure in numeration: also in the extraction of roots to point off or separate the figures of the given number into periods or parcels.

PERIOD (*Astron.*) the entire revolution of a planet.

PERIOD (*Chron.*) the revolution of a certain number of years, in which sense it is applied more particularly to the largest spaces of time, as the Julian Period, in distinction from cycles and æras. [vide *Chronology*]

PERIOD (*Med.*) the interval between the coming of fits in intermitting disorders.

PERIO'DICAL (*Astron.*) an epithet for the motions or course of the heavenly bodies within any given space of time.

PERI'ODUS *sanguinis* (*Anat.*) a continual circulation of the blood through all parts of the body.

PERIŒ'CI (*Astron.*) περίοικοι, inhabitants of the earth who live under the same parallel of latitude, but opposite parallels of longitude. The length of their days and their seasons are the same, but their hours are opposite, for when it is twelve at night to the one, it is twelve at noon to the other. *Cleomed.* l. 1.

PERIO'STEUM (*Anat.*) from περί, about, and ὀστέον, a bone; the membrane which envelopes nearly all the bones of the body, which, on the cranium, is called the *Pericranium*; on

the orbits of the eye, *Periorbita;* on the cartilages, *Perichondrium;* on the ligaments, *Peridesmium.*

PERIPATE'TICS (*Phil.*) περιπατητικοὶ, a name given to the followers of Aristotle; so called because their master used to deliver his lectures, περιπατῶν, i. e. walking.

PERIPETA'SMA (*Ant.*) a rich sort of hangings for rooms, or coverings for floors.

PERI'PHERY (*Geom.*) περιφέρεια, the circumference of any curve, as the circle, ellipsis, parabola, &c.

PERI'PHRASIS (*Rhet.*) περίφρασις, another name for circumlocution, or that figure of speech which consists in expressing, by many words, what might be expressed by a few. *Cic. ad Herenn.* l. 4, c. 32; *Quintil.* l. 8, c. 6; *Longin. de Sublim.* c. 28; *Alex.* περὶ σχήμ.; *Edib. Ald.* p. 584.

PERIPHIMO'SIS (*Med.*) vide *Phimosis.*

PERIPLO'CA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-cleft.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five short; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germs* two; *style* filiform; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *follicles* two; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Periploca græca*, seu *Apocynum*, Common Virginian Silk or Periploca.—*Periploca Africana*, seu *Cynanchum*, African Periploca, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PERIPNEUMO'NIA (*Med.*) vide *Pneumonia.*

PERI'PTEROUS (*Archit.*) an epithet for a place encompassed about with columns.

PERIPU (*Bot.*) the *Delima savinosa* of Linnæus.

PERIPYE'MA (*Med.*) περιπύημα, a collection of pus round any part, as round a tooth in the gum.

PERIRRHANTE'RIUM (*Ant.*) περιῤῥαντηρίον, a vessel among the ancients usually of stone or brass, and filled with holy water, with which all those that were admitted to the sacrifices were besprinkled, and beyond which it was not lawful for any one to pass, who was βέβηλος, i. e. profane. *Poll. Onom.* l. 1, segm. 8; *Suidas; Phavorinus*, &c.

PERIRRHE'XIS (*Med.*) from περὶ, about, and ῥηγνύμι, to break; a breaking off or separation of corrupted parts.

PERIRRHŒ'A (*Med.*) περιῤῥοία, a reflux of humours from the habit of the body into any one of the larger emunctories for its excretion; as, in an hydropical case, the reflux of the water upon the bowels or kidneys, where it passes away by stool or urine.

PERI'SCELIS (*Her.*) περισκελὶς, signifies literally a garter, whence *eques periscelidis* is a knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

PERISCEPA'STRUM (*Surg.*) vide *Catholceus.*

PERI'SCII (*Astron.*) περίσκιοι, from περὶ, about, and σκιὰ, a shadow; Periscians, the name of those inhabitants of the earth, whose shadow goes round them in a day. This is peculiar to those who inhabit the frigid zone, where the sun does not set for a considerable time. *Cleomed.* l. 1.

PERISCYLACI'SMUS (*Ant.*) περισκυλακισμὸς, a method of purification among the Greeks, by drawing σκύλακα, a whelp, about the person. *Plut. Quæst. Roman.*

PERISCYPHI'SMUS (*Surg.*) from περὶ and κυφὸς, gibbous; an incision made across the forehead, or from one temple to the other, in case of a defluxion of the eyes.

PERISPHA'LSIS (*Med.*) περίσφαλσις, the circumrotation of a luxated bone for the purpose of its restitution.

PERISSO'LOGY (*Rhet.*) περισσολογία, from περισσὸς, abundant, and λόγος, a word; a vicious sort of speech which abounds in superfluous words.

PERISTA'LTIC *Motion* (*Anat.*) περισταλτικὸς, the vermicular motion of the intestines, so called from περιστέλλω, to contract, because they contract their spiral fibres so as to propel their contents.

PERISTAPHYLI'NUS (*Anat.*) an epithet for two muscles of the *uvula;* namely the *internus*, which draws it forwards; and the *externus*, which draws it backwards.

PERISTAPHYLO-PHARY'NGÆI (*Anat.*) two small muscles of the pharynx.

PERISTE'RIUM (*Bot.*) the herb vervain.

PERISTRO'MATA (*Anat.*) περίστρωματα, the coats which cover the bowels.

PERISTY'LIUM (*Ant.*) περιστύλιον, a piazza, as in the middle of the Gymnasium at Athens, which was so called from περὶ, about, and στύλος, a column, because a piazza is bounded or inclosed by columns. It was designed for walking and other exercises connected with the Palæstra. *Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 2; *Poll.* l. 1, c. 8; *Philand. ad Vitruv.; Bald. Lex. Vitruv.*

PERISY'STOLE (*Med.*) from περὶ and συστολὴ, the time of rest between the contraction and the dilatation of the heart; a pause or intermission between the *systole* and *diastole.*

PERITE'RION (*Surg.*) the same as the Trepan.

PERITONÆORE'XIS (*Med.*) from περιτόναιον, the peritonæum, and ῥήσσω, to break; a bursting of the peritonæum and consequent hernia.

PERITONÆ'UM (*Anat.*) περιτόναιον, a membrane which covers the whole abdomen on the inside, and incloses the intestines.

PERITONI'TIS (*Med.*) an inflammation of the peritonæum.

PERITRO'CHIUM (*Mech.*) the wheel which, together with the axis, forms one of the simple mechanical powers called the *axis in peritrochio.* [vide *Axis* and *Mechanics*]

PERI'TTOMA (*Med.*) περίττωμα, an excrement in the body after digestion; also the remains of a disease.

PE'RJURY (*Law*) *perjurium*, a swearing falsely, knowingly, and wilfully, in a solemn manner, before a magistrate appointed by law to administer oaths.—*Subornation of Perjury*, the procuring any man to take a false oath, which in Common Law amounts to perjury.

PE'RIWINKLE (*Conch.*) a shell fish, the *Turbo littoreus* of Linnæus, which inhabits most European shores; and is said by sailors to indicate stormy weather if seen crawling high up the rocks, and calm weather when they descend.

PERIWINKLE (*Bot.*) the *Vinca* of Linnæus, a perennial.

PERIXYO'MENOS (*Ant.*) an epithet for a statue which represents one scraping or currying himself all over. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 8.

PERIZO'MA (*Surg.*) περίζωμα, a term which strictly signifies a girdle; but is applied by Hildanus to those instruments for supporting ruptures which are now called trusses.

PERLA'TED (*Chem.*) an epithet for what appears like pearls, as the *Sal mirabile perlatum.*

PERMEA'TION (*Phy.*) the piercing or passing through the pores of any body.

PER *minima* (*Phy.*) the perfect mixture of the smallest particles of several bodies or ingredients.

PERMI'SSIVE *waste* (*Law*) negligent waste. [vide *Waste*]

PERMI'T (*Law*) a note given by the officers of the excise for conveying spirits, tea, coffee, wine, &c. from one place to another.

PERMUTA'TIO (*Rhet.*) the Latin name for the figure of speech called in Greek ἀλλαγοφία. *Cic. ad Heren.* l. 4, c. 34.

PERMUTA'TIONS *of quantities* (*Algeb.*) the different orders in which quantities may be arranged; thus the permutation of the three quantities, *a, b, c*, taken two and two together, are six, as *ab, ba, ac, ca, bc, cb.*

PERMUTA'TIONE *archidiaconatus et ecclesiæ, &c.* (*Law*) a writ to an ordinary, commanding him to admit a clerk to a benefice upon exchange with another. *Reg. Orig.* 307.

PER *my et per tout* (*Law*) a term applied to a joint tenant, who is said to be seized of the land he holds jointly *per my*

et per tout, i. e. to be possessed of every parcel, and of the whole.

PE'RNANCY (*Law*) a term applied to tithes, which are said to be taken in pernancy when they are taken in kind.

PE'RNIO (*Med.*) a kibe or chilblain; a species of the *Erythema* of Cullen.

PE'RNOUR *of profits* (*Law*) a receiver of profits. *Co. Litt.* 589.

PE'RO (*Ant.*) a rustic sort of shoe, whence those who wore such a shoe were called *peronati*.

Pers. Sat. 5, v. 102.

Navim si poscat sibi peronatus arator.

Serv. in Æn. l. 7, v. 689.

PE'ROLA (*Bot.*) the *Momordica* of Linnæus.

PERONÆ'US (*Anat.*) an epithet for two muscles of the *tarsus*, one of which is called *primus*, or *longus*, and the other *secundus*, or *brevis*.

PE'RONE (*Anat.*) περόνη, the *Fibula*.

PERORA'TION (*Rhet.*) what the Greeks call ἐπίλογος, the latter part, or close of an oration, thence called the Conclusion, when the orator recapitulates the whole with fresh force. *Cic. Orat.* c. 35; *Quint.* l. 6, c. 1; *Georg. Trapez. Rhet.* l. 3, *Ed. Ald.* p. 42.

PERO'TIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* two; *stigmas* feathered.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Perotis latifolia*, *Alopecurus*, *Gramen*, seu *Tsjeria*.—*Perotis polystachya*, seu *Saccharum*, &c.

PERPENDER (*Archit.*) or *perpend-stone*, a stone fitted to the thickness of the wall, so as to show its smoothed ends on both sides.

PERPENDI'CULAR (*Geom.*) κάθετος; one line is said to be perpendicular to another when it falls upon it or meets it so as to make the adjacent angles on the same side equal, and both the angles right angles. *Euclid. Elem.* l. 1, *Def.*—*Perpendicular to a curve*, the line which is perpendicular to the tangent of the curve at the point of contact.—*Perpendicular to a plane*, the line which is perpendicular to every line drawn in the plane through the bottom of the perpendicular.

PERPENDICULAR (*Gunn.*) a small instrument used for the finding the centre line of a piece in the operation of pointing it to a given object.

PERPE'NSIUM (*Bot.*) the *Gunnera permensis* of Linnæus.

PERPE'RO (*Com.*) a silver coin in Ragusa, 480 of which are equal to a ducat. [vide *Money*]

PERPETUAL *Curacy* (*Bot.*) one in which the curate is not removeable at the pleasure of any one. These curacies are attached to lay impropriations; and, in some instances, they have a portion of the tithes settled upon them.

PERPE'TUAL *motion* (*Phy.*) vide *Motion*.

PERPETUAL *occultation and apparition, circle of* (*Astron.*) vide *Circle*.

PERPETUAL *screw* (*Mech.*) vide *Screw* and *Mechanics*.

PERPETUAL *glandules* (*Anat.*) those which are natural, and distinguished from the adventitious ones.

PERPETUAL *pills* (*Med.*) pills which had the power of purging perpetually, as pills made of the regulus of antimony.

PERPETUITY (*Law*) is said of an estate which is so settled in tail that it cannot be made void.

PER *quæ servitia* (*Law*) a judicial writ issuing from the note of a fine, and lying for the cognisee to compel the tenant of the land to an acknowledgement of him as lord. *Old Nat. Brev.* 155.

PE'RQUISITES (*Law*) whatever a man gets by industry, or purchases with his money.—*Perquisites of court*, those profits that come to the lord of a manor by virtue of his court baron over and above the yearly revenues of his land, as fines of copyholds, heriots, waifs, strays, &c.

PER *quod* (*Law*) words made use of by a plaintiff in his declaration in averring the particular damage that has befallen him, without which his action would not be maintainable; thus in a declaration of trespass, for an injury to a wife or a servant, the plaintiff declares *per quod*, whereby he lost the *consortium* of the one, and the *servitium* of the other.

PE'RRIERS (*Mil.*) a sort of great guns, formerly employed in shooting stones.

PERROQUET (*Orn.*) vide *Psittacus*.

PE'RRY (*Com.*) a pleasant drink made from pears, as cider is from apples.

PER SE' (*Chem.*) a term applied to distillation when any substance is distilled by itself, without the addition of any other thing.

PER SE (*Log.*) things are said to be considered *per se* when they are taken in the abstract.

PE'RSEA (*Bot.*) the *Laurus persea* of Linnæus.

PE'RSEUS (*Astron.*) περσεύς, one of the 48 old constellations, so called from Perseus, the son of Jupiter, by Danae, who was translated into the heavens by the assistance of Minerva, in consequence of his having released Andromeda from her confinement on the rock to which she was chained. It contained, according to Ptolemy, 29 stars; to Kepler, 33; to Bayer, 38; to Hevelius, 36; and the Britannic Catalogue, 59: of these, *Genib*, in the side, is a star of the second magnitude; and *Ras Algol*, in the head of Medusa, which, according to Ptolemy, is of the second magnitude, is now reckoned of the third magnitude. *Arat. Phænom.*; *Eratosth. Charact.*; *Hygin. Poet. Astron.*; *Manill. Poet. Astron.*; *Ptol. Almag.*; *Ricciol. Almag. nov.* &c.

PERSIAN LILY (*Bot.*) the *Fritellaria persica* of Linnæus.

PERSIAN *order* (*Archit.*) an order of architecture which consisted in supporting the entablature by the figures of men instead of columns.

PERSIAN *wheel* (*Mech.*) an engine contrived for the watering of lands which lie on the borders or banks of rivers.

PE'RSICA (*Bot.*) the *Amygdalus persica* of Linnæus.

PE'RSICÆ *similis* (*Bot.*) the *Mangifera indica* of Linnæus.

PERSICA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Polygonum virginianum* of Linnæus.

PE'RSIMON (*Bot.*) the *Diospyros virginiana* of Linnæus.

PERSI'STENS *febris* (*Med.*) a regular intermitting fever, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated hours.

PERSI'STENT (*Bot.*) permanent: an epithet applied to the leaves that remain on the plant till the fruit is ripe, or after the summer is over. It is also applied to the stipules which continue after the leaves drop off, as in the Class *Diadelphia*, &c.; and to the calyxes abiding after the corolla is withered, as in the Class *Didynamia*.

PE'RSONABLE (*Law*) a term applied to one who is enabled to maintain a plea in court.

PE'RSONAL *estate* (*Law*) any corporeal and moveable thing belonging to a man, as goods, chattels, &c.—*Personal tithes*, those which are paid out of the profits that arise by labour of a man's person.—*Personal action*, in distinction from a real action. [vide *Action*]

PERSONAL *verb* (*Gram.*) a verb conjugated in the different persons and numbers, in distinction from the *impersonal* verbs, that are conjugated only in the third person.

PE'RSONALTY (*Law*) or *personality*; a name for things *personal*, in distinction from things *real*. An action is also said to be *in personalty* when it is brought against the right person, or the person against whom it lies in law.

PERSONA'TA (*Bot.*) the *Aretium* of Linnæus.

TO PE'RSONATE (*Law*) to assume the name and character of another person, so as to pass for him.

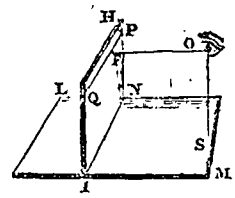
PERSONA'TUS (*Bot.*) personate, or masked; an epithet for a labiate corolla which has the lips closed.

PE'RSONS (*Theol.*) subsistences, as the three persons in the Holy Trinity.

PERSONS (*Gram.*) the inflexions of verbs which denote the person acting: there are three in each number.

PERSONS (*Law*) are either *natural*, whom God has formed, or *artificial*, who are formed by human society, as corporations, or bodies politic.—*Persons ne prebendaries ne servont chargés au quinsimes, &c.* a writ which lies for prebendaries, &c. distrained by the sheriffs for the 15th part of their goods, or to be contributory to taxes.

PERSPE'CTIVE (*Opt.*) the art of delineating objects on a plane surface, such as they appear at a given distance or height upon a transparent plane, supposed to be placed commonly perpendicular to the horizon, between the eye and the object. This plane, which is conceived to be transparent, as glass, is called the perspective table, or plane, as H I. That plane, as L M, on which the perspective plane stands, is the *geometrical*, or *ground plane*; and any line drawn in this plane is called an *original line*. That point from which the objects are seen when they are delineated on the perspective plane is called the *point of view*, or *sight*, as F. This is otherwise called the *principal point*. If a perpendicular be let fall from the eye, O, to the perspective table, that is called the *distance of the eye*, or the *line of distance*, as O F; and if a perpendicular be let fall from the eye to the ground plane, that is called the *height of the eye*, as S O. The common section of the perspective table with the ground plane is the *ground line*, *line of the base*, or *fundamental line*, as N I. The line drawn through the principal point, and parallel to the horizon, is called the *horizontal line*, as P Q; of which the points P and Q are called the *points of distance*. The point in which the perspective plane is met by a straight line drawn through the point of view, parallel to any original straight line, is called the *vanishing point* of that line; and the intersection of the perspective plane, and a plane passing through the point of sight, parallel to any original line, is called the *vanishing line* of that original plane.



Perspective is either aerial or linear. *Aerial perspective* has reference principally to the colouring and shading of distant objects. *Linear perspective* relates to the position, magnitude, form, &c. of the several lines or contours of objects, &c.

PERSPIRATION (*Med.*) the vapour that is secreted by the cutaneous arteries from the external surface of the body. It is distinguished into *sensible* and *insensible*; the former of which is visible in drops adhering to the epidermis; the latter passes off in the form of an invisible vapour.

PERSPIRATION (*Chem.*) the constituent parts of this fluid are water, animal gas, or carburetted hydrogen, azotic gas, subcutaneous oil, serum of the blood. Its specific gravity is greater than that of oil.

PERTICA'TA *terræ* (*Archæol.*) the fourth part of an acre of land.

PERTI'CA (*Com.*) in the plural *pertiche*, an Italian measure, containing five bracci, or three English yards.

PE'RTINENS (*Law*) a kinsman or kinswoman.

PERTU'SSIS (*Med.*) the hooping cough, a genus of diseases, Class *Neuroses*, Order *Spasmi*, in Cullen's Nosology.

PERVE'RSIO (*Med.*) the same as *Diastremma*.

PE'RU (*Bot.*) the *Dolichos* of Linnæus.

PE'RULA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 12 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved.—COR. *petal* one. — STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* thick.— PIST. *germs* four; *styles* short; *stigmas* three.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Perula arborea* of Linnæus.

PERU'VIAN *Bark* (*Med.*) a well-known drug, otherwise called Jesuit's Powder, because it was introduced by the Jesuits into Europe. It is the bark of a tree in Peru, which is the *Cinchona officinalis* of Linnæus.

PERUVIANUM *Balsamum* (*Bot.*) Balsam of Peru, which is procured from the *Myroxylon peruviferum* of Linnæus.

PES (*Ant.*) a foot or measure of length among the Romans, equal to 11 inches 604 decimal parts. The πούς, or foot of the Grecians, was equal to 1 foot and 875 decimal parts of an inch. [vide *Mensuræ*]

PES *Monetæ* (*Archæol.*) a true and reasonable adjustment of the value of all coin.

PE'SA (*Archæol.*) a wey, or certain weight of cheese, wool, &c.

PE'SAGE (*Archæol.*) a custom, or duty paid for the weighing of wares.

PESA'TE (*Man.*) *Pesade*, or *Posade*, the motion of a horse that in lifting or raising his fore-quarters keeps his hind legs on the ground without stirring. The pesate is the foundation of all the airs which a horse is taught.

PE'SO (*Com.*) Spanish, for a dollar, as the *Peso duro*, the hard dollar.

PESO is also Italian for weight.

PE'SSARY (*Med.*) *Pessarium*, an oblong medicine, that is made to be thrust into the neck of the womb. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7. c. 24.

PE'SSOMANCY (*Ant.*) πεσσομαντεία, a sort of cleromancy, or divination by lots, so called because it was performed by means of πεσσοὶ, pebbles.

PESSOLA'TÆ (*Ent.*) vide *Morpiones*.

PESSO'NA (*Archæol.*) the mast of a forest, or money paid for feeding hogs with mast, &c.

PE'ST *House* (*Med.*) an hospital for those who are sick of the plague.

PE'STERABLE *Wares* (*Com.*) wares or merchandize that pester and take up much room in a ship. *Stat.* 32. *H.* 8, c. 14.

PE'STILENCE (*Med.*) a disease arising from an infection in the air, attended with boils, blotches, &c.

PESTILE'NTIAL *Fevers* (*Med.*) such as not only afflict the patient with a vehement heat, but also with malignant and venomous symptoms.

PE'STIS (*Med.*) the plague; a genus of diseases, Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Exanthemata*, in Cullen's Nosology.

PE'STLE (*Mech.*) the instrument with which things are pounded in a mortar.

PE'TAH (*Geog.*) an Indian word for the suburbs of a town.

PE'TAL (*Bot.*) vide *Petalum*.

PETALI'SMUS (*Ant.*) πεταλισμὸς, a mode of punishment among the Syracusans, similar to the Ostracism of the Athenians, except that the banishment was only for five years, and the suffrages were given by πέταλα, leaves, instead of tiles. *Diodor.* l. 11.

PETALO'DES (*Med.*) πεταλώδης, an epithet for urine which has little leaves or scales in it.

PETALIFO'RMIS (*Bot.*) petal-formed, an epithet for a stigma, as in the Iris.

PETALI'NUS (*Bot.*) petaline, or after the manner of a petal, an epithet for a nectary.

PETALO'DES (*Bot.*) petalled, an epithet for a flower having petals.

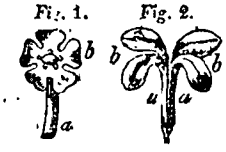
PETALO'MA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* long; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are the *Petaloma myrtilloides* et *mouriri.*

PE'TALUM (*Bot.*) πέταλον, signifies properly a leaf, but is now employed to denote the leaf of the flower. When the corolla consists of but one leaf it is called monopetalous; when it consists of several divisions, each part is called a petal; and the corolla is denominated dipetalous, tripetalous, &c., according to the number of petals. A monopetalous corolla consists of the tube and the limb, as in fig. 1, where *a* is the tube, and *b b* the limb or border.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.



A corolla of several petals consists of claws and lamina, as in fig. 2, where *a a* are the claws, and *b b* the lamina.

PETA'RD (*Mil.*) in Italian *petardo*, a hollow engine made of wood, in form of a high crowned hat, charged with fine powder and fixed to a thick plank, called a madrier, which is used in breaking down gates, &c. [vide *Fortification*]

PETARDE'ER (*Mech.*) one who manages or applies a petard.

PE'TASUS (*Ant.*) πέτασος, a covering for the head like a broad brimmed hat, used in journeys to keep off the heat of the sun. *Poll.* l. 10, segm. 164; *Athen.* l. 12, c. 9.

PETASUS (*Archit.*) the cupola of a house, in the form of a petasus. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 13.

PETAURI'STÆ (*Ant.*) those who exhibited their feats on the petaurum. [vide *Petaurum*]

PETAU'RUM (*Ant.*) πέταυρον, or πέτωρον, a ledge fixed to a wall, on which birds used to roost. *Varro de Re Rust.* l. 3, c. 9; *Poll. Onom.* l. 10, segm. 156.

PETAURUM was also a machine hung high in the air, from which the Petauristæ threw themselves, and descended to the earth by means of a rope.

Juv. Sat. 14, v. 265.

An magis oblectant animum jactata petauro
Corpora, quique solent rectum descendere funem.

Manil. l. 5, v. 444.

Ad numeros etiam ille ciet cognata per artem,
Corpora quæ valido saliunt excussa petauro.

Lucil. apud Fest.

Sicuti mechanici, cum alto exiluere petauro.

They are so called because πρὸς ἀέρα πέτωνται, they fly in the air. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Turneb. adv.* l. 8, c. 4.; *Mercur. Gymnast.* l. 3, c. 8.

PETE'CHIA (*Med.*) red or purple spots, like flea-bites, which mostly appear in contagious diseases.

PETERMA'NGEN (*Com.*) a small coin of Germany, equal to about a halfpenny or something less.

PE'TER-MEN (*Law*) those who formerly used unlawful engines and arts in catching fish in the river Thames.

PETER-PE'NCE (*Ecc.*) a tribute of a penny for every house, given to the Pope by some of the Saxon kings.

PETE'SIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *berry* crowned; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are the—*Petesia stipularis, carnea,* et *tomentosa.*

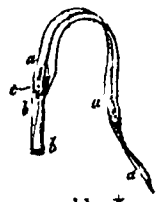
PETI'GO (*Med.*) an ulcer that discharges foul matter.

PETI'LIUM (*Bot.*) the *Fritillaria* of Linnæus.

PETIOLA'RIS (*Bot.*) petiolar, belonging to a petiole, an epithet for a tendril, peduncle, bud, and glandule.—*Cirrus petiolaris,* a tendril, proceeding from a petiole.—*Pedunculus petiolaris,* a peduncle inserted into a petiole.—*Gemma petiolaris,* a bud formed from a petiole.—*Glandula petiolaris,* a glandule growing on the petiole, as in *Ricinus, Jatropha, Passiflora, Cassia, &c.*

PETIOLA'TUS (*Bot.*) petiolate, or petioled, an epithet for a leaf growing on a petiole or footstalk, inserted into it usually at the base, in distinction from sessile.

PETIOLUS (*Bot.*) Petiole, Leafstalk, or Footstalk, a partial stem supporting the leaf, or connecting it with the stem or branch, as in the annexed figure of the *Poa arenosa*, where *a* represents the long linear leaf, *b* the petiole, sheathing; sheath slit; *c*, the ligule, or scalelike strap.



PE'TIT *Cape* (*Law*) vide *Cape.*—*Petit Larceny,* vide *Larceny.*—*Petit Sergeanty,* a tenure holden of the crown, by yielding the sovereign only a buckler, arrow, or some other small service.—*Petit Session,* a special session held by a few magistrates for the dispatch of smaller business.—*Petit Treason,* a name applied to the offence of a wife's killing her husband, or a servant his master, &c. *Stat.* 25, *Ed.* 3.

PETI'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *drupe* roundish; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The single species, the *Petitia dominigensis* is a tree.

PETI'TIO *Inducianum* (*Law*) the same in the Civil Law as Imparlance in the Common Law.

PETITIO *Principii* (*Log.*) a vicious mode of arguing, commonly called *begging the question*; which consists in taking for granted as true that which is the subject of dispute.

PETI'TION (*Law*) a supplication in lieu of a writ, which is always made by a subject to the king for the redress of any grievance. *Staundf. Plac. Cor.* c. 15, &c.

PETIVE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 4 *Tetragynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved. — COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* short; *stigma* pencil-shaped.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Petiveria alliacea,* Common Guinea Hen-weed.—*Petiveria octandria,* Dwarf Guinea Hen-weed, &c.

PE'TRA (*Ant.*) πέτρα, the name of the tribunal at Athens, so called because it stood upon a rock. *Schol. in Aristoph. Acharn.*

PETROLEUM (*Chem.*) vide *Petroleum.*

PETRA'RIA (*Archæol.*) a stone quarry.

PETRE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oval.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* simple; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* flat; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species is the *Petrea volubilis,* native of South America.

PE'TREL (*Or.*) a sea fowl, the *Procellaria* of Linnæus; the appearance of which, hovering round the sterns of vessels, is a sure presage of an approaching storm. The petrel has the faculty of spouting pure oil from its bill to a considerable distance.

PETRIFA'CTIONS (*Min.*) any foreign substances, such as wood, bones, &c. which have been converted into stone. These form an Order of mineral substances in Linnæus' System of Mineralogy. [vide *Mineralogy*]

PETRI'LITE (*Min.*) a sort of feldspar.

PETROBRU'SIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics, who held many strange notions on baptism, church discipline, &c. *Pralcol. Dogmat. Omn. Hæret.*; *Sander. Hæres.* 142.

PETROCA'RYA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 7 *Heptandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* fourteen; *anthers* round.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* cylindric; *stigma* capitate.—PER. large; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The species are the *Petrocarya montana*, seu *Parinari*, &c.

PETRO'LEUM (*Chem.*) i. e. *petræ oleum*, rock oil, a liquid bituminous substance, which distils from rocks and other parts of the earth. The more fluid species are distinguished by the name of *naphtha*, the thicker sorts by the names of *pissasphaltum* and *pisselæum*.—*Petroleum Barbadense*, Barbadoes tar, so called because it is chiefly obtained from the island of Barbadoes.—*Petroleum rubrum*, a species of the rock oil, of a blackish-red colour.

PETROMY'ZON (*Ich.*) the lamprey, a genus of fishes of the *Chondropterigious* Order, having the *head* slenderer than the body; *mouth* longer above than beneath; *teeth* hollow within, and surrounded with a fleshy membrane; *nape* having a fistulous opening; pectoral and ventral *fins* none.

PE'TRONEL (*Mil.*) or *Portronal*, a species of fire-arms between the arquebuse and the pistol, which was formerly used by the French.

PETRO-PHARYNGÆI' (*Anat.*) two muscles of the pharynx.

PETROSELINUM (*Bot.*) the *Apium petroselinum* of Linnæus.

PETROSI'LEX (*Min.*) a genus of earths of the *Siliceous* Order; consisting of silica for the most part, with a portion of alumina and carbonate of lime. It is hard, and light, found in primeval and stratified mountains, without lustre, breaking into determinate fragments, and melting before the blowpipe.

PETRO'SUM *Os* (*Anat.*) the inner process of the bones of the temples, so named by reason of its hardness and craggedness.

PETTEI'A (*Mus.*) the art of making a just discernment of ranging and combining all manner of sounds among themselves, so that they may produce their effect.

PE'TTY (*Law*) [vide *Petit*]—*Petty Bag*, an office in Chancery for suits for and against attorneys and officers of that court, &c.—*Clerk of the Petty Bag*, an officer in the Court of Chancery, who takes record of all inquisitions out of every shire, &c.

PE'TTY-CHAPS (*Orn.*) a bird of the wren tribe, the *Motacilla hortensis* of Linnæus.

PE'TTY-SINGLERS (*Falcon.*) the toes of a hawk.

PE'TTY-TALLY (*Mar.*) a competent allowance of victuals, according to the number of the ship's company.

PE'TTY-WHIN (*Bot.*) the *Genista anglica* of Linnæus.

PE'TUM (*Bot.*) the *Nicotiana Tobacum* of Linnæus.

PEUCE (*Bot.*) the pine-tree.

PEUCE'DANUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* proper.—COR. universal.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* two; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. none; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Peucedanum officinale*, Common Sulphur-wort.—*Peucedanum alpestre*, seu *Ferula*, Alpine Sulphur-wort.—*Peucedanum silaus Siler*, *sicum*, seu *Saxifrage*, Meadow Sulphur-wort, or Saxifrage.—*Peucedanum alsaticum*, seu *Daucus*, Small-headed Sulphur-wort, &c. *Bauh Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

PEUCEDANUM is also the *Pimpinella dioica* of Linnæus.

PE'VETS (*Mech.*) vide *Pivots*.

PE'WIT (*Or.*) another name for the lapwing.

PEW'TER (*Min.*) a well-known mixed metal, an alloy of tin and lead, or tin and zinc.

PEW'TERER (*Com.*) a maker of or dealer in pewter.

PEW'TERERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) this company was incorporated in 1482. Their armorial ensigns are "Field *azure*, on a chevron, *or*, between three cross bars, *argent*, as many roses, *gules*." The crest is two arms holding a pewter dish, proper; the supporters two sea-horses, per fess, *or*, and *argent*. The motto, "In God is all my trust."

PEYRI *Glandulæ* (*Anat.*) small glands, situated under the villous coat of the intestines.

PE'ZA (*Anat.*) πίζα, the malleolus, or sole of the foot.

PEZI'ZA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 6 *Fungi*.

Generic Character. CAL. *fungus* bell-shaped.

PEZIZA is also the *Nicidularia* of Linnæus.

PE'ZZA (*Com.*) an Italian coin, answering to the *peso* of the Spaniards and the dollar of the English.

PFE'NING (*Com.*) or, in German, *pfennig*; in Dutch, *pfenning*; a small coin of Germany and Holland, not worth more than about the seven forty-eighth of a penny.

PHACA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. oblong; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Phaca boetica*, seu *Astragalus*, Hairy Phaca, or Bastard Vetch.—*Phaca alpina*, Smooth Phaca, or Bastard Vetch.—*Phaca prostata*, Procumbent Bastard Vetch, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

PHA'CE (*Bot.*) a lentil.

PHACO'DES (*Med.*) φακώδης, an epithet applied by Hippocrates to Hypochondriacal persons, whose complexions are of a lentil colour. *Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

PHACOI'DES (*Surg.*) φακοειδής, an epithet for any thing in the shape of a lentil, whence it is applied by oculists to the crystalline humours of the eye.

PHACOPTISSA'NA (*Med.*) a decoction of lentils.

PHACO'SIS (*Surg.*) φακώσις, a black spot in the eye, resembling a lentil.

PHÆNO'MENON (*Astron.*) φαινόμενον, from φαίνω, to appear, signifies literally an appearance; but is applied in a particular manner to the extraordinary appearances in the heavens, as meteors, &c.

PHÆNOMENON (*Nat.*) is applied in the same sense as above, to any extraordinary effect or operation of any natural body.

PHÆTHU'SA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species is the *Phæthusa americana*, *Sigesbeckia*, seu *Verbesina*.

PHA'ETON (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Anseres*.

Generic Character. *Bill* sharp-edged, straight, beyond which the gape of the mouth reaches; *nostrils* oblong; *hind-toe* turned forwards.

Species. Birds of this tribe are called in English the Tropic Bird, because they live chiefly within the Tropics, and are often seen on the backs of porpoises.

PHAETON (*Mech.*) a lofty, open, four-wheeled carriage.

PHAGEDÆ'NA (*Med.*) φαγέδαινα, from φάγω, to eat; an ulcer that eats very rapidly.

PHAGADÆ'NIC *Water* (*Chem.*) a mixture of corrosive sublimate and lime-water.

PHAGADÆ'NICS (*Med.*) medicines which eat down the superfluous flesh of ulcers.

PHAGE'SIA (*Ant.*) φαγήσια, or φαγησιποσία, from φαγεῖν, to eat, and πιεῖν, to drink; because it was a time for good living: a festival observed during the Dionysia.

PHALACRO'SIS (*Med.*) φαλάκρωσις, the falling off of the hair.

PHALA'CRUM (*Surg.*) from φαλακρός, smooth; an epithet for smooth blunt instruments, like the probe.

PHALÆ'NA (*Ent.*) the Moth, a genus of insects, of the *Lepidopterous* Order, having the *antennæ* gradually tapering from the base to the tips; *tongue* spiral; *jaws* none; *wings*, when at rest, generally deflected.

PHALA'NGER (*Zool.*) a name for a species of the opossum, which inhabits New Holland.

PHALA'NGES (*Anat.*) vide *Phalanx*.

PHALANGI'TÆ (*Ant.*) the Macedonian soldiers, who formed part of the phalanx. *Liv.* l. 37, c. 40.

PHALAN'GIUM (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, of the *Apterous* Order, having a *mouth* with horny mandibles; *feelers* filiform; *antennæ* none; *eyes* two on the crown and two at the sides: *legs* eight; *abdomen* generally rounded.

PHALANGO'SIS (*Med.*) φαλάγγωσις, an affection of the eyelids, when there are two or more rows of hairs upon them; also a morbid inversion of the eyelids. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 6, c. 8.

PHA'LANX (*Ant.*) φάλαγξ, a Macedonian legion formed into a square compact battalion of pikemen, consisting of sixteen in flank, and five hundred in front. They stood so thick together that the pikes of the fifth rank extended three feet beyond the front of the battalion. The ordinary number of a complete phalanx was 16,000 men, but it varied in this particular. *Polyb. Eccl. Hist.* l. 17, c. 25; *Diodor.* l. 16; *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1, c. 4; *Poll. Onom.* l. 1, segm. 127; *Liv.* l. 37; *Quint. Curt.* l. 1, c. 19; *Veget.* l. 2, c. 2.

PHALANX (*Anat.*) from φάλαγξ, the battalion so called; the small bones of the fingers and toes. *Ruff. Ephes. de Appellat. Part. Corp. human; Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segm. 144.

PHALA'RICA (*Ant.*) a sort of missile weapon, composed of pitch, sulphur, and tow, that was employed for the purpose of setting buildings and other things on fire. *Liv.* l. 21, c. 8; *Veget.* l. 4, c. 18.

PHA'LARIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. double.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* two; *stigmas* villose.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Phalaris canariensis*, Cultivated Canary-Grass.—*Phalaris aquatica*, Water Canary-Grass.—*Phalaris arenaria*, seu *Phleum*, Sea Canary-Grass, &c.

PHA'LAROPE (*Orn.*) the *Tringa lobata* of Linnæus, a sort of water fowl of the Plover or Lapwing kind.

PHALE'CIAN (*Poet.*) an epithet for verses of eleven syllables.

PHA'LERÆ (*Ant.*) φάλαρα, among the Greeks were trappings for the horses; but, among the Romans, the *phaleræ*, signified military rewards bestowed for some act of signal bravery, which are contrasted with the *torques*.

Sil. Ital. l. 15, v. 252.

——*phaleris hic pectora fulget*
Hic torque aurato circumdat bellica colla.

Juv. Sat. 16, v. 60.

Ut læti phaleris omnes, et torquibus omnes.

PHALLAGO'GIA (*Ant.*) φαλλαγώγια, otherwise called περιφαλλία; a ceremony at the festival of the Dionysia, so called from φαλλοί, the poles which were carried about.

PHALLOBŒTUS (*Bot.*) another name for the *Phallus* of Linnæus.

PHA'LLUS (*Bot.*) a genus of *Fungi*.

Generic Character. *Fungus* uneven on the under surface.

Species. The species are the—*Phallus esculenteus, Helvella*, seu *Fungus*, Esculent Morel.—*Phallus impudicus*, Stinking Morel.—*Phallus caninus*, Red-headed Morel, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PHALLO'PHORI (*Ant.*) φαλλοφόροι, those who carried the φαλλοὶ at the feast of the Dionysia.

PHANA'TICUS (*Ant.*) vide *Fanaticus*.

PHANTA'SMA (*Med.*) from φαντάζω, to make appear; a depraved vision.

PHANTASMAGO'RIA (*Mech.*) a new optical instrument which is contrived to give the representation of spectres and other figures. The operator has also the power, by increasing or diminishing the size of the figure, to make them appear to the spectator as if they approached or receded.

PHANTASMATO'GRAPHY (*Lit.*) from φάντασμα, a phantom, and γραφή, a description; a treatise or discourse of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c.

PHANTA'STICAL *Colours* (*Opt.*) such as are produced by a triangular glass prism, &c.; or such as appear in a rainbow.

PHA'NTASY (*Vet.*) a disease in cattle.

PHA'RIAS (*Zool.*) a kind of serpent that makes a furrow with its tail as it goes.

PHA'RISEE (*Theol.*) in the Greek φαρισαῖοι, from the Hebrew פרוש, i. e. separated; a sect of the Jews, who applied themselves to the study of the law in an especial manner, pretending to more holiness than others.

PHARMACE'IA (*Med.*) from φάρμακον, a medicine; a discharge from the abdomen from the exhibition of a cathartic.

PHARMACEU'TICA (*Med.*) φαρμακευτική, Pharmaceutrics, or the doctrine of compounding medicines.

PHA'RMACI (*Ant.*) φαρμακοί, two persons, whose office it was to purify the city of Athens at the feast of the Thargelia.

PHARMACOCHY'MIA (*Chem.*) from φάρμακον, a medicine, and χέω, to pour; that part of chemistry which treats of the preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOPŒ'IA (*Med.*) from φάρμακον, a medicine, and ποιέω, to make; a dispensary, or collection of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST (*Med.*) φαρμακοπώλης, a seller of medicines.

PHARMACOPO'NIA (*Med.*) from φάρμακον, a medicine, and πινεῖν, to drink; a liquid medicine.

PHA'RMACY (*Med.*) φαρμακία, from φάρμακον, medicine; that part of physic which teaches the choice and preparation of medicines.

PHARNA'CEUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* bifid.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* three; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are annuals, as the *Pharnaceum cerviana, Trichelles*, seu *Alsine*, Umbelled Pharnaceum.—*Pharnaceum mollugo*, seu *Mollugo*, &c.

PHA'ROS (*Ant.*) or *Pharus*, φάρος; a watch-tower, or light-house, to serve as a guide to the ships. It was so called from the island Pharos, where it was first erected.

Stat. Sylv. l. 3.

Teleboumque domos, trepidis uli dulcia nautis
Lumina noctivagæ tollit pharus æmula lunæ.

Cæs. de Bell. Civ. l. 3, c. 112; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 31; *Suet. in Calig.* c. 46; *Herodian.* l. 4, c. 2.

PHA'RUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 6 *Hexandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. two-valved.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* linear; *styles* simple; *stigmas* three.—PER. none; *seed* oblong.

Species. The species are the *Pharus latifolius, ciliatus,* et *aristatus.*

PHARYNGÆ'US (*Anat.*) a muscle of the pharynx; the office of which is to assist in the act of deglutition.

PHARYNGE'THRON (*Anat.*) the Pharynx, or fauces.

PHARYNGO-STAPHILI'NI (*Anat.*) a muscle of the pharynx.

PHA'RYNX (*Anat.*) φάρυγξ, the upper part of the Œsophagus, consisting of three pair of muscles.

PHA'SCUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia,* Order 3 *Musci.*

PHASE'LUS (*Ant.*) a Campanian ship, which, according to Virgil, was painted.

Virg. Geog. l. 4, v. 289.

Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis.

according to Horace, it was *fragile,* or small.

Horat. l. 3, od. 1, v. 29.

——*fragilemque mecum*
Solvat phaselum.

Catullus calls it the swiftest sailor.

Catull. Epig.

Phaselus ille, quem videtis hospites
Ait fuisse navium celerrimus.

Cic. ad Attic. l. 1. ep. 13; *Acron. ad Horat.; Serv. in Virg. Gyrald. de Navig.* c. 18; *Scheff. de Variet. Nav. apud Gronov. Ant. Græc.* tom. xi. p. 776.

PHASE'OLUS (*Bot.*) or *Phaselus,* φασήολος, a plant, otherwise called λόβος, or δολίχος. It derives its name from the shape of its pod, which resembles in form the vessel called the *Phaselus. Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 130; *Columel. de Re Rust.* l. 2, c. 10; *Gal. de Alim. Facult.* l. 1, c. 28; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 11.

PHASEOLUS, *in the Linnean system,* a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia,* Order 4 *Decandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. diadelphous; *anthers* ten.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. long; *seeds* kidney-form.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Phaseolus vulgaris,* seu *Smilax,* Common Kidney-bean.—*Phasiolus semierectus,* Dark Red-flowered Kidney-bean.—*Phaseolus nanus,* Dwarf Kidney-bean.—*Phaseolus maximus,* seu *Candelium,* Hairy-podded Kidney-bean, &c.

PHA'SES (*Astron.*) from φαίνω, to appear; the various appearance of the moon at different ages, being at one time a crescent, then a semicircle, then gibbous, and lastly, full; when she returns by the same gradation to the state of a New Moon. Venus and Mercury have also their phases, which are similar to those of the moon. [vide *Astronomy*]

PHASES also denote the appearance of the sun and moon when eclipsed.

PHASGA'NIUM (*Bot.*) the herb Sword-Grass.

PHASIA'NUS (*Orn.*) a genus of Birds of the Order *Gallinæ.*

Generic Character. Bill short, strong; *cheeks* covered with a smooth, naked skin; *legs* generally with spurs.

Species. The principal species are the—*Phasianus gallus,* the domestic Cock and Hen.—*Phasianus colchicus,* the Common Pheasant.—*Phasianus mexicanus,* the Courier Pheasant.—*Phasianus cristatus,* the Crested Pheasant.

PHA'TNIUM (*Anat.*) the socket of a tooth.

PHAUSI'NGES (*Med.*) φαυσιγγες, red circles in the leg produced by the heat of the fire.

PHEA'SANT (*Orn.*) a well-known bird, the *Phasianus* of Linnæus, the cock of which has a comb on the crown, and two wattles on the head. It is very courageous, watchful, and proud; has a piercing sight; and claps its wings before it sings. The female lays the whole year, and after laying makes a loud clucking.

PHELLA'NDRIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria,* Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. universal.—COR. universal.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two; *stigma* blunt.—PER. none; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are biennials, as the—*Phellandrium aquaticum,* seu *Ligusticum,* Common Water-Hemlock. *Phellandrium mutellina, Meum,* seu *Daucus,* &c.

PHE'LLOS (*Ant.*) φελλὸς, a festival of Bacchus preparatory to the Dionysia. *Suidas.; Schol. Aristoph. in Nub.*

PHELLOS (*Bot.*) the *Quercus phellos* of Linnæus.

PHELYPÆ'A (*Bot.*) the *Capraria durantifolia* of Linnæus.

PHE'ON (*Her.*) a kind of missile instrument or dart with a barbed head. The head is frequently borne in coat armours, and termed a Pheon's Head, in Latin *Ferrum Jaculi,* in French *Fer de Dard;* as "He beareth, *azure,* a chevron between three pheons, *or,* on a chief, *argent,* three roses, *gules,* seeded and barbed proper; by the name of *Swayn.*"

PHEREPHA'TTIA (*Ant.*) φερεφάττια, a festival at Cyzicum, wherein a black heifer was sacrificed to Pherephatta, or Proserpine. *Plut. in Lucull.*

PHIAL (*Mech.*) φιάλη, a little glass bottle, particularly such as are used by apothecaries.

PHIDI'TIA (*Ant.*) φειδίτια, the common suppers among the Lacedæmonians, which were kept in the open streets with great temperance. *Aristot. Polit.* l. 2, c. 10.

PHILADE'LPHIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect so called because they affected brotherly love.

PHILADE'LPHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* twenty; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Philadelphus coronarius, Syringa,* seu *Frutex,* Common Syringa.—*Philadelphus scoparius,* seu *Melaleuca,* Myrtle-leaved Syringa, &c.

PHILADY'NAMOS (*Med.*) an epithet for water as a salutary diluter.

PHILA'NTHROPUS (*Bot.*) φιλάνθρωπος, the burr, so called from its sticking to the clothes. *Plin.* l. 24, c. 19.

PHILI'PPINES (*Ecc.*) a society of young women at Rome.

PHILI'PPISTS (*Ecc.*) a sect or party among the Lutherans, who adopted the notions of Philip Melancthon.

PHILI'PPICA (*Ant.*) Philippics, invectives, or biting orations, so called from the orations of Demosthenes, which were directed against Philip King of Macedon.

PHILLY'REA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* one.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* thick.—PER. *berry* ovate; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are the—*Phillyrea media,* Lance-leaved Phillyrea.—*Phillyrea angustifolia,* Narrow-leaved Phillyrea, &c.

PHILLYREA'STRUM (*Bot.*) another name for the *Morinda* of Linnæus.

PHILOCHA'RES (*Bot.*) the herb Horehound.

PHILI'PPUS (*Ant.*) a gold coin called after Philip, King of Macedon, with whose effigy it was stamped. *Hor.* l. 2, epist. 1, v. 234.

PHILO'LOGY (*Lit.*) φιλολογία, from φίλος, loving, and λόγος, reason or speech; the study of language in its most extended signification, comprehending grammar, etymology, and criticism.

PHILO'NIUM (*Med.*) an anodyne electuary.
PHILOSOPHA'STER (*Lit.*) a smatterer in philosophy.
PHILO'SOPHER'S *Stone* (*Alch.*) a long-sought-for preparation which was to transmute impure metals, as tin, lead, &c. into gold.
PHILOSO'PHICAL *Egg* (*Chem.*) a thin glass vessel in the form of an egg, used in long digestions.
PHILO'SOPHY (*Lit.*) φιλοσοφία, from φίλος, loving, and σοφία, wisdom; the study of things as to their causes, effects, and properties, &c. It is mostly distinguished into *natural philosophy*, which treats only of material objects; and *moral philosophy*, which considers man only in his moral character, or as a rational agent.
PHILOSTO'RGY (*Nat.*) φιλοστοργία, from φίλος, dear, and στοργὴ, affection; the natural affection which one has for those who are near and dear, as the affection of parents towards children.
PHI'LTER (*Med.*) a drug or preparation which was supposed capable of exciting love.
PHI'LTRUM (*Med.*) φίλτρον, a medicine, or charm, to promote love.
PHILTRUM (*Anat.*) the hollow or division in the upper lip.
PHILY'DRUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 1 *Monandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* none.—COR. *petals* four. —STAM. *filament* single; *anthers* fastened to the filament.—PIST. *germ* superior.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* many.
Species. The species is the *Philydrum languinosum*, seu *Garciana*, a perennial.
PHILY'RA (*Bot.*) the bark of the Linden-tree, of which ropes were made.
PHIMO'SIS (*Med.*) φίμωσις, a disorder in the *glans penis*, when it is bound so tight by the *præputium* that it cannot be uncovered; also a hard carnosity in the *anus*.
PHLA'SMOS (*Surg.*) from φλάω, to bruise; a contusion.
PHLEBOPA'LIA (*Anat.*) φλεβοπαλία, the pulsation of an artery.
PHLEBORRHA'GIA (*Med.*) φλεβορραγία, from φλὲψ, a vein, and ῥήγνυμι, to break; the rupture of a vein.
PHLEBO'TOMUM (*Surg.*) φλεβότομον, a fleam or lancet for letting blood.
PHLEBO'TOMY (*Surg.*) φλεβοτομία, from φλὲψ, a vein, and τέμνω, to cut; the opening a vein for the purpose of discharging some of the blood.
PHLEGM (*Med.*) φλεγμα, from φλέγω, to burn, is used by Hippocrates for an inflammation. *Gal. Exeges. Hippocrat. Vocab.*
PHLEGM (*Anat.*) a thick and tenacious mucus secreted in the lungs.
PHLEGM (*Chem.*) a watery distilled liquor, in distinction from a *spirituous liquor*.—*Phlegm of Vitriol*, the moisture which is drawn off when calcined vitriol is distilled in order to procure its spirit and oil.
PHLE'GMAGOGUE (*Med.*) from φλέγμα, phlegm, and ἄγω, to carry away; medicines which carry off phlegm.
PHLEGMA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Lycopodium* of Linnæus.
PHLEGMA'SIA (*Med.*) φλεγμασία, from φλέγω, to burn; an inflammation, particularly that excited by fever.
PHLEGMA'SIÆ (*Med.*) the second Order in the Class *Pyrexiæ* in Cullen's Nosology, comprehending those disorders which are characterized by Pyrexia with topical pain and inflammation.
PHLEGMATORRHA'GIA (*Med.*) from φλέγμα and ῥήγνυμι, to break; a discharge of mucous phlegm from the nose through cold.
PHLE'GMONE (*Med.*) φλεγμονὴ, from φλέγω, to burn; a hot tumour proceeding from an excessive afflux of blood to any part, attended with redness and a beating pain.
PHLEGMONO'DES (*Med.*) vide *Phlegmone*.
PHLEGO'SIS (*Med.*) φλέγωσις, an inflammation.
PHLE'ME (*Vet.*) vide *Fleam*.
PHLE'UM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *glume* one-flowered.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* two; *stigmas* feathered.—PER. none; *seed* single.
Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Phleum pratense*, seu *Gramen*, Meadow Cat's-Tail.—*Phleum alpinum*, Alpine Cat's-Tail.—*Phleum nodosum*, Knob-Rooted Cat's-Tail, &c. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*
PHLI'Æ (*Mech.*) φλίαι, pieces of wood, in machines, that stand opposite to each other like the posts of doors.
PHLO'AS (*Con.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*.
Generic Character. Animal an *Ascidia; shell* bivalve, divaricate; *hinges* recurved, united by a cartilage.
Species. The inhabitants of this genus perforate clay, spongy stones, and wood, while in the younger state; and, as they increase in size, they become imprisoned. They contain a phosphorous liquor of great brilliancy in the dark, which illuminates whatever it touches, or happens to fall upon.
PHLOGI'NOS (*Min.*) a precious stone of a flaming colour. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.
PHLOGI'STICATED *Air* (*Chem.*) another name for *Azotic Gas*, or *Nitrogen Gas*.
PHLOGI'STICI (*Med.*) an epithet for inflammations and fever attended with a hard pulse and topical pain.
PHLOGI'STON (*Chem.*) from φλογίζω, to inflame, or catch fire; a name given by Stahl to the inflammable principle, or the matter of pure fire, which he conceived to be fixed in combustible bodies.
PHLOGI'STOS (*Chem.*) φλογιστὸς, from φλογίζω, to catch fire; inflammable, an epithet applied to ether on account of its great inflammability.
PHLOGI'TES (*Min.*) a precious stone which resembled flaming fire. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.
PHLOGO'SIS (*Med.*) Inflammation.
PHLO'MIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* four-parted; *style* the length and situation of the stamens; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four.
Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Phlomis fruticosa*, *Salvia*, seu *Verbascum*, Shrubby Phlomis, or Jerusalem Sage.—*Phlomis Herba venti*, seu *Marrubium*, Rough-leaved Phlomis.—*Phlomis zeylanica*, *Leonurus*, seu *Cardiaca*, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*
PHLOX (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* in the throat of the Corolla.—PIST. *germ* conical; *style* filiform; *stigma* trifid.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* ovate.
Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Phlox paniculata*, seu *Lychnidea*, Panicled Lychnidea.—*Phlox pilosa*, seu *Lychnoides*, Hairy-leaved Lychnidea, &c.
PHLYCTÆ'NA (*Med.*) φλυκταῖναι, small pellucid vesicles which contain a serous fluid.
PHLYCTÆNOI'DES (*Med.*) an epithet for pustules which resemble phlyctænæ.
PHLY'CTIS (*Med.*) vide *Phlyctænæ*.
PHLY'SIS (*Med.*) an eruption on the skin from redundance of humours.

PHLYXA'CION (*Med.*) or *Phlyzacium*, from φλύζω, to be hot; a pustule on the skin excited by fire.

PHO'CA (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Feræ*.

Generic Character. *Fore-teeth* acute; *upper* six, parallel; *lower* six, rather obtuse; *tusks* twice as long; *grinders* five or six narrow; *ears* none; *hind-feet* fettered.

Species. Animals of this tribe are commonly known in English by the name of the Seal. The principal are the *Phoca barbata*, the Great Seal.—*Phoca ursina*, the Ursine Seal. — *Phoca vitulina*, the Sea-Calf. — *Phoca cristata*, the Crested Seal.—*Phoca jubata*, the Maned Seal, &c.

PHOCÆ'NA (*Zool.*) a smaller kind of Dolphin.

PHO'DES (*Med.*) vide *Phausinges*.

PHŒ'NICE (*Ant.*) the South East Wind. *Plin.* l. 2, c. 47.

PHŒNICI'TIS (*Min.*) a precious stone. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

PHŒNI'CIUS *Morbus* (*Med.*) vide *Elephantiasis*.

PHŒNICOBA'LANUS (*Bot.*) the fruit of the Egyptian palm-tree. *Plin.* l. 12, c. 22.

PHŒNICOPTERUS (*Orn.*) a bird which derives its name from its purple colour. The tongue of this bird was reckoned a great delicacy. *Mart.* l. 13, epig. 66.

Dat mihi rubens penna nomen, sed lingua gulosis
Nostra sapit.

The *phœnicopterus* was an inhabitant of Africa. *Senec. Epist.* 110; *Apic. de Re Coquin.* l. 6, c. 7; *Plin.* l. 10, c. 48; *Suet. in Calig.* c. 57; *Schol. in Juven. ad Sat.* 11, v. 139.

PHŒNICOPTERUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of Birds of the Order *Grallæ*.

Generic Character. *Bill* naked, toothed, and bent as if broken; *nostrils* linear; *feet* four-toed, palmate, the membranes semicircular on the forepart; *hind-toe* not connected.

Species. This bird, called in English *Flamingo*, combines the characters of the *Anseres* and *Grallæ*, has long legs and a large bill, inhabits Africa and South America, makes its nest on hillocks in shallow, and lays two white eggs. The flesh of this bird is good, particularly the tongue.

PHŒNI'GMUS (*Med.*) φοινιγμὸς, a medicine which causes the body to break out into red pimples.

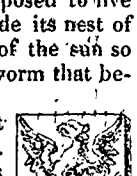
PHŒ'NIX (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Appendix *Palmæ*.

Generic Character. CAL. universal.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* linear. — PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* short; *stigma* acute.—PER. *drupe* ovate; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species is the *Phœnix dactilifera*, seu *Dactylis*, Dateplum-Tree.

PHŒNIX (*Myth.*) a bird which was supposed, by the ancients, to breed in Arabia, about the size of an eagle; of which there never was but one. It was supposed to live six hundred years, at the end of which it made its nest of hot spices which were set on fire by the heat of the sun so as to consume her; from her ashes arose a worm that became another phœnix.

PHŒNIX (*Her.*) this bird is represented in coat armour in flames, as in the annexed figure. "Field *gules*, a Phœnix, *argent*, in flames proper." These were the arms of Fenwick of that Ilk, which are said to betoken immortality.



PHŒNIX (*Astron.*) a southern constellation, which, according to the British Catalogue, contains thirteen stars.

PHO'LAS (*Con.*) the name of a shell-fish much resembling a muscle.

PHO'LIS (*Metal.*) a scale of metal.

PHOLIDO'DES (*Med.*) φολιδώδης, squamous; an epithet applied to those who have tumours in the legs.

PHO'NASCUS (*Ant.*) a name given to one who taught the modulation of the voice, of whom mention is made in an inscription; as TItus CLAUDIUS QUIntus MACEDO PHONASCUS. *Quintil.* l. 11, c. 3; *Suet. in Aug.* c. 74; *Tertull. de Pall.* c. 5; *Gruther. Inscript.* p. 89.

PHONICS (*Mus.*) vide *Acoustics*.

PHO'RIMOS (*Min.*) another name for Roch-alum.

PHO'RINE (*Anat.*) φορὴ, the skin of any animal. *Poll.* l. 6, segm. 55.

PHO'RMINX (*Ant.*) φόρμιγξ, a stringed instrument like a lyre.

PHO'RMIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* none.—COR. *petals* six. — STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* erect. — PIST. *germ* blunt; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple. — PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Phormium tenax*, *Chlamidia*, New Zealand Flax-plant.

PHOS (*Anat.*) φῶς, which signifies literally light, is also taken for the black circle round the pupil of the eye. *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segm. 63.

PHO'SGENE *Gas* (*Chem.*) a compound formed by the combination of carbon with carbonic oxide.

PHO'SPHATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the union of phosphoric acid with different bases; as the *Phosphate of Ammonia*, *Phosphate of Lime*, &c.

PHO'SPHITE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the combination of phosphorous acid with different bases; as the *Phosphite of Ammonia*, &c. in distinction from the *Phosphate*. [vide *Phosphate* and *Chemistry*]

PHOSPHO'RIA (*Ant.*) φωσφόρια, a festival in honour of Phosphorus, or Lucifer. *Plut. in Colotem.*; *Hesychius*.

PHOSPHO'RIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid formed by the combination of muriatic acid with phlogiston, in distinction from phosphorous acid. [vide *Phosphorous*]

PHO'SPHORITE (*Min.*) a mineral salt, in which phosphoric acid and lime are the chief ingredients.

PHO'SPHOROUS *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid formed by the combination of phosphorus with phlogiston. It contains less oxygen than the phosphoric acid.

PHO'SPHORUS (*Astron.*) the morning-star, or the planet Venus, when she rises before the sun.

PHOSPHORUS (*Chem.*) a flesh-coloured or yellowish transparent substance, of the consistence of wax, but brittle during the frost. It is luminous in the common temperature of the air, of a rough disagreeable taste, and of a smell like garlic. Its mean specific gravity is 1·770. Phosphorus is never found but in union with oxygen, with which it combines in four proportions, forming four several compounds, namely, the *Oxide of Phosphorus*, *Hypophosphorous Acid*, *Phosphorous Acid*, and *Phosphoric Acid*.

PHO'SPHURET (*Chem.*) a compound formed by the combination of phosphorus not oxygenated with different bases, as the *Phosphuret of lime*, the *Phosphuret of barytes*, &c.

PHO'SPHURETTED *Hydrogen* (*Chem.*) Phosphorus dissolved in hydrogen gas.

PHO'TEL (*Bot.*) a tree much resembling the Banana-tree.

PHOTI'NIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the fourth century, the followers of Photinus, bishop of Sirmisch, who revived the errors of Sabellius, Cerinthus, and Ebion. *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 33; *S. Hieron. de Script. Eccl.*; *Theodoret. de Hær. Fab.* l. 2; *Sulpit. Sever.* l. 2; *Baron. Annal. Anno* 347.

PHOTOPHO'BIA (*Med.*) an intolerance of light from too great a sensibility in the retina of the eye.

PHOTOPSIA (*Med.*) an affection of the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, ignited corruscations, &c. &c.

PHOXINOS *squamosus* (*Ich.*) a river-fish mentioned by Linnæus.

PHRAGMITES (*Bot.*) the common reed.

PHRAGMOS (*Med.*) from φράσσω, to enclose; the rows of teeth.

PHRASIUM (*Mil.*) *Flos Æris*.

PHRATRIARCH (*Ant.*) φρατριάρχης, an Athenian officer who presided over a φρατρία, or third part of a tribe.

PHRENES (*Anat.*) the diaphragm.

PHRENESIS (*Med.*) vide *Phrenitis*.

PHRENIC (*Anat.*) an epithet for what belongs to the diaphragm, as the *phrenic* arteries, *phrenic* nerve, and *phrenic* vein.

PHRENISMUS (*Med.*) vide *Phrenitis*.

PHRENITIC (*Anat.*) vide *Phrenic*.

PHRENITIS (*Med.*) φρενῖτις, phrensy, or inflammation of the brain; so called because it was supposed to arise from an inflammation of the phrenes, or diaphragm. *Hippocrat. de Morb.* l. 1; *Aret. de Sign. Acut. Morb.* l. 1; *Trallian.* l. 1, c. 13; *Cœl. Aurel.* l. 1, c. 2.

PHRENITIS is a genus of diseases, Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Phlegmasiæ*, in Cullen's Nosology.

PHRENSY (*Med.*) vide *Phrenitis*.

PHRICODES (*Med.*) φρικώδης; an epithet for a fever attended with shivering, much after the manner of the semitertian. *Gal. de Diff. Feb.* l. 2, c. 9, and *Def. Med.*

PHRONTIS (*Med.*) φροντὶς; intense cogitation, or a painful exercise of the mind.

PHRYGANEA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Neuropterous Order, having the *mouth* with a horny short mandible; *feelers* four; *stemmata* three; *antennæ* setaceous; *wings* equal, incumbent.

PHRYGIAN *Mood* (*Mus.*) a lively kind of music which was adapted to martial instruments, as trumpets, hautboys, &c.

PHRYGIUS *Lapis* (*Min.*) φρυγιὸς λίθος; a sort of pumice-stone, which was used formerly as an astringent. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 141.

PHRYMA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. The species are the—*Phryma Leptostachia*, seu *Verbena*, native of North America.—*Phryma dehiscens*, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

PHRYNIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 1 *Monandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathes* many.—COR. tubular.—STAM. *filament* one; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species is the *Phrynium capitatum*, seu *Naru-kila*.

PHTHARTICS (*Med.*) φθαρτικὰ; corrupting medicines.

PHTHIRIASIS (*Med.*) vide *Pediculosus Morbus*.

PHTHIROCTONON (*Bot.*) the *Stavisagria*.

PHTHISIS (*Med.*) Pulmonary consumption.

PHTHORIA (*Med.*) medicines which produce abortion.

PHU (*Bot.*) Valerian, the *Valeriana Phu* of Linnæus.

PHYCIS (*Ich.*) a sea-fish resembling perch.

PHYCITES (*Min.*) a stone having the colour of the *fucus*, or sea-weed. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 10.

PHYCOS (*Bot.*) *Fucus*, sea-weed.

PHYGETHLON (*Med.*) a red and painful tubercle in the armpits, neck, and groin.

PHYLACISTÆ (*Ant.*) officers who had charge of the slaves. *Plaut. Capt.* act 3, scen. 5, v. 93; *Turneb. Adv.* l. 14, c. 5.

PHYLACTERY (*Ant.*) φυλακτήρια, from φυλάσσω, to keep, i. e. things to be kept with care; scrolls of parchment in which the Ten Commandments, or other passages of Scripture, were written; these were worn by the Pharisees on their foreheads, arms, and hem of their garments, and were looked upon as amulets, or charms, by which diseases could be removed.

PHYLARCH (*Ant.*) φύλαρχος, an Athenian officer who had the government of a tribe. *Poll. Onom.* l. 1, segm. 128.

PHYLICA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* at the bottom of the corolla; *styles* simple; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Phylica ericoides*, seu *Alterioides*, Heath-leaved Phylica.—*Phylica imberbis*, *Sanamunda*, seu *Erica*, Beardless Phylica.—*Phylica stipularis*, seu *Chamælæa*, Stipuled Phylica, &c. *Bauh. Pin.*; *Gen. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

PHYLLACHNE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 1 *Monandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* single; *anthers* globular.—PIST. *germ*.—PER. *berry* inferior; *seeds* many.

Species. The species is the—*Phyllanche uliginosa*, native of Terra del Fuego.

PHYLLANDRION (*Bot.*) a kind of herb growing in marshes.

PHYLLANTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monœcia*, Order 3 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* three; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are annuals, as the *Phyllanthus Niruri*, seu *Urinaria*, Annual Phyllanthus.—*Phyllanthus Urinaria*, seu *Tsieru*.—*Phyllanthus emblica*, *Myrobalanus*, *Emblica*, seu *Nellika*.

PHYLLIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* small.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* none; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* two.

Species. The single species is the *Phyllis Nobla*, *Valerianella*, seu *Bupleuroides*, Bastard Hare's ear.

PHYLLITIS (*Bot.*) the *Asplenium Aristophyllum* of Linnæus.

PHYLLON (*Bot.*) the *Mercurialis tomentosa* of Linnæus.

PHYLOBASILES (*Ant.*) φυλοβασιλεῖς; Athenian officers who had the same office, with respect to particular tribes, that the *basiles* had over the whole commonwealth.

PHYMATA (*Med.*) φύματα, signifies generally any preternatural tumours in any part of the body; but Galen and Paulus Æginates take them sometimes for tumours in the glands. *Hippocrat.* l. 2, aphor. 15; *Gal. Com. in Epid.* l. 6; *Cels.* l. 5, c. 18; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 3, c. 22.

PHYMATODES (*Med.*) the same as *Phymata*.

PHYMOSICA *Ischuria* (*Med.*) an ischuria from the phimosis.

PHYMOSIS (*Med.*) vide *Phimosis*.

PHYRARNA (*Bot.*) a species of gum ammoniac.

PHYSALIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *berry* small; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Physalis somnifera,* seu *Solanum,* Clustered Winter Cherry.—*Physalis Viscosa,* seu *Alkekingi,* Clammy Winter Cherry.—*Physalis angulata,* seu *Halicacabum,* Tooth-leaved Winter Cherry. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PHYSCO'NIA (*Med.*) an enlargement of the abdomen caused by a hard tumour. Cullen places this disease under the Class *Cachexiæ,* Order *Intumescentiæ.*

PHYSE'MA (*Nat.*) Mock-pearl, or a hollow globule resembling pearl. *Plin.* l. 9, c. 35.

PHYSE'TER (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia,* Order *Cete.*

Generic Character. Teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Species. Animals of this tribe, distinguished in English by the name of the Cachelot, inhabit the Northern Seas; the principal species are the—*Physeter macrocephalus,* Blunt-headed Cachelot.—*Physeter catodon,* Lesser Cachelot.—*Physeter microps,* Sharp-nosed Cachelot, &c.

PHY'SICAL (*Phy.*) an epithet for whatever belongs to nature, as a physical point, substance, &c. in distinction from a mathematical or spiritual one. The physical Horizon is the same as the sensible Horizon.

PHY'SICO-MATHEMATICS (*Math.*) the same as Mixed Mathematics. [vide *Mathematics*]

PHY'SIC *Nut* (*Bot.*) the *Iatropha* of Linnæus.

PHYSIOGNO'MICS (*Med.*) *physiognomica;* such signs as are taken from the countenance of a sick person, by which a judgment is formed of the distemper.

PHYSIO'GNOMY (*Lit.*) φυσιώγνωμία, from φύσις, nature, and γνώμη, opinion; the art of judging the natures, tempers, &c. of persons by their features, bodies, movements, &c.

PHYSIO'LOGY (*Med.*) φυσιολογία, from φύσις, nature, and λόγος, the doctrine; that branch of medicine which treats of the constitution and structure of the human body and its several parts.

PHY'SOCELE (*Med.*) from φύσα, wind, and κήλη, a rupture; a hernia, or rupture, arising from wind.

PHYSOCE'PHALUS (*Med.*) an emphysema of the head.

PHYSOME'TRA (*Med.*) from φύσα, wind, and μήτρα, the womb; a windy swelling of the uterus.

PHYSSO'PHORA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes,* Order *Mollusca,* having a gelatinous pendant from an aerial vesicle with numerous *tentacula* beneath.

PHYTA'LIA (*Ant.*) φυτάλια; a place where vines are planted.

PHYTEU'MA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Phyteuma passiflora,* seu *Rapunculus.*—*Phyteuma comosa Trachelium,* seu *Campanula, &c.*

PHYTOLA'CCA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria,* Order 5 *Decagynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* orbiculate, ending in eight styles.—PER. *berry* orbiculate; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Phytolacca octandra,* seu *Famma*—*Phytolacca decandra,* seu *Solanum,* Branching Phytolacca, or Virginian Poke, &c.

PHYTOLI'THUS (*Min.*) a genus of petrifactions, consisting of a vegetable, or any of its parts converted into stone.

PHYTOTO'NIA (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Passeres.*

Generic Character. Bill conic, straight, serrate; *nostrils* oval; *tongue* short, obtuse; *feet* four-toed.

Species. Birds of this genus inhabit Chili.

PIA'CHE (*Archit.*) the same as Piazza.

PIAFFEU'R (*Man.*) French for a spirited restless horse that is not to be made to stand still.

PIA MA'TER (*Anat.*) the interior membrane which encloses the brain.

AL PIACE'RE (*Mus.*) Italian for at pleasure.

PIANGEVOLME'NTE (*Mus.*) an Italian term signifying soft, or plaintive.

PIANI'SSIMO (*Mus.*) abbreviated; *Pianiss.* or *P. P. P.* Italian for very soft.

PIA'NNET (*Orn.*) the Woodpecker.

PIA'NO (*Mus.*) Italian for soft, in opposition to *forte,* loud or strong.—*Piano-Forte,* a well-known keyed instrument of German invention, so called from its combined softness and strength.

PIA'STRE (*Com.*) an Italian coin equal in value to about an English crown.

PIA'ZZA (*Archit.*) a spacious place, like a market-place, enclosed with columns; also the walk enclosed by the columns.

PIA'ZZI (*Astron.*) a new planet discovered by the astronomer Piazzi in 1800, otherwise called *Ceres.*

PIB-CORN (*Mus.*) the Hornpipe.

PI'CA (*Print.*) a printing type, of which there are three sorts, namely, the small, great, and double. [vide *Printing*]

PICA (*Med.*) a vitiated appetite, which consists in craving for things unfit for food; a disorder which accompanies the chlorosis, and sometimes pregnancy in women.

PI'CÆ (*Orn.*) the name of the second order of the Class *Aves,* comprehending those birds which have their bill somewhat compressed and convex. It includes the following genera, namely—*Psittacus,* the Parrot, Parrakeet, Cockatoo, and Lory.—*Ramphastos,* the Toucan.—*Momotus,* the Motmot.—*Scythrops.*—*Buceros,* the Hornbill.—*Buphaga,* the Beef-Eater.—*Crotophaga,* the Ani.—*Corvus,* the Crow, Raven, Magpie, Jay, Nutcracker, and Rook.—*Coracias,* the Roller.—*Oriolus,* the Oriolo.—*Gracula,* the Grakle.—*Paradisea,* the Bird of Paradise.—*Trogon,* the Cumcui.—*Bucco,* the Barbet.—*Cuculus,* the Cuckoo.—*Yunx,* the Wryneck.—*Picus,* the Woodpecker.—*Sitta,* the Nuthatch.—*Todus,* the Tody.—*Alcedo,* the Kingsfisher.—*Galbula,* the Jacamar.—*Merops,* the Bee-Eater.—*Upupa,* the Hoop, or Hoopoe.—*Certhia,* the Creeper.—*Trochilus,* the Humming-Bird.

PICA'RD (*Archæol.*) a sort of boat, of about fifteen ton, used on the river Severn.

PICA'RIUM (*Archæol.*) a bowl or cup with two ears or handles.

PI'CCAGE (*Archæol.*) vide *Pickage.*

PICCIO'LO (*Com.*) a small money of account in Sicily, worth about the seventh part of an English farthing.

PI'CEA (*Bot.*) the *Pinus picea* of Linnæus.

PICK (*Mech.*) a sharp-pointed tool used by carvers.—*Pick-axe,* a mason's tool for picking up the hard earth.

PICK (*Print.*) a blot in the printed page, occasioned by dirt in the letter.

PI'CKAGE (*Law*) money paid in a fair for breaking up the ground in order to set up booths, stands, &c.

PI'CKER (*Vet.*) or *horsepicker,* an instrument for clearing a horse's foot of any stones, dirt, &c. that adheres.

PI'CKEREL (*Ich.*) a young pike-fish.

PICKEROO'N (*Mar.*) a sort of pirate ship.

TO PICKEROON (*Mil.*) to skirmish, as light horsemen do, before the main battle begins.

PI'CKERY (*Law*) petty theft, in the Scotch, or stealing things of small value.

PICKE'T (*Mil.*) or *piquet.* 1. A certain number of men, horse and foot, who do duty as an outguard, to prevent surprizes. 2. A sharp pointed stake, on which soldiers who had committed any offence used to be made to stand

with one foot for a certain time. This punishment was called picketting, or standing upon the picket, and is now disused.

PI'CKETS (*Mil.*) are sharp stakes used on various occasions, as in fortification, for pinning the fascines of the battery; in artillery, for pinning the park lines; in the camp, for fastening the tent cords.

PICKETTEE' (*Bot.*) a very fine variegated sort of carnation.

PI'CKLE (*Archæol.*) or *pightel*, a small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge.

PI'CKLES (*Cook.*) fruits of plants, &c. pickled.

PICQUEE'RING (*Mil.*) a flying warfare, or skirmishing.

PICNO'MON (*Bot.*) the *Cnicus acarna* of Linnæus.

PIERA'MNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 6 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* two.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* two; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *berry* ovate; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are the *Picramia Antidesma*, seu *Berberis*, &c.

PI'CRIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. common.—COR. compound.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *style* cylindric; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are the—*Picris echioides, Hieracium*, seu *Buglossum*, Rough Ox Tongue, an annual; the—*Picris asplenoides, Leontodon, Verea*, seu *Helminthotheca*, *&c. Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PICRIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* sagittate.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are the *Picrium spicatum et ramosum.*

PICRO'CHOLOS (*Med.*) πικρόχολος, an epithet for a person abounding in bitter bile.

PI'CROMEL (*Chem.*) a name for the peculiar substance which characterizes bile.

PICTO'RUM *colica* (*Med.*) the painter's colic.

PI'CUS (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Picæ*.

Generic Character. *Bill* angular, straight; *nostrils* covered with recumbent setaceous feathers; *tongue* round and worm-shaped; *tail feathers* hard and rigid; *feet* climbers.

Species. Birds of this genus are distinguished in English by the name of the Wood-pecker, because they pick insects out of wood, particularly that of dead trees. The principal species are, the—*Picus martus*, in French *le Pic noir*, the Great Black Woodpecker.—*Picus principalis*, seu *niger*, in French *Pic noir à bec blanc*, White-bellied Woodpecker.—*Picus erythrocephalus*, in French *le Pic tricolor*, the Red-headed Woodpecker.—*Picus pileatus*, Pileated Woodpecker.—*Picus major*, in French *L'Epeiche ou Pie varié*, Great Spotted Woodpecker.—*Picus cardinalis*, Cardinal Woodpecker, &c.

PIE (*Print.*) the composed matter broken or thrown out of order; or fonts of different sorts and sizes mixed indiscriminately together. [vide *Printing*]

PIECE (*Mil.*) a name for any gun, large or small.—*Pieces of ordnance*, all sorts of great guns.—*Field-pieces*, twelve-pounders, and guns still smaller, which move with an army, and are parked behind the second line when it encamps, but are placed in front, in the intervals of battalions, &c. during an engagement.

PIECE (*Com.*) a name for coins in general, but more especially for certain Spanish coins, as a *piece of eight*, worth about 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

PIECE is also the name of a certain quantity of cloth, which is made in one whole piece. Cloth, in the wholesale way, is sold by the piece.

PI'ED (*Vet.*) or *piebald*; spotted, or speckled like a magpie, the colour of some horses or cattle.

PIED-DROIT (*Archit.*) a square pillar partly set within a wall; also part of the jambs of a door or window.

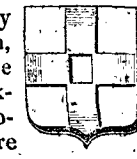
PIED-OU'CHE (*Archit.*) a little square base, smoothed, and wrought with mouldings, serving to support a bust or statue drawn halfway, or any small figure in relievo.

PI'ENO (*Mus.*) Italian for the word full, is frequently used instead of *tutti*, *grande*, or *gruse*.

PI'E-POWDER-COURT (*Law*) i. e. dusty-foot-court; a court held in fairs, particularly at Bartholomew fair, for the purpose of determining all causes, or remedying all grievances that may happen there: it is supposed to derive its name from the dusty feet of those who attend this court.

PIER (*Archit.*) 1. A mole or rampart raised in an harbour to break the force of the sea. 2. A kind of pilaster or buttress raised against a building either for strength or ornament. 3. Piers in a bridge, i.e. walls, which serve to support the arches, and from which they spring, as bases to stand upon. [vide *Building*, Plate 29]

PI'ERCED (*Her.*) an epithet for any ordinary that is pierced, perforated, or struck through, with a hole in it, so as that the field may be seen. The piercing must be particularly expressed, whether it be square, round, or lozenge, as in the annexed figure, a cross square pierced.



PIERCED (*Mar.*) an epithet for a ship capable of receiving guns, as, *pierced* for one hundred guns, &c.

PIES (*Her.*) knights that were created by Pope Pius IV. in 1560, with the title of Counts Palatine. They took precedence at Rome of the Knights of the Teutonic order, and of those of Malta.

PIE'STRUM (*Surg.*) πίεστρον an instrument to beat in pieces the bones of the head in drawing the child out of the womb. *Foes. Oeconom. Hippocrat.*

PIETA'NTIA (*Archæol.*) a pittance or portion of victuals distributed to the members of a college upon some great festival.

PIETANTIA'RIUS (*Archæol.*) the pittancer; an officer in collegiate churches who gave out the several pittances.

PI'ETAS (*Ant.*) piety both towards God and man was one of the virtues held in most esteem by the ancients, and is therefore commemorated on innumerable medals, sometimes under the figure of a female carrying children, or of Æneas bearing his father, &c., but more frequently under that of a female standing by an altar, as in the annexed figure. The most usual inscription is, PIETAS AUG.

Vaill. Num. Imper.; Patin. Num. Imp.; Pemb. Mus.

PI'FFARO (*Mus.*) *Piffero*; Italian for an instrument something like an hautboy.

PIG *of lead* (*Com.*) the eighth part of a fother, amounting to about 250 pounds weight.—*Pig-iron*, another name for cast iron.

PI'GEON (*Orn.*) the *Columba domestica* of Linnæus, is distinguished into several varieties, as the Rock Pigeon, the Powter, the Carrier, the Shaker, the Tumbler, &c.

PIGEON *pea* (*Bot.*) the *Cytisus cajan* of Linnæus.

PIGER HENRI'CUS (*Chem.*) a very slow distilling vessel.

PI'GMENT (*Mech.*) any paint wherewith women colour their faces.

PIGMENTS are also artificial preparations made by painters to imitate certain colours.

PI'GMY (*Zool.*) a sort of ape, the *Simia sylvanus* of Linnæus, which is mild, and easily tamed.

PI'G-NUT (*Bot.*) the *Bunium bulbocastanum* of Linnæus.

PIKE (*Mil.*) a long slender staff, with a spike at the end, which was formerly used by the infantry to keep off the cavalry: the bayonet has now superseded the pike in modern warfare.

PIKE (*Ich.*) the *Esox* of Linnæus, a sort of fish common in most of the lakes of Europe, the largest of which are taken in Lapland, where they are said to be eight feet long. The pike is a voracious fish, and when pressed with hunger will attack animals larger than itself. It is also celebrated for its longevity, of which two remarkable instances are given, namely, one by Rzaczynski, in his Natural History of Poland, which he states to have lived 90 years, and another by Gessner, which, by an inscription on a ring round its neck, was found to have lived upwards of 200 years.

PI'KEMAN (*Mil.*) a soldier armed with a pike.

PI'KE-STAFF (*Mil.*) the wooden handle in which the pike was fixed.

PI'LÆ (*Mech.*) the puncheon or mattrice used formerly in coining, which contained the arms and figures to be struck on the coins.

PILA'STER (*Archit.*) a kind of square pillar made to jut out of a wall.

PILCH (*Med.*) a piece of flannel to be wrapt about a young child.

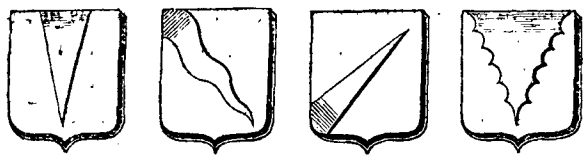
PI'LCHARD (*Ich.*) a fish thicker and rounder than the herring, the *Clupea pilcardus* of Linnæus.

PI'LCORN (*Bot.*) the *Avena nuda* of Linnæus.

PILE (*Num.*) the side of a piece of coin which contains the arms, or any other figure, in distinction from the head, which was otherwise called the cross. [vide *Cross*]

PILE (*Archit.*) a mass or stack of buildings.—*Pile-engine*, or *Pile-driver*, an engine for driving the piles of bridges.

PILE (*Her.*) an ordinary in form of a wedge, which is borne commonly, as in fig. 1. Sometimes the pile is borne wavy, as fig. 2. "He beareth *azure* a pile wavy issuing out of



the dexter corner." Sometimes inverted, as fig. 3. "He beareth *azure* a pile inverted in bend, sinister *or*;" and sometimes engrailed, &c. as fig. 4.

PILE (*Gunn.*) a collection or heap of shells, shot, &c.

TO PILE *arms* (*Mil.*) to plant three muskets together, with the butt-ends on the ground, so that they may remain fixed.

PILES (*Med.*) the *Hæmorrhois*.

PILES (*Archit.*) great stakes rammed into the earth for a foundation to build upon in marshy grounds.

PILE'TTUS (*Archæol.*) a blunt or blunted arrow that had a pile or button fixed near the point, to keep it from going too far into the mark.

PI'LEUS (*Bot.*) the cap of a fungus, expanding horizontally, and covering the fructifications. [vide *Cap*]

PI'LEWORT (*Bot.*) the *Ranunculus ficaria* of Linnæus.

PI'LGRIM (*Ecc.*) in Italian *pelegrino*, from the Latin *peregrinus*, a foreigner or stranger; one who travels through foreign countries to visit holy places, for the purpose of paying his devotions.

PILL (*Med.*) a solid medicine, made up of several ingredients, like a little ball.

PI'LLA *terræ* (*Archæol.*) a small piece of ground.

PI'LLAGE (*Archit.*) a square pillar standing behind a column, to bear up the arches, having a base and capital, as a pillar has.

PI'LLAR (*Archit.*) another name for a column.—*Square pillar*, a massive work, called also a *pier*, or *piedroit*.—*Butting pillar*, a buttress raised to support the shooting of a vault.

PILLAR (*Man.*) the centre of the bolt-ring, or manege-ground, round which a horse turns.

PILLAR (*Her.*) when the pillar is enwrapped with an adder it is supposed to signify prudence conjoined with consistency, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth *or* a pillar *sable* enwrapped with an adder *argent*, by the name of Myntur."

PILLARS (*Mar.*) pieces of wood or iron fitted under the beams of the decks, in order to support them.

PILLED (*Hus.*) an epithet for a sheep that is shorn of its wool.

PI'LLION (*Man.*) a kind of side saddle, on which a woman rides commonly behind a man.

PI'LLORY (*Law*) a well-known wooden machine, in which offenders are placed to be exposed to public view.

PI'LLOW (*Mar.*) a piece of timber on which the boltsprit rests at its coming out of the ship's hull aloft, close by the stem.

PILOCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* inferior.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* superior; *styles* scarce any; *stigmas* acute.—PER. *capsules* five grains; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species is the *Pilocarpus racemosus*, seu *Eunymus*, native of the West Indies.

PILOSE'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Draba verna* of Linnæus.

PI'LOT (*Mar.*) one employed to conduct ships into roads or harbours over bars, sands, &c.

PILO'SUS (*Bot.*) hairy; an epithet for a leaf, a seed, and a receptacle.

PI'LOT-FISH (*Ich.*) the *Gasterosteus ductor*, a fish that always attends on the shark.

PI'LOT-BIRD (*Orn.*) a bird found about the Caribbee Islands, in America, which gives notice to ships that sail that way.

PI'LOTAGE (*Mar.*) the duty paid to a pilot for steering a ship.

PILULA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 1 *Miscellaneæ*.

Species. The single species is the *Pilularia globulifera*, seu *Graminoides*, Pill Wort, or Pepper Grass.

PI'LUM (*Ant.*) a missile weapon used by the Roman soldiers, and in a charge darted upon the enemy. Its point was so long and small, that after the first discharge it was generally useless. *Polyb.* l. 6, c. 21; *Appian. de Bell. Gall.*; *Veget.* l. 2, c. 1; *Rhodig. Antiq. Lect.* l. 16, c. 2.

PI'LUS (*Bot.*) the hair; an excretory duct of a plant in shape of a bristle. It is a sort of pubescence.

PIMELE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. four-cleft.—STAM. inserted in the throat; *nut* one-celled.

Species. The species are the *Pimelea gnidia*, *Banksia*, seu *Passerina*.—*Pimelea pilosa*, &c.

PIME'LIA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the *Coleopterous* Order, having the *antennæ* filiform; *feelers* four; *thorax* plano-convex; *shells* rather rigid; *wings* usually none.

PIME'NTA (*Bot.*) the *Myrtus pimenta* of Linnæus.

PIME'NTO (*Bot.*) another name for All-Spice.

PIMPERNEL (*Bot.*) the *Anagallis* of Linnæus.

PIMPINE'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. universal.—COR. universal.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* short; *stigma* globular.—PER. none; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Pimpinella*, seu *Saxifraga*, Common Burnett.—*Pimpinella magna*, Great Burnett Saxifrage.—*Pimpinella lutea*, seu *Tragoselinum*, Yellow Burnett Saxifrage; but the—*Pimpinella anisum*, seu *Anisum*, is an annual. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Parki Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PIN *of a Block* (*Mar.*) in French *essieu de poulie*, the axis on which the sheave revolves, being supported by the shell.

PIN (*Mech.*) any small piece of brass or iron with a head, which serves as a fastening.—*Axle-Tree Pin*, or *Linch-Pin*, the iron which locks the wheel of a carriage to the axle.—*Breech-Pin*, the screw or plug of a musket-barrel.—*Bridle-Pin*, the screw which steadies the bridle to the lock-plate.—*Hammer-Pin*, the screw which the hammer acts upon.—*Peer-Pin*, the screw which steadies the peer to its action.—*Tumbler-Pin*, the screw which fastens the cock to the tumbler.—*Pin-Wheel*, the same with the striking-wheel.

PIN (*Vet.*) or *Thorough-Pin*, a disease in horses, which consists of a swelling in the hock.

PIN *and Web* (*Med.*) a horny induration of the membrane of the eye, not much unlike a web.

PI'NANGA (*Bot.*) the *Areca oryzæformis* of Linnæus.

PINASTE'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Hippuris* of Linnæus.

PINA'STER (*Bot.*) the *Pinus pinaster* of Linnæus.

PI'NCARY (*Mech.*) an instrument by which nails are drawn.

PINCER (*Mar.*) a small iron instrument with which the forelocks are drawn out of the saucer links of the chain-pump.

PINCES (*Vet.*) French for a horse's gatherers or fore-teeth.

PINCES (*Mech.*) French for crows used by miners.

PI'NCHBECK (*Metal.*) an alloy, consisting of zinc melted with brass or copper.

PINDA'RIC (*Poet.*) a sort of poetry which consists of lofty strains, after the manner of Pindar, from whom it derives the name.

PI'NE-APPLE (*Bot.*) the *Bromelia ananas* of Linnæus.—Pine-Screw, the *Pandanus* of Linnæus.—Pine-Tree, the *Pinus*.

PI'NEA (*Bot.*) the *Pinus* of Linnæus.

PI'NEAL *Gland* (*Anat.*) a small heart-like substance, about the size of a pea, situated immediately over the *corpora quadrigemina*. It is so called from its supposed resemblance to the fruit of the pine.

PINEUS *purgans* (*Bot.*) the *Jatropha curcas* of Linnæus.

PINGUE'DO (*Anat.*) the fat of animals lying under the skin.

PINGUI'CULA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* small.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* short; *stigmas* two-lipped.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Pinguicula lusitanica*, seu *Viola*, Pale Butterwort.—*Pinguicula vulgaris*, seu *Sanicula*, Common Butterwort.—*Pinguicula alpina*, Alpine Butterwort, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PI'NGUIN (*Orn.*) vide *Penguin*.

PINHO'NES *Indici* (*Bot.*) the *Jatropha curcas* of Linnæus.

PI'NION (*Mech.*) the nut or lesser wheel of a clock or watch that plays in the teeth of another.—*Pinion of Report*, that pinion of a watch which is equally fixed on the arbour of a great wheel.

PINK (*Bot.*) a well-known beautiful flower, the superior sorts of which are distinguished by the name of Cloves and Carnations, the *Dianthus caryophyllus* of Linnæus.

PINK (*Nat.*) a sort of yellow colour.

PINK (*Mar.*) a little sailing ship having a very narrow stern.

to PINK (*Mech.*) to cut silk or cloth with a variety of figures in round holes or eyes.

PI'NNA (*Conch.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*.

Generic Character. Animal a *Limax*; *shell* bivalve, and furnished with a byssus or beard; *hinge* without teeth.

Species. The inhabitants of these shells, which are distinguished in English by the name of Nacre, produce a byssus, from which the Italians spin a fine sort of silk.

PINNA *auris* (*Anat.*) the upper and broader part of the ear.

PINNA (*Bot.*) signifies literally a wing; but is applied to plants to denote the leaflet of some compound leaves.

PI'NNACE (*Mar.*) a small vessel with a square stern, going with sails and oars, and carrying three masts; this is chiefly used for conveying.

PINNACE is also a boat usually rowed with eight oars.

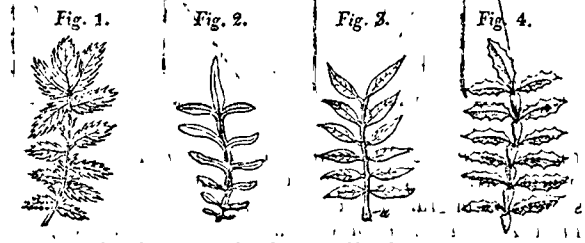
PI'NNACLE (*Archit.*) in Italian *pinnaculo*, from *pinna*, a wing; the battlement or highest top of a great building.

PINNA'CULUM (*Anat.*) the name of the uvula, from its shape.

AD PINNAS *bibere* (*Archæol.*) i. e. drinking to the pin, or up to the pin; an old Danish custom of drinking up to a certain point in the cup marked by a pin, which he who could not do, was obliged to forfeit.

PINNATIFI'DUS (*Bot.*) pinnatifid, or feather-cleft; an epithet for a leaf; *folium pinnatifidum*, a simple leaf, divided transversely by oblong, horizontal segments, or jags, not extending to the midrib, as in the annexed figure.

PINNA'TUS (*Bot.*) pinnate, an epithet for a leaf; *folium pinnatum*, a compound leaf, the simple petiole of which has several leaflets fastened to each side of it. It is said to be *conjugatum*, conjugate, if it have only one pair of leaflets; *bijugum*, or *bipinnatum*, &c. if it have two pairs of leaflets; so *trijugum*, if it have three pairs, &c.; *imparo-pinnatum*, i. e. terminated by a single or odd leaflet, as in fig. 1; *opposite-pinnatum*, oppositely pinnate, having the leaflets placed opposite to each other, as in fig. 3; *alternatè pinnatum*, alternately pinnate, as in fig. 1;



interruptè pinnatum, having smaller leaflets interposed between the larger, as in fig. 1; *decursivè pinnatum*, when the leaflets run one into another, fig. 2; *articulatè pinnatum*, when the common petiole is jointed, as in fig. 4; *abruptè pinnatum*, i. e. not terminated either by a leaflet or tendril, fig. 3, &c.

PI'NNE (*Falcon.*) a disease in the foot of a hawk.

PI'NNING (*Mason.*) the fastening of tiles or slates together with heart of oak for the covering of a house.

PINNO'PHYLAX (*Ich.*) a little shell-fish like a shrimp, which always attends upon the nacker-fish; and as he opens, and little fishes pass by, he gives him a prick that he may close his shell and catch them. *Plin.* l. 2, c. 42.

PINNU'LA (*Bot.*) the small *pinna* of a leaf.

PINNULA'TUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a leaf; *folium pinnulatum*, a leaf, each pinna of which is subdivided.

PINT (*Com.*) an English liquid measure, the half of a quart, and the eighth of a gallon.

PI'NTLE (*Gunn.*) an iron pin which keeps the cannon from

recoiling.—*Pintle-Plate*, a flat iron through which the pintle passes.—*Pintle-Washer*, an iron ring through which the pintle passes.—*Pintle-Hole*, a hole of an oval figure, made in the trail transom of the carriage, to leave room for the pintle to play in.

PINTLES (*Mar.*) the hooks by which the rudder hangs to the stern post.

PI'NULES (*Mech.*) the sight of an astrolabe, a mathematical instrument.

PI'NUS (*Bot.*) the pine-tree, a well known tree, which is described by Theophrastus under the name of πεύκη; but by Dioscorides under that of πίτυς, of which he makes the πεύκη, *picea*, or pitch-tree, to be a species. Pliny follows this latter opinion. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 5, c. 7; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 86; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 10.

PINUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 8 *Monadelphia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *scales* opening.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* small; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are the—*Pinus sylvestris*, Wild Pine-Tree.—*Pinus cembra*, *Pinaster*, seu *Larix*, Siberian Stone Pine-Tree.—*Pinus cedrus*, seu *Cedrus*, Cedar of Lebanon.—*Pinus larix*, seu *Abies*, Common White Larch-Tree.—*Pinus picea*, Silver Fir-Tree, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PIONEE'R (*Mil.*) in French *pionier*, a labourer taken up for the service of an army, to level ways, cast up trenches, and undermine forts.

PIO'NY (*Bot.*) vide *Peony*.

PIP (*Vet.*) a disease in the mouth of young birds, particularly in that of domestic birds, consisting of a horny pellicle, that grows on the tongue, which, if not removed, inevitably kills the animal.

TO PIP (*Husband.*) to take the pip off the tongue of a bird that is affected with it.

PI'PA (*Bot.*) the *Cratægus bibas* of Linnæus.

PIPE (*Mech.*) any tube which serves as a channel or conduit, as a tobacco pipe, a water pipe, &c.

PIPE (*Mus.*) a musical instrument which, when inflated with wind, produces sounds grave or acute, according to the form or the materials of which it is made.—*Pan-Pipes*, a wind instrument, consisting of a range of pipes bound together side by side, and gradually lessening with respect to each other.

PIPE (*Law*) a roll, otherwise called the Great Roll in the Exchequer.—*Clerk of the Pipe*, the officer who sets down in the roll, called the pipe, all accounts and debts due to the king.—*Pipe-Office*, a court in the treasury, where the clerk of the pipe sits as president.

PIPE (*Com.*) a measure of wine, containing one hundred and sixty-two gallons.

PIPE (*Min.*) the ore which runs endwise in a hole, and does not sink downwards.

PI'PE-FISH (*Ich.*) the *Syngnathus* of Linnæus, a fish so called from the length and slenderness of its body, which in the thickest part is only equal to a swan's quill. The nose is sometimes an inch long, compressed sideways, and the end of the lower mandible turned up. The aperture of the mouth is very small, the Irides are very red, and near the vent is a longitudinal groove which conceals the young. [vide *Ichthyology*, Plate No. II (44)]

PI'PER (*Mus.*) a player on the pipe.

PIPER (*Bot.*) in the Latin *Piper*, and Greek πέπερι, is supposed by Athenæus to be a word of Persian origin; but the author of the Etymologicon makes it to come ἀπὸ πέπτειν, from digesting, because of its digestive power. Plutarch asserts that pepper was not in use among the ancients; but Martial speaks of it as a thing in common use.

Ut sapiant fatuæ fabrorum prandia betæ
O quam sæpe petet vina, piperque coquus.

Theophrast. l. 9, c. 22; *Plin.* l. 12, c. 7.

PIPER, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* two.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* none; *stigma* threefold, hispid.—PER. roundish; *seed* single.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Piper nigrum*, seu *Molago*, Black Pepper.—*Piper milamiris*, *Sirum*, seu *Amalago*.—*Piper amalago*, seu *Saccrurus*, Rough-leaved Pepper.—*Piper reticulatum*, seu *Jaboraudi*, Nettle-leaved Pepper, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PIPERI'TÆ (*Bot.*) from *piper*, pepper, the name of the first Order in Linnæus' Fragments; and of the second in his Natural Orders.

PI'PRA (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Passeres*.

Generic Character. *Bill* shorter than the head, strong, hard, and nearly triangular at the base; *nostrils* naked; *feet* gressorial; *tail* short.

Species. This bird, called in English the Mannakin, inhabits South America. The species are distinguished principally by their colour.

PI'PING (*Hort.*) a slip of a pink which is taken off, and planted for the purpose of propagation.

TO PIQUE (*Mus.*) to separate or divide each note one from another, in a very plain and distinct manner.

PIQUE'T (*Mil.*) vide *Picket*.

PIQUET (*Sport.*) a game of cards played between two persons with only thirty-two cards, rejecting all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes.

PIRAMIDA'LIA *corpora* (*Anat.*) vide *Corpora pyramidalia*.

PI'RATE (*Mar.*) in Latin *pirata*, Greek πειρατης, literally an adventurer; one who lives by plunder at sea.

PISCA'RIA (*Archæol.*) a fish-market.

PI'SCARY (*Law*) the liberty of fishing.

PI'SCES (*Astron.*) ἰχθύες, the twelfth sign in the zodiac, denoted by the character ♓, is represented by two fishes tied together by the tails, which Aratus calls συνδισμον ὑπέρ-αιον. These are fabled by the Greeks to have been the fishes into which Venus and Cupid were changed, in order to escape the giant Typhon; but, according to the Egyptian mythology, the Pisces were hieroglyphic of the spring season when the fishing commences. The stars in the sign Pisces are in Ptolemy's catalogue 38; in Tycho's 36; Hevelius' 39; and in the Britannic catalogue 113. *Eratosth. Character in Arat.* v. 241; *Hygin. Poet. Astronom.; Manil.* l. 2, v. 268; *Ptol. Almag. Mag.* l. 7, c. 5.

PISCES (*Ich.*) fishes, the third Class into which Linnæus divided the Animal Kingdom. [vide *Animal Kingdom*]

PISCI'DIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* linear; *style* filiform; *stigma* acute.—PER. linear; *seeds* some.

Species. The species are the—*Piscidia Erythrina*, *Ichthyomethia*, seu *Cocal*, Jamaica Dog-wood Tree.—*Piscidia carthaginensis*, seu *Phaseolus*, &c.

PI'SCIS *Australis* (*Astron.*) ἰχθὺς νότιος, the Southern Fish, which, according to Eratosthenes, was called Μέγας Ἰχθύς, because it was fabled to have been the mother of the Pisces. This is the name of one of the 48 old constellations in the southern hemisphere, and is made to represent the fish into which Venus changed herself, to escape the giant

Triphon. The stars in this constellation are in Ptolemy's catalogue 18; in Flamstead's 24. *Eratosthen. Character. in Arat.* v. 386; *Ptol.* l. 7, c. 5; *Manil.* l. 4; *Hygin. Poet. Astronom.*

PISIFO'RME *Os* (*Anat.*) the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus.

PISOLI'THUS (*Min.*) a genus of Calcareous Earths; consisting of carbonate of lime, a small portion of sand and oxide of iron, carbonic acid gas and water. It is soft and opake, without lustre internally, breaking into indeterminate fragments, and separating into spherical granulations.

PISO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 2 *Dioecia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* scarcely any.—COR. *petals* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* twin—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* simple; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *berry* oval; *seeds* single.

Species. The species are the *Pisonia aculeata, Nigricans, Coccinia, &c.*

PISASPHA'LTUS (*Min.*) a mixture of pitch and brimstone, which Pliny recommends for the scab of sheep. *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 100; *Plin.* l. 24, c. 7; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 13, c. 16.

PISSELÆ'ON (*Chem.*) an oil made of pitch, or of the resin of cedar. *Plin.* l. 15, c. 7.

PISSI'TES (*Med.*) πισσίτης, a wine made of tar and musk, which was reckoned abstersive and pectoral. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 48.

PISSO'CEROS (*Chem.*) a juice of wax and pitch, gum, or resin; the second part of the bees' labour in making wax. *Plin.* l. 11, c. 7.

PISTA'CHIA (*Bot.*) the *Pistachia officinalis* of Linnæus.

PISTA'CIA (*Bot.*) πιστακία, a nut growing on a tree in Syria, called in the Italian *Pistachio*, in French *Pistache*, and in English *Pistachio-nut*. This nut, which was reckoned grateful to the stomach by Dioscorides, yields an oil similar to the almond, that may be formed into an emulsion. *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 177; *Plin.* l. 12, c. 6; *Athen.* l. 14.

PISTACIA *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 5 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *ament* loose.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* three; *stigmas* hispide.—PER. *drupe* dry; *seeds* ovate.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Pistacia officinalis, Pistacium*, seu *Terebinthus*, Pistacia Tree.—*Pistacia Terebinthus*, Common Turpentine Tree, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PISTACIA is also the *Bursera gummifera* of Linnæus.

PISTACIO-VI'TEX (*Bot.*) the *Vitex pubescens* of Linnæus.

PISTA'CIUM (*Bot.*) the *Pistacia officinalis* of Linnæus.

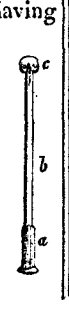
PI'STIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 4 *Octandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. round; *anthers* six to eight.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* thick; *stigma* blunt.—PER. none; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Pistia Stratrotes, Plantago Roddapail*, seu *Lenticula*.

PISTILLI'FERUS *Flos* (*Bot.*) a pistilliferous flower, having a pistil without stamens.

PISTI'LLUM (*Bot.*) the Pistil or Pointal, a viscus or organ adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen. It is the fourth part of the fructification, and is supposed by Linnæus to be a continuation of the medulla or pith. It has the appearance of a column, or set of columns in the centre of the flower, and when perfect consists of three parts, as in the annexed figure of a Lily, namely, the germ, or lower part, as *a*, the style, which is the middle column, as *b*, and the stigma or the top, as *c*.



PI'STOL (*Mil.*) a species of small fire-arms, the barrel of which is shorter but thicker than that of a gun. The *horse-pistol*, which is the largest of the kind now in use, is so called from its being used on horseback. The management of this pistol forms a part of the manual exercise of the cavalry. The *pocket-pistol*, the smallest of the kind, is so called because it is carried in the pocket.

PISTOLA'DE (*Mil.*) the shot of a pistol; or the blow given by a discharged pistol.

PISTO'LE (*Com.*) a gold coin, current in Germany and other parts, and worth from 17*s.* to 19*s.* sterling.

PISTO'LIER (*Mil.*) French for an expert marksman with the pistol.

PISTOLO'CHIA (*Bot.*) the *Fumaria bulbosa* of Linnæus.

PI'STON (*Mech.*) a member in several machines, particularly pumps, air-pumps, and the like, which is vulgarly called the *sucker*. [vide *Pneumatics*]

PI'SUM (*Bot.*) πίσον, the pea, a plant so called, as is supposed, from Pisa, a place in Italy, where it abounded. *Columel. de Re. Rust.* l. 2, c. 10; *Plin.* l. 18, c. 12.

PISUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceus.—STAM. *filaments* simple; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* ascending; *stigma* oblong;—PER. *legume* large; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Pisum sativum*, Common Pea.—*Pisum Ochrus*, seu *Ervilia*, Yellow flowered Pea.—But the *Pisum maritimum*, Sea Pea, is perennial. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PI'T-FALL (*Sport.*) a sort of gin or trap to catch beasts.

PITA'CIUM (*Med.*) vide *Pittacium*.

PITA'JAYA (*Bot.*) the *Cactus pitajaya* of Linnæus.

PITCAI'RNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. one-leaved.—COR. *petals* three. STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* three-grooved; *stigmas* three.—PER. three; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Pitcairnia bromelifolia*, seu *Heptis*, Scarlet Pitcairnia.

PITCH (*Bot.*) tar inspissated by boiling to a sufficient consistence.—Burgundy Pitch, the product of the *Pinus abies* of Linnæus.—Pitch Tree, the *Pinus-picea* of Linnæus.

PITCH (*Archit.*) the angle which a gable end, and consequently the whole roof of a building, is set to.

PITCH (*Mus.*) the acuteness or gravity of any particular sound, as it is fixed in tuning an instrument.—*Pitch-pipe*, an instrument used by vocal performers in fixing the pitch of the voice.

PITCH (*Mech.*) an iron bar with a pointed end, a crow.

TO PITCH (*Mar.*) is said of a ship when she sails with her head too much into the sea, or bears against it so as to endanger her topmasts.

PI'TCHER-SHAPED (*Bot.*) vide *Urceolatus*.

PITCH-FORK (*Husband.*) an instrument used by husbandmen.

PI'TCHING-PENCE (*Com.*) a duty for setting down every sack of corn or merchandizes in a fair or market.

PITH (*Bot.*) vide *Medulla*.

PI'THIAS (*Meteor.*) or *Pithites*, a sort of meteors, which are said to appear in different forms.

PITHYU'SA (*Bot.*) the *Euphorbia pithyusa* of Linnæus.

PISJE'GAN (*Bot.*) the *Jasminum grandiflorum* of Linnæus.

PITTA'CIUM (*Med.*) πιττάκιον, a little cloth spread with salve, to be laid on the part affected.

PITTO'NIA (*Bot.*) the *Tournefortia* of Linnæus.
PITTO'NIÆ SIMILIS (*Bot.*) the *Ehrettia Bourreria.*
PITTO'TA (*Med.*) medicines in which pitch is the principal ingredient.
PITTOSPO'RUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved. — COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform.—PER. *capsule* angular; *seeds* three.
Species. The species are the *Pittosporum coriaceum tenuifolium, et umbellatum.*
PITU'IDES (*Bot.*) vide *Pityides.*
PITU'INA (*Bot.*) the resin of the pitch-tree.
PITU'ITA (*Med.*) phlegm, or viscid and glutinous mucus.
PITU'ITARY *Gland* (*Med.*) a gland situated within the cranium.—*Pituitary Membrane*, the mucous membranes that line the nostrils and sinuses.
PITY'IDES (*Bot.*) πιτυδες, the fruit or kernels contained in the cones of the *Pinus* or *Picea.*
PITYLI'SMA (*Med.*) πιτυλισμα, an exercise in which a man goes fast on his toes, and moves his arms both backward and forward. *Gal. de San. tuend.* l. 20, c. 10.
PITYRIA'SIS (*Med.*) from πιτυρον, bran, a scurfy disorder of the head and adjacent parts.
PITYROI'DES (*Med.*) an epithet for a sort of sediment in the urine, resembling bran.
PIU' (*Mus.*) Italian for a little more, which is added to words to increase their force, as *piu allegro*, a little brisker; *piu piano*, a little softer, and the like.
PI'VOT (*Mech.*) 1. The end of the spindle in the wheel of a watch or clock. 2. A piece of iron, like a top, set into the sole or ring at the bottom of a gate, so as to bear it up.
PIVOT (*Mil.*) the officer, serjeant, or corporal upon whom the different wheelings are made in military evolutions.
PIX (*Ecc.*) vide *Pyxis.*
PIX, *trial of the* (*Coin.*) a trial of the coins previous to their being issued from the mint, before a jury of twenty-four persons, twelve of whom at least are goldsmiths. It is so called from Pix, πυξις, the box in which the pieces selected for trial were kept.
PIX *arida* (*Bot.*) the same as *Burgundy pitch.*
PLACA'RD (*Law*) a particular licence, by which a man is allowed to shoot with a gun, or use games, &c. It also signifies a proclamation, and vulgarly any bill posted up against a wall or board.
PLACARD (*Archit.*) the decoration of the door of an apartment; consisting of a chambranle, crowned with a freeze or gorge.
PLACE (*Phy.*) that part of immoveable space which any body occupies. It is distinguished into *absolute*, or that part of absolute and immoveable, occupied by any body; and *relative* place, that part of space which has relation to other objects.
PLACE (*Astron.*) is the sign and degree in which any planet is; but, in respect to the observer, the place is either physical or optical. The *physical place* is that in which the centre of the celestial body lies; the *optical place* is that point on the surface of the sphere where the spectator sees the centre of the star, &c.—*Eccentric place* of a planet is that place or point of its orbit in which a planet would appear if seen from the sun. *Geocentric place*, that point of the Ecliptic to which a planet, viewed from the earth, is referred.—*Heliocentric place* of a planet, that point of the Ecliptic to which a planet, viewed from the sun, is referred. This is either real or apparent. [vide *Astronomy*]
PLACE (*Arith.*) the situation of figures in a numerical order of notation, which is distinguished into units, tens, hundreds, &c.
PLACE (*Geom.*) any point in a certain bound or extent wherein a figure may serve for the solution of a problem.—*Plane place* is when the point resolving the problem is in the periphery of a circle.—*Simple place* is when a point which resolves a problem lies in a right line.—*Solid place* is that point which is in one of the conic sections.—*Sursolid place*, that point which is in the circumference of a curve of a higher kind than the conic sections.
PLACE (*Opt.*) the point to which the eye of the observer refers any object.
PLACE (*Mil.*) is commonly taken for the fortress or strong hold.—*Regular place*, one whose angles and sides are equal.—*Irregular place*, one whose angles and sides are unequal.—*Place of arms*, any place which is calculated for the rendezvous of men in arms. The place of arms in a garrison is an open spot in the middle of the city. In offensive fortifications those lines are called *places of arms on parallels* which unite the different means of attack, &c. —*Place of arms of the covert way*, a part opposite to the re-entering angle of the counterscarp.—*Place of arms in a camp*, a place chosen at the head of a camp for the exercise and review of the troop: it signified also formerly the bell tents at the head of each company, where the arms were formerly lodged.
PLACE'BO (*Med.*) an epithet applied to any medicine which is made to please rather than to benefit the patient.
PLA'CED (*Mil.*) an epithet employed in regard to military and naval officers, signifying their appointment or reduction.
PLACE'NTA (*Anat.*) a circular, flat, vascular, and apparently fleshy substance, which serves to convey nourishment from the mother to the child in the womb. This forms the principal part of what, under the name of *secundines*, comes away after the birth.
PLACENTA (*Bot.*) vide *Receptaculum.*
PLACENTA'TIO (*Bot.*) placentation, or the disposition of the cotyledons in the vegetation or germination of a seed. Hence vegetables are distributed into *Acotyledones, Monocotyledones, Dicotyledones, Polycotyledones.*
PLACIA'NUM *Collyrium* (*Med.*) a collyrium described by Ætius. *Tetrab.* 2, sect. 4, c. 113.
PLA'CITA (*Law*) pleas, pleadings, or debates and trials at law.
PLACI'TIS (*Metal.*) a kind of ashes which rise from the brass ore when it is melted. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 10.
PLA'CITUM *nominatum* (*Law*) the day appointed for a criminal to appear and plead and make his defence.—*Placitum fractum* is so called when the day is past. *Leg. H, apud Brompton.*
PLACQUET (*Mil.*) a piece of armour worn over the breastplate to strengthen it.
PLAD (*Com.*) a sort of stuff worn by the Highlanders; also the mantle made of this stuff.
PLADARO'SIS (*Med.*) πλαδαρωσις, a little soft swelling, which grows under the eyelids.
PLA'DOS (*Med.*) πλαδος, a redundant and superfluous humour.
PLAFO'ND (*Archit.*) or *platfond*, French, for the ceiling of a room, whether it be flat or arched; but it is more particularly used for the bottom of the projecture of the *larmier* of the cornice, called also the *soffit.*
PLAGIA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 5 *Dodecandria.*
Generic Character. CAL. five-cleft.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* collected in a cylinder; *anthers* ovate. —PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* club-shaped. —PER. none; *seed* none.
Species. The single species is the—*Plagianthus divaricatus*, native of New Zealand.
PLA'GIARY (*Lit.*) one who purloins the works of another and gives them out under his own name.
PLA'GII *crimen* (*Law*) the stealing of men, women, or children, which is punishable with death in Scotland.

PLAICE (*Ich.*) a sort of flat fish, the *Pleuronectes platessa* of Linnæus, which inhabits the European seas, grows to 16 pounds weight, has a speckled body, thin scales, and a delicate flesh.

PLAIDEU'RS (*Law*) another name for what are now called *Barristers*.

PLAIN (*Math.*) vide *Plane*.

PLAIN *Chart* (*Mar.*) a plan or chart, having the degrees of longitude thereon, made equal with those of the latitude as to length.—*Plain-sailing*, the method of sailing by a plain chart.

PLAINT (*Law*) the exhibiting any action in writing: the party making the *Plaint* is called the *Plaintiff*, and he who defends the action the *Defendant*.

PLAI'NTIFF (*Law*) the party that makes a plaint.

PLAI'STER (*Med.*) the same as *Plaster*.

PLAN (*Archit.*) ichnography, or ground plot; the draught of a building, as it appears or is intended to appear, showing the extent, division, and distribution of the area into its apartments, rooms, &c.—*Raised plan*, that which shows the elevation or upright on the geometrical plan, so as to hide the distribution.—*Geometrical plan*, one in which the solid and vacant parts are represented in their proportions.—*Perspective plan*, one that is conducted and exhibited according to the rules of perspective.

PLAN (*Fort.*) or *ground plot*, a representation of the fundamental outlines of a work, showing the length of its lines, the quantity of its angles, the breadth of the ditches, &c.

PLAN *of a Bastion* (*Fort.*) the same as the face of a bastion.

PLAN *of a Ship* (*Mar.*) the section of a ship designed on paper, of which there are three kinds; namely, the *sheer-plan*, or plan of elevation; *half-breadth-plan*, or the horizontal plan; and the *body-plan*, or the plan of projection; these three compose the *sheer-draught*.

PLANA'RIA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Intestina*; having a *body* gelatinous, with a double ventral pore; and a *mouth* terminal. Animals of this tribe live in stagnant water, under duck-weed, which it resembles.

PLANCE'RE (*Archit.*) the drip or under part of the corona of a cornice.

PLA'NCHER (*Carpent.*) a plank or board.

PLA'NCHING (*Carpent.*) the laying the floor of a building.

PLANE (*Math.*) from the Latin *planus*, even; a plain surface, all the parts of which lie even between its extremities or bounding lines.—*Plane problem*, one that cannot be solved geometrically, but by the intersection of a right line and a circle.—*Plane number*, that which arises from multiplying two numbers into one another, thus, 6 is a plane number because it may be produced by the multiplication of 3 by 2, &c.

PLANE (*Mech.*) a tool for making the surface of wood even and smooth; it consists of a wooden block, called the *plane stock*, in which is fixed a broad, steel cutter, called the *plane iron*; that part of the stock where the iron projects is called the *face* of the plane, and the sloping edge of the iron is called the *basil*.

Planes are distinguished into the—*Jack Plane*, which is used for taking off the rough and prominent parts from the wood.—*Long Plane*, a plane set very fine for finishing work.—*Shooting Plane*, or *jointer*, the longest and most correct plane used.—*Smoothing Plane*, without any handle, and much in the form of a coffin. The above-mentioned planes are in general termed bench planes; besides which there are other sorts, as—*Rebatting Plane* for cutting out rebates or semigrooves upon the edge of a board.—*Moving Fillister*, a sort of rebatting plane, which has a ruler of wood, called a *fence*.—*Straight Block*, for straightening short edges.—*Plough*, for ploughing a groove or trench at any required distance from the edge of a board, &c.

PLANE *of a Dial* (*Dial.*) the surface upon which any dial is supposed to be drawn.

PLANE *of Gravitation* (*Phy.*) or *plane of gravity*, a plane supposed to pass through the centre of gravity of any body.

PLANE (*Perspec.*) is otherwise called the *table*, and is either *perspective*, whereon the picture of the object is formed; or *geometrical*, whereon the perspective table or plane is supposed to stand.—*Vertical Plane*, the plane surface which passes along the principal ray, and consequently through the eye, being perpendicular to the ground plane.

PLANE *of the projection* (*Astron.*) is a plane supposed to pass through the centre of the sphere on which the circles of the sphere may be projected stereographically.

PLANE *of the Horopter* (*Opt.*) that which passes through the horopter, and is perpendicular to the plane of the two optical axes.—*Plane of Reflection*, that which passes through the point of reflection—*Plane of Refraction*, a plane surface, drawn through the incident and refracted rays.

PLANE *Inclined* (*Mech.*) vide *Inclined* and *Mechanics*.

PLANE *Table* (*Math.*) a very simple instrument, whereby the draught of a field is taken on the spot, without any future retraction.

PLA'NET (*Astron.*) πλανήτης, from πλανάω, to wander; i. e. literally a wandering star; a name for such stars as change their position, in distinction from the fixed star. The planets have been divided into primary and secondary: the *primary planets* are those which are supposed to revolve about the sun, as Mercury, Venus, &c.; *secondary planets* are those which revolve round a primary planet, as about a centre, such as the Moon, and the satellites of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. The planets are moreover distinguished into superior and inferior. The *superior planets* are those which are above the earth or farther from the sun, as Mars, Vesta, Juno, &c. The *inferior planets* are those that are below the earth, as Mercury and Venus.

The original number of planets was six, which it was supposed constituted the whole of our planetary system; these were Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, which have derived their names and the characters by which they are distinguished from the mythology of the ancients; namely, Mercury, the messenger of the gods, is represented by ☿, the figure of a caduceus; Venus, the goddess of love, by a ♀, the figure of a mirror with a handle; Tellus, the Earth, is distinguished by ⊕, to denote its form; Mars, the god of war, by ♂, to denote a man holding out a spear; Jupiter by ♃, the first letter of the Greek name; and Saturn by ♄, representing a scythe. The same characters have also been employed to denote metals, from some supposed analogy between them and the planets. To the above six planets have been added five others, namely, the Georgium Sidus, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta. [vide *Astronomy*]—Among the principal affections of the planets are those of magnitude, distance, place, aspect, parallax, refraction, motion, &c. [vide *Astronomy*]

PLANE-TREE (*Bot.*) vide *Platanus*.

PLA'NIMETRY (*Math.*) from the Latin *planum*, and μετρέω, to measure; the art of measuring all plane surfaces.

PLA'NISPHERE (*Astron.*) the sphere or globe projected or described upon a plane surface.

PLANK (*Carpent.*) a piece of timber sawed for carpenters' or joiners' work.

PLANK *upon Plank* (*Mar.*) is when other planks are laid upon a ship's sides after she is built.

TO PLANK *a ship*, to cover and line the ship's sides with oak planks, which is called by artificers *laying on the skin*.

PLANO-CONVEX (*Opt.*) vide *Lens*.

PLA'NTA (*Bot.*) a plant; the general name for all vegetable substances, the principal parts of which are the root, the stem, and the fructification. [vide *Botany*]

PLA'NTÆ (*Bot.*) the name of the last of the seven families into which Linnæus has distributed the whole vegetable kingdom. It comprehends all those which are not Fungusses, Algæ, Mosses, Ferns, Grasses, or Palms, and is divided into Herbaceous Plants, Shrubs, and Trees.

PLANTAGINI'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Enocaulon Triangulare* of Linnæus.

PLANTA'GINI *accedens* (*Bot.*) the *Pontederia* of Linnæus.

PLANTA'GO (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. four-cleft.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Plantago major*, Great Plantain-Tree.—*Plantago media*, Hoary Plantain.—*Plantago Alpina*, Alpine Plantain.—*Plantago maritima*, Sea Plantain, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PLA'NTAIN, the *Plantago* of Linnæus.

PLA'NTAR (*Anat.*) an epithet for what belongs to the sole of the foot, as the *plantar Muscle*, the muscle which covers all the sole of the foot, whose office it is to extend it backwards.

PLANTA'TION (*Polit.*) a colony, or settlement of people in a foreign country.

PLANTATION (*Hort.*) any place which is planted with shrubs and trees.

PLA'NTER (*Polit.*) a proprietor and cultivator of ground in the West Indies.

PLA'NTING (*Archit.*) signifies the disposing the first courses of solid stone on the masonry of the foundation, laid level according to the measures with all possible exactness.

PLA'NTULA *seminalis* (*Bot.*) the little herb that lies as it were in embryo in the seed.

PLA'NUM *Os* (*Anat.*) a name formerly given to the papyraceous or orbital portion of the ethmoid bone.

PLA'NUS (*Bot.*) plain or flat; an epithet for a leaf, a perianth, a lid, and a receptacle.

PLA'PPERT (*Com.*) a Swiss coin equal to about 1¼*d.*

PLAQUE'TTE (*Com.*) a Dutch coin worth about 3*d.* sterling.

PLA'SHING (*Husband.*) the bending and interweaving of the boughs of hedges, in order to thicken them.

PLA'SMA (*Mech.*) πλάσμα, a mould for the casting of metals.

PLA'STER (*Med.*) *Emplastrum*; a composition formed for external application to the body. Plasters are distinguished according to the materials of which they are composed, into pitch Plasters, wax Plasters, soap Plasters, &c.

PLASTER (*Mason*) from πλάσσω, to mould; parget, or mortar for plastering.—*Plaster of Paris*, a paste made of gypsum ground into a powder; the property of which is to dry in a few minutes.

PLASTERER'S *Company* (*Her.*) was incorporated in 1500. Their arms are, as in the annexed figure, "*Azure* on a chevron, *gules* between a trowel and two hatchets, handles of the second; headed *argent* in chief, and a treble brush in base proper; a rose *gules* seeded *or*, between two fleurs-de-lis of the first."

PLAT (*Vet.*) an epithet for certain veins on the shoulders of some animals, as "The plat veins of a horse."

PLA'T-BAND (*Archit.*) a broad, flat moulding set at the end of an architrave of the Doric Order.

PLA'TÆ (*Anat.*) πλάται, the Scapulæ, or Shoulder-Blades.

PLATALE'A (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Grallæ*.

Generic Character. *Bill* long and thin, the tip being orbiculated and flat; *nostrils* small at the base of the bill; *tongue* short, pointed; *feet* four-toed, semipalmate.

Species. Birds of this tribe, distinguished in English by the name of the Spoonbill, inhabit Europe, Asia, and America; they build in high trees, laying three or four white eggs, and their flesh resembles that of a goose.

PLA'TANUS (*Bot.*) πλάτανον, or by paragoge πλατάνιστος, the Plane-tree; an ornamental tree which grows most luxuriantly in the Eastern countries, particularly in Persia, where it is indigenous: it is so called from πλατύνω, to spread, because it is one of the most spreading trees, and affords the most grateful shade.

Hom. Il. l. 2, v. 307.

Καλὴ ὑπὸ πλατανίστῳ ὅθεν ῥέεν ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ.

Theocrit. Idyl.

Πρᾶται τοι ῥίφανον λωτῷ χαμαὶ αὐξομένοιο
Πλέξασαι σκιερὰν καταθήσομεν ἐς πλατάνιστον.

Virg. Georg. l. 4, v. 146.

Jamque ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras.

Xerxes, the invader of Greece, is said to have been such an admirer of the plane-tree, that he spent that time under its shade which should have been devoted to his military expedition. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 4, c. 7; *Cic. de Orat.* l. 2; *Mart.* l. 9, epig. 61; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 107; *Plin.* l. 12, c. 1; *Ælian. Hist. Var.* l. 2, c. 14; *Scholiast. in Nicand. Theriac.*

PLA'TANUS, *in the Linnæan system*, a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 7 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* oblong; *anthers* four-cornered.—PIST. *germ* ending in a style with a recurved stigma.—PER. none; *seeds* roundish.

Species. The two species are trees, namely the—*Platanus orientalis*, Oriental Plane-Tree.—*Platanus occidentalis*, American Plane-Tree.

PLATE (*Mech.*) from the Greek πλατῦς, broad; the name of any utensil made broad and flat, as a plate for eating on, a copperplate for printing on, &c.

PLATE (*Mar.*) a flat piece of iron, or tin, that is used on various occasions in a ship.

PLATE (*Metal*) any flat piece of metal.

PLATE (*Com.*) 1. Vessels or utensils made of gold, or silver. 2. A mode of distinguishing monies in Spain. Reals are divided into Reals Vellon, Reals of New Plate, Reals of Old Plate, and Reals of Mexican Plate, which vary in a trifling degree from each other; but the Reals Vellon are more in use than any of the others.

PLATE (*Her.*) a name for the figures of balls when they are argent, i. e. of a white colour.

TO PLATE (*Mech.*) to cover over with a thin plate of gold or silver.

PLATES (*Gunn.*) or *Prize-Plates*, two plates of iron on the cheeks of a gun-carriage.—*Breast-Plates*, two plates on the face of the carriage.—*Dulidge-Plates*, the six plates on the wheel of a gun-carriage.

PLA'TEN (*Print.*) or *platine*, the plate of a printing-press.

PLA'TFORM (*Archit.*) a row of beams which support the timberwork of any roof, and lie on the top of a wall where the entablature ought to be raised; also a kind of terrace-walk on the top of a building.

PLATFORM (*Fort.*) an elevation of earth made level on the rampart on which the cannon is planted; also a sort of bastion made on a re-entering angle.

PLATFORM (*Mar.*) a place on the lower deck, otherwise called the *orlope*, which is fitted for the reception of the wounded men.

PLA'TIC *Aspect* (*Astrol.*) a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orb of its own light.

PLA'TINUM (*Min.*) or *Platina*, a metal so called from the Spanish *Plata*, silver, because it resembles silver. It was first made known in Europe in 1748, and is found in small grains combined with iron in Quito and other parts of South America. It is reckoned by some to be the heaviest of all metals, the specific gravity being from 20·6 to 23. When purified from all extraneous matter it is of a white colour; betwixt silver and tin, is malleable and ductile like gold; suffers no alteration from the air, and requires a very vehement heat to render it liquid.

PLATO'NIC *Bodies* (*Geom.*) the five regular bodies so called, because Plato treated of them. [vide *Body*]

PLATONIC *Year* (*Chron.*) otherwise called the *Great Year*; a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the time in which the stars return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes. The Platonic year, according to Tycho Brahe, consisted of 25,816 years; according to Riccioli, of 25,920 years; according to Cassini, of 24,800 years.

PLATOO'N (*Mil.*) a small square body of musqueteers, such as is drawn out of a body of foot, to strengthen the angles when they form a hollow space.

PLATTS (*Mar.*) flat ropes made of yarn to keep a cable from galling.

PLAT *Vein* (*Vet.*) a vein on the inside of each fore thigh of a horse.

PLATYCO'RIA (*Med.*) πλατυκορία, a disease in the eye which prevents it from shutting. *Aret. de Sign. et Caus. diuturn.* l. 1, c. 7.

PLATYLO'BIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. bellshaped.—COR. papilionaceous. —STAM. *filaments* in one set; *anthers* ten.—PIST. *germ* hairy; *style* incurved; *stigma* sharp.—PER. *legume* pedicelled; *seed* seven or eight.

Species. The species is the *Platylobium formosum*, Orange Flat Pea.

PLATYOPHTHA'LMON (*Chem.*) a name for antimony, so called from ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye, and πλατὺς, broad, because it was anciently used by females to enlarge the appearance of the eye.

PLATYPHY'LLOS (*Bot.*) a name for the *Quercus*.

PLA'TYPUS (*Zool.*) a newly discovered animal, which is said to have the beak and feet of a duck, but in other respects to resemble a quadruped. Little is known of this animal, nor is it yet ascertained whether such really exists.

PLATY'SMA (*Anat.*) from πλατὺς, broad; a thin muscle on the side of the neck that assists in drawing the skin of the cheek downwards.

PLEA (*Law*) that which either party alleges in support of his own cause.—*Common Pleas*, such as are held between subject and subject.—*Pleas of the Crown*, suits in the name and behalf of the king.—*Foreign Plea*, that whereby matter is produced in one court which may be tried in another.—*Clerk of the Pleas*, an officer in the Exchequer. [vide *Clerk*]

PLEA'DABLE *Briefs* (*Law*) Precepts in the Scotch Law directed to the sheriffs, who thereupon cite parties, and hear and determine causes.

PLEA'DING (*Law*) in its general sense comprehends all the proceedings in court from the declaration till issue is joined; but is more particularly taken for the defendant's answer to the declaration. *Pleadings* are the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant in a suit, which at present are delivered in writing; but formerly they were put in by their counsel *vivâ voce*, in open court; whence they were denominated by the French word *Parol.*

PLEAS (*Law*) vide *Plea*.

PLEBANA'LIS *Ecclesia* (*Ecc.*) or *Plebania*, a Mother Church which has one or more subordinate chapels.

PLEBA'NUS (*Law*) a rural dean, so called because deaneries are commonly affixed to the *plebaniæ*, or mother-churches.

PLEBEI (*Ant.*) Plebeians; that part of the Roman populace, or lower order of the people, which was distinguished from the Patricians. They were appointed by Romulus to cultivate the lands, to tend the cattle, and follow mechanic arts; but in process of time they arrived at places of trust and power, and filled the highest offices of the state. *Dionys.* l. 2; *Liv.* passim; *Sigon. de Nom. Rom.* c. 6; *Mannut. de Rom. Civit. apud Græv. Thes. Rom. Antiq.* tom. 1, p. 3.

PLEBI'SCITA (*Ant.*) Laws made at the *Comitia Tribuni* on the motion of the Tribune, or any plebeian magistrate, without the authority of the senate. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

PLECTRA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* four-parted; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* five.

Species. The species are the *Plectranthus punctatus*, seu *Ocymum*, Dotted Plectranthus.

PLECTO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germs* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* ovate.—PER. *berry* oblong; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The single species, the *Plectonia*, seu *Rhamnus*, is a tree.

PLECTRO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five, very short; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* ovate.—PER. *berry* oblong; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species, the *Plectronia ventosa*, is a tree.

PLE'CTRUM (*Anat.*) the styloid process of the temporal bone, and of the uvula.

PLEDGE (*Law*) *Plegius*, a surety; whence *Plegiatio*, the act of suretyship. *Glanvil.* l. 10, c. 5; *Charta de Forest.* This word is also used for a frank-pledge. *Kitch.* 10; *Lambard Archaianom.* 125; 4 *Inst.* 180.—*Pledges of Goods*, are such as are given in pawn for money, or kept in the nature of a distress.

TO PLEDGE *one in drinking* (*Archæol.*) to be surety for a person, that while he was drinking he should suffer no harm; a practice which commenced with the Danes, who were attacked in this manner frequently by the natives.

PLE'DGERY (*Law*) *Plegiatio*, Suretyship.

PLE'DGET (*Surg.*) a flat tent made fit for laying on a wound, as in the case of bloodletting, &c.

PLE'GIIS *acquietandis* (*Law*) a writ that lies against a surety if the money be not paid on the day appointed. *F. N. B.* 137; *New Nat. Brev.* 270.

PLEI'ADES (*Astron.*) πλειάδες, seven stars in the back of the bull, so called ἀπὸ τοῦ πλεῖν, i. e. from navigation, because by their rising they denoted the time for sailing; or from the Pleiades, the seven daughters of Atlas, who, according to the mythology of the ancients, were placed in the heavens. Aratus and Hipparchus make them to be seven in number; but Attalus and Geminus reckon only six, because one of them is not visible to the naked eye; whence Ovid says:

Fast. l. 3.

Quæ septem dici, sex tamen esse solent.

The rising and setting of these stars are celebrated by the

poets as signs of the seasons. Thus Hesiod, in speaking of their heliacal rising and cosmical setting, says:
Hes. de Oper. l. 2, v. 1.

Πληϊάδων Ἀτλαγενέων επιτελλομενάων
Ἄρχεσθ' ἀμητὸς ἀρότοιο δὲ δυσομενάων.
Αἳ δὴ τοι νύκτας τε, καὶ ἤματα τεσσάρακοντα
Κεκρύφεται· αὖτις δὲ περιπλομένῳ ἐνιαυτῷ
Φαίνονται, ταπρῶτα χαραssομένοιο σιδήρῳ.

So likewise Cicero, who, in his version of Aratus, calls the Pleiades *Vergiliæ*.

—— *Hac parte locatas*
Parva Vergilias tenui cum luce videbis.
Hæ tenues parvo labentes lumine lucent:
At magnum nomen signi, clarumque vocatur
Propterea quod et æstatis primordia claret,
Et post hiberni præpandens temporis ortus
Admonet, ut mandent mortalia semina terris.

So Festus Avienus:

—— *Nam si se gurgite tollunt*
Vergiliæ, curvas in flava novalia falces
Exercere dies; si condunt æquore flammas
Tellurem presso proscindere tempus aratro.

The Latin name of *Vergiliæ* is derived from *ver*, the spring, because the spring is ended at their rising, which is one of the times for taking the honey, as we learn from Virgil, in speaking of the bees.
Virg. Georg. l. 4, v. 231.

Bis gravidos cogunt fœtus; duo tempora messis
Taygete simul os terris ostendit honestum
Pleias, et Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnes.
Aut eadem sidus fugiens, &c.

It is further to be remarked, that the Pleiades are mentioned in Holy Writ under the name of כימה, *chimah*, i. e. the seven stars. *Job* ix. 9; *Arat. in Phænomen.: Hipparch. in Arat.; Gem.* c. 14; *Manil. Astronom.* l. 1, v. 370, and l. 5, v. 705, &c.; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 22, &c.; *Petav. Dissert. Var.* l. 2, c. 8, 9; *Ricc. Almag. Nov.* l. 6, c. 3.

PLENA *Foris factura* (*Law*) a forfeiture of all one has.

PLE'NARTY (*Law*) signifies literally fulness, and is applied to benefices, where a church is filled or possessed by an incumbent, in opposition to *vacation*. *Staundf. Prærogat.* c. 8; *Co. Litt.* 119, &c.

PLE'NE *administravit* (*Law*) the plea of an executor or administrator, where they have faithfully administered the estate of the deceased before the action that was brought against them.

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY (*Polit.*) an ambassador or commissioner who has full power and authority from his prince or state to treat with others about a peace, or other matters contained in his commission.

PLE'NISTS (*Phil.*) a name given to philosophers who do not admit the idea of a *vacuum*.

PLE'NUM (*Phil.*) signifies literally a state of fulness, and is particularly applied to the universe, every part of which was supposed by some philosophers to be full of matter; in distinction from a *Vacuum*, i. e. an empty state or space, which was attributed by others to some parts of the material world.

PLE'ONASM (*Rhet.*) πλεοναsμὸς; a figure of speech, which consists in the use of superfluous words to denote the earnestness of the speaker. *Dionys. de Vi Demosth.* c. 58.

PLEONASM (*Gram.*) a figure in the formation of words where a letter or syllable is added either to the beginning, middle, or end of a word.

PLE'RES *Archæaticon* (*Med.*) a compound cephalic powder.

PLERO'SIS (*Med.*) vide *Plethora*.

PLERO'TICS (*Med.*) πληρωτικὰ, from πληρόω, to fill up; medicines which breed flesh and fill up wounds.

PLETHO'RA (*Med.*) πλήθωρα, a preternatural fulness of the vessels, arising either from the want of some natural evacuation, or from intemperance and high living, which breeds an excess of humours.

PLE'THORIC (*Med.*) πληθωρικὸς, one troubled with the *plethora*.

PLE'VIN (*Law*) vide *Replevin*.

PLEU'RA (*Anat.*) πλευρὰ, a double membrane which covers all the internal cavity of the thorax.

PLEU'RISY (*Med.*) πλευρῖτις, *pleuritis*; an inflammation of the *pleura*.

PLEUROCOLLE'SIS (*Med.*) an adhesion of the pleura to the lungs, or some part adjacent, so called from πλευρὰ, the pleura, and κολλάω, to adhere.

PLEURODY'NIA (*Med.*) a pain in the side from a rheumatic affection of the pleura.

PLEURONE'CTES (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes of the *Thoracic* Order.

Generic Character. *Head* small; *eyes* spherical, both on the same side of the head, and near each other; *mouth* arched; *jaws* unequal; *body* convex and coloured above, flat and paler beneath; *vent* nearer the head.

Species. This genus of fishes comprehends those that are commonly known by the name of Flat-Fish. They swim constantly obliquely, dwell at the bottom of the water, because they want the air bladder, and frequently bury themselves in the sand. The principal species are the —*Pleuronectes platessa*, the Plaice.—*Pleuronectes flessus*, the Flounder.—*Pleuronectes hippoglossus*, the Holibut.—*Pleuronectes limanda*, the Dab.—*Pleuronectes lævis*, the Smear-Dab.—*Pleuronectes solea*, the Sole.—*Pleuronectes rhombus*, the Pearl.—*Pleuronectes maximus*, the Turbot.—*Pleuronectes passer*, the Whif.

PLEUROPNEUMO'NIA (*Med.*) a mixture of pleurisy and peripneumony.

PLEURORTHO'PNŒA (*Med.*) from πλευρῖτις, pleurisy, ὀρθὸς, straight, and πνοὴ, breath; a disease in the side when the patient cannot breathe unless he sit up.

PLEUROSTHO'TONOS (*Med.*) from πλευρὸν, the side, and τείνω, to stretch; a spasmodic disease, in which the body is bent to one side.

PLEX'US (*Anat.*) a network of vessels, as the—*Plexus cardiacus*, a ganglion, or network of nerves, formed from the union of the eighth pair, and the great sympathetic.—*Plexus choroides*, a network of vessels situated in the lateral ventricles of the brain.—*Plexus pampiniformis*, the network of vessels about the spermatic chord.—*Plexus pulmonicus*, a ganglion formed by the union of the eighth pair of nerves with the sympathetic.—*Plexus reticularis*, a network of vessels under the brain.

PLI'CA *Terræ* (*Archæol.*) a small portion or spot of ground.

PLICA *polonica* (*Med.*) a disease among the Polanders, which causes the hair to cling together so that it cannot be extricated.

PLICA'RIA (*Bot.*) Wolf's-Claw, or Club-Moss.

PLICA'TILIS (*Ant.*) a name for a sort of Ethiopian boat, made of leather, as is supposed, which was used on the Nile, and was portable when they came to the cataracts.

PLICA'TUS (*Bot.*) plaited, an epithet for a leaf.

PLI'CHAS (*Med.*) the same as *Plechas*.

PLIGHT (*Law*) an old word signifying the estate with the habit, and quality of the land, rent, dower, &c. *Co. Lit.* 221.

PLI'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. five.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *drupe* large; *seeds* single.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Plinia crocea*, Saffron-fruited Plinia, native of America.—*Plinia pedun-*

culata, Myrtus, Eugenia, seu *Ipibitanga,* Red-fruited Plinia, native of Brasil, &c.

PLI'NTHIDES (*Archit.*) small square tiles which served as the base of the plinth. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 2; *Philand. in Vitruv.*

PLI'NTHIUM (*Surg.*) a name for several machines to make extension of the limbs. *Oribas. de Log.* c. 13; *de Machin.* c. 8.

PLINTHIUM (*Archit.*) a dial-post. [vide *Plinthus*]

PLI'NTHIUS (*Surg.*) a fourfold bandage.

PLI'NTHUS (*Archit.*) 1. The lowermost part of the foot of a pillar, being in the form of a tile or square brick. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 3; *Philand. in Vitruv. Bald. Lex. Vitruv.* 2. Dial post on which were several sorts of dials. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 9.

PLISTOLO'CHIA (*Bot.*) a kind of wild mallow. *Plin.* l. 25, c. 8.

PLO'CAMA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. three-celled; *seed* one.

Species. The species is the *Plocama pendula,* Pendulous Plocama.

PLO'CAMOS *Isidis* (*Bot.*) a shrub that grows in the sea like coral. *Plin.* l. 13, c. 25.

PLO'CE (*Rhet.*) πλοκή, a figure in rhetoric, wherein a word is, by way of emphasis, so separated that it expresses, not only the thing signified, but also some other thing nearly allied to it. *Dionys. in Jud. Thucyd.*

PLO'NKETS (*Com.*) a kind of coarse woollen cloth.

PLOT (*Survey.*) the plan or draught of any parcel of ground; as a field, manor, &c.

PLOTT (*Com.*) a silver coin of Sweden worth about 1*s.* 6*d.*

PLO'TTING (*Survey.*) the describing or laying down on paper the several lines, angles, &c. of a tract of land that has been surveyed or measured.—*Plotting Scale,* a mathematical instrument chiefly used for the plotting of grounds.

PLO'TUS (*Orn.*) a genus of Birds, Order *Anseres.*

Generic Character. Bill straight, pointed, and toothed; *nostrils* a slit near the base; *legs* short, all the toes connected.

Species. Birds of this genus have a small head and long slender neck which they dart forward in catching fish, which are their principal food; whence, in English, they are called by the name of the *Darter.* They inhabit the Brazils, and other parts of South America.

PLO'VER (*Orn.*) a sort of bird, the *Pluvialis* of Gessner, and *Charadrius* of Linnæus, which frequents the shores of England early in the spring, and migrates in the autumn. The word *Plover* is derived from the French name *Pluvier,* which, according to Belon, was given to this bird. "Pour ce qu'on le prend mieux en temps pluvieux qu'en nulle autre saison. *Belon. Oyseaux.* 260; *Gessn. de Avib.* 714.

PLO'W-ALMS (*Archæol.*) one perny anciently paid to the church for every plow-land. *Mon. Angl.* tom. 1, p. 256.

PLOW-BOTE (*Archæol.*) a right of tenants to take wood to repair ploughs, carts, harrows, &c.

PLOW-LAND (*Archæol.*) the same as a hide of land.

PLOW-MO'NDAY (*Archæol.*) the next monday after twelfth-day, when the plowmen in the north country draw a plow from door to door and beg plow-money to drink.

PLOW-SILVER (*Archæol.*) money paid formerly by some tenants in lieu of service to plough the lord's lands.

PLUKENE'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monœcia,* Order 8 *Monadelphia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* quadrangula; *style* filiform; *stigma* peltate.—PER. *capsule* depressed; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Plukenetia volubilis,* native of both the Indies.

PLUM (*Bot.*) the *Prunus* of Linnæus.

PLU'MÆ (*Ant.*) the round plates of iron which composed the ancient armour that encircled the arms, legs, &c. They were so called because they resembled feathers; whence the cuirasses themselves were called *plumatæ. Serv. in Æn.* l. 11, v. 770; *Veget.* l. 3, c. 22.

PLU'MAGE (*Falcon.*) the feathers under the wing of a hawk.

PLUMB (*Carpent.*) the same as perpendicular.—*Plumb-Line,* or *Plumb-Rule,* a plummet used by carpenters, &c. to find whether a pillar or wall stand upright.

PLUMBA'GINE (*Metal.*) lead mingled with silver.

PLUMBA'GO (*Min.*) Black Lead, an ore of a shining black colour, which possesses many of the properties of charcoal, and is found native in different parts of the world: it is a genus of inflammable substances under the name of *Graphites* in the Linnæan system.

PLUMBAGO (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* simple; *stigma* slender.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Plumbago europea,* seu *Lepidum,* European Leatherwort.—*Plumbago zelanica, Radix,* seu *Schetti,* Ceylon Leadwort, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

PLUMBA'TA (*Ant.*) a scourge used by the Romans, which was so called because it was armed with lead. *Prudent. περὶ στεφ.* l. 10, v. 110; *Suidas.*

PLUMBA'TÆ (*Mil.*) leaden balls which were shot out of cross-bows by the Romans. *Veget.* l. 4, c. 29.

PLU'MBERS, *Company of,* (*Her.*) this company was incorporated in 1611. Their armorial ensigns are, as in the annexed figure, "The field *or,* on a chevron between a mallet, *sable,* and two plummets, *azure,* in chief, and a level of the second in base, two soldering irons in saltire, entres a cutting knife and a shaving hook, *argent.*"

PLU'MB-LINE (*Carpent.*) vide *Plumb.*

PLU'MBUM (*Min.*) a genus of metals of a bluish white colour, which blackens in the air, is soft and malleable, a little ductile and tenacious, not sonorous, staining the fingers of a bluish colour: it is soluble in acids, and gives a solution of a sweetish taste, precipitating a yellow powder if, when dissolved in nitric acid, potash be added to the solution. The principal species are the—*Plumbum nativum,* Native Lead.—*Plumbum ochreum,* Earthy Lead Ore, or White Opake Lead Ore.—*Plumbum vitreum,* Glass of Lead.—*Plumbum spatosum,* White Lead Ore, or Carbonate of Lead.—*Plumbum flavum,* Yellow Lead Ore, or Molybdate of Lead.—*Plumbum virens,* Phosphate of Lead.—*Plumbum arsenicatum,* Arseniate of Lead.—*Plumbum vitriolatum,* Sulphate of Lead.—*Plumbum plumbago,* Compact Galena.—*Plumbum galena,* Common Galena.

PLUMBUM *ustum* (*Chem.*) a composition made of two parts lead and one part sulphur.

PLUME (*Mech.*) a set of ostrich feathers prepared for ornament.

PLUME (*Falcon.*) the general colour or mixture of the feathers of a hawk.

PLUME (*Bot.*) *Plumula,* that part of the seed of a plant, divided at its loose end into several pieces like a bunch of feathers. This word is also taken for what is otherwise called the *Acrospire* in corn.

PLUME'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* converging.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* scarcely any; *stigmas* double.—PER. *follicles* two; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Plumeria rubra*, *Nerium*, *Jasminum*, seu *Clematis*.—*Plumeria alba*, White Plumeria.—*Plumeria pudica*, Close-flowered Plumeria, &c.

PLU'MING (*Falcon.*) is when a hawk seizes on a fowl and plucks the feathers from its body.

PLU'MMET (*Mech.*) a plumb-line used by carpenters, masons, &c.; also to sound the depth of the sea.

PLUMO'SUS (*Bot.*) plumose, an epithet for a bristle or down; *seta plumosa*, a plumose, or feathered bristle, having hairs growing on the sides of the main bristle; *pappus plumosus*, a plumose, or feathered down, as in *Crepis*, *Scorzonera*, and *Tragopogon*.

PLU'MULA (*Bot.*) the plume, or ascending scaly part of the *Corculum*, or Heart of the seed.

PLU'NGEON (*Orn.*) another name for the *Diver*.

PLU'NGER (*Mech.*) a solid brass cylinder used as a forcer in forcing pumps.

PLU'NKET *Colour* (*Nat.*) a sort of blue colour.

PLURA'LITY (*Law*) signifies literally a number more than one, and is mostly applied to benefices; when a clergyman holds more benefices than one, he is said to hold a plurality.

PLU'RIES (*Law*) i. e. many times; a term applied to a writ that issues in the third place after two former writs have been sent out without effect.

PLUS (*Algeb.*) i. e. more; the affirmative or positive sign, marked thus +, is so called because it denotes addition; as 4 + 6 = 10, i. e. 4 plus 6 equal to 10.

PLUSH (*Mech.*) cloth made either of silk, as velvet; or of hair, as shag.

PLU'TEI (*Ant.*) a sort of military machines in the form of arched waggons, with three wheels so conveniently placed that they would move either way with equal ease. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 3, c. 23; *Q. Curt.* l. 5, c. 3; *Ammian.* l. 19, c. 5; *Veget.* l. 4, c. 15; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 18, c. 2; *Lips. Poliorc.* l. 1, c. 7.

PLUVIA'METER (*Mech.*) a machine for measuring the quantity of rain that falls.

TO PLY (*Com.*) to attend at a certain place for the purpose of getting fares either for coaches or vessels.

PLY'ER (*Mar.*) a vessel that makes great advances in plying or sailing against the wind.

PLY'ERS (*Mech.*) a sort of tongs or pincers.

PLYNTE'RIA (*Ant.*) πλυντήρια, a festival celebrated at Athens in honour of Minerva on the twenty-sixth of Thargalion, with certain mysterious observances unlawful to be revealed, which were performed by certain persons called πραξιεργίδαι, who stripped the statue of Minerva and washed it; whence the name of the festival, from πλύνω, to wash. *Plut. in Alcibiad.*

PNEUMA'TICS, πνευματικὰ, from πνεῦμα, breath, or wind; the doctrine which treats of the properties and effects of air. The principal properties of air are its fluidity, its weight, and its elasticity.

Fluidity of the air. The fluidity of the air is manifest from the facility with which bodies traverse it, and still more so from the impossibility of ever condensing it into a solid form; for whether confined in glass vessels for ever so long a period, condensed by the most powerful pressure, or exposed to the utmost degree of cold, artificial or natural, it has never yet been found to be deprived of its fluidity.

Weight, or gravity of the air. The gravity of the air is sensibly demonstrated by experiments: for if the hand be laid close upon one end of a vessel, out of which the air is drawn at the other end, it soon feels the load of the incumbent atmosphere; also, if two hollow hemispheres, of about four inches in diameter, exactly fitting each other, be emptied of air, they will be pressed together by the superincumbent air to such a degree as to require 188 pounds' weight to separate them. And, as a further proof that they are thus forcibly held together by the air, if they be suspended in an exhausted receiver, they quickly separate of themselves and fall asunder. On the discovery of this principle it was that Torricelli first conceived the idea of the barometer for measuring the weight of the atmosphere and its variations, in order thereby to determine the changes of the weather.

Barometer. Of the common barometer, as it was invented by Torricelli, a representation is given in fig. 3, Plate 55, consisting of A B, a glass tube, open at one end, and hermetically sealed at the other A; having its diameter about one-third or one-fourth of an inch; its length thirty-three or thirty-four inches. This is filled with purified mercury, so exactly as not to have any air over it, nor any bubbles adhering to the sides of the tube, which is best effected by means of a small paper, or glass funnel with a capillary tube. The orifice of the tube being completely filled after this manner, is then closely pressed by the finger, so as to exclude any air between it and the mercury. The tube thus stopped is then immersed in quicksilver; and the finger being withdrawn, the mercury will descend to some place, as E, between twenty-eight and thirty-one inches above the mercury, F, in the bason C D; these being the limits between which it always stands near the surface of the earth or sea. In common barometers now in use, which are called weather glasses, the spaces between G and F are marked on a scale placed on the side of a tube, divided into inches, tenths, and hundredths of an inch. Besides the lowest limit at G is marked stormy, and the highest, H, is marked very dry for summer, and very hard frost for winter, &c. Instead of the detached vessel, C D, the modern barometer tubes are curved at the bottom.

Elasticity of the air. The elasticity of the air or its capacity to yield to the pressure of other bodies, by contracting its volume, is proved by innumerable examples, and is the cause of an infinite variety of effects. One of the most obvious instances in which this property is rendered visible, is that of a blown bladder, which, being pressed in the hand, makes a sensible resistance from the included air, and on the removal or diminution of the pressure, the compressed parts restore themselves to their former round figure. On this principle of the condensation and expansion of the air depend the structure and use of the air-gun, the thermometer, the air-pump, and the air-balloon.

Air-Gun. The air-gun is a machine for propelling bullets with great violence, by the condensation of the air. Air-guns are of various construction; one of which, as represented in fig. 2, differs from the common gun in nothing except the copper ball, *c*, which is fixed to the under part of the lock, *b*, for the reception of the condensed air with which it is charged by means of a syringe. A portion of this condensed air, being then let out through the aperture of the lock, acts upon the contents of the barrel so as to drive them out after the manner of gunpowder. In this way, if the gun be reloaded, it may be discharged by means of another portion of the air, and the process may be repeated fifteen or sixteen times, before the quantity of air in the ball be exhausted.

Thermometer. As the elasticity of air is well known to be increased by heat, and diminished by cold, the *thermometer*

is an invention founded on this principle for the purpose of measuring the degree of heat and cold in any body. Thermometers were at first constructed by means of rarefied air, and afterwards by the rarefaction and condensation of spirit of wine; but mercury having been found to be the best fluid for measuring equal variations of heat, by corresponding variations in its own temperature, it has been most generally adopted in the construction of these instruments. The thermometers most in use at present are Fahrenheit's, Reaumer's, and the French centrigrade. These differ principally in the division of the space between the two points, called the *boiling* and the *freezing points*. The freezing point of Fahrenheit's thermometer, of which a representation is given in fig. 4, is 32°; the boiling point is 212°; consequently the intermediate points are 180°. Those in Reaumer's are 80°, and those in the centrigrade are 100; which three numbers are in the proportion of 9, 4, 5, and are easily reducible one into the other.

Air-Pump. The air-pump, which is constructed on the principle of the air's elasticity, is an instrument which, in a particular manner, displays the properties and uses of the air. By the help of this machine the air may be so exhausted out of a proper vessel as to leave a *vacuum*, or at least so much of a *vacuum*, as to show the effects which arise from the want of this important fluid on all bodies animate and inanimate. Many contrivances have been resorted to by different persons to bring this machine to the greatest possible degree of perfection; and in fig. 1 a representation is given of one, which is looked upon to be among the completest. In whatever form this machine is made, its operation is the same. The handle or winch works the rack-bar and piston up and down in the barrel, by which means a barrel of the contained air is drawn out at every stroke of the piston, in the following manner: by pushing the piston down to the bottom of the barrel, where the air is prevented escaping, by its elasticity it opens the valve of the piston and escapes upwards; then raising the piston up, the external atmosphere shuts down its valve, and a *vacuum* would be made below it, but for the air in the receiver, pipe, &c. which, now raising the valve in the bottom of the barrel, rushes in and fills it again, till the whole air in the receiver and barrel be of one density, but less than it was before the stroke, in proportion as the sum of all the capacities of the receiver, pipe, and barrel together, is to the same sum wanting. Thus the air in the receiver is diminished at each stroke of the piston, by the quantity or content of the barrel or cylinder, and therefore always in the same proportion; so that, by thus repeating the operation a number of times, the air is rarefied to any proposed degree.

Air-Balloon. On all the three above-mentioned properties of the air depend the construction of the machine well known by the name of the air-balloon; for as it is ascertained that any body specifically lighter than the atmospheric air will be buoyed up in it and ascend, the air-balloon is a machine so contrived, that its whole mass, including the covering, contents, and appendages, is of less specific gravity than that of the atmosphere in which it rises. This is effected by means of the apparatus, represented in fig. 5, by the help of which the balloon is deprived of the common air, and filled with inflammable air. The two tubs, A, A, being inverted in larger tubs, a tin tube, E, is fixed in the hole at the bottom of each, to which are tied the silken tubes of the balloon. Each of the tubs is surrounded by several strong casks, so regulated in number and capacity, as to be less than half full when the materials are equally distributed. The balloon that is to be filled is suspended, as at C D F; and all the common air being expelled from it, and its silken tubes fastened to the tubes, E E, the balloon will soon be inflated by the inflammable air, and support itself without the help of the rope, G H. As the filling advances the net is adjusted round it, and the cords proceeding from the nets are fastened to the hoop, M N; the boat, I K, being also suspended from the hoop, M N, the aeronauts seated therein, and the lateral ropes slipped off, the machine thus filled ascends, as it is exhibited at L. The inflammable air, which is requisite for filling a balloon of thirty feet in diameter, must be procured from upwards of four thousand pounds of iron turnings, four thousand pounds of vitriolic acid, and twenty thousand pounds of water. [vide *Chemistry*]

PNEUMA'TOCELE (*Med.*) πνευματοκήλη, from πνεῦμα, breath, and κήλη, a rupture; a hernia, from wind in the scrotum. *Gal. Def. Med.*

PNEUMATO'DES (*Med.*) πνευματώδης, one who is troubled with a shortness of breath. *Gal. Exeges.; Foes. Oeconom. Hippocrat.*

PNEUMATO'LOGY (*Lit.*) from πνεῦμα, breath or spirit, and λόγος, a discourse; an account of spirits.

PNEUMATOMPHALUS (*Med.*) πνευματόμφαλος, from πνεῦμα, breath or wind, and ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; a swelling in the navel occasioned by wind. *Gal. Exeges.*

PNEUMATO'SIS (*Med.*) πνεύμάτωσις, inflation; the *Emphysema*, a windy swelling; a genus of diseases, Class *Cachexiæ*, Order *Intumescentiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

PNEUMO'NIA (*Med.*) an inflammation of the lungs; a genus of diseases in the Class *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's Nosology.

PNEUMO'NIC (*Med.*) an epithet for medicines that are fitted for the lungs.

PNEUMO'RA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, of the *Hemipterous* Order, having the *body* ovate and inflated; *head* inflected; *thorax* convex; *wing cases* deflected; *legs* formed for running.

PO'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. many-flowered.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* forked.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* two; *stigmas* similar.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Poa aquatica*, seu *Gramen*, Water or Reed Meadow-Grass.—*Poa alpina*, Alpine Meadow-Grass.—*Poa laxa*, Loose Meadow-Grass.—*Poa pratensis*, Great Meadow-Grass.—*Poa angustifolia*, Narrow-leaved Meadow-Grass, &c.; but the —*Poa annua*, Annual Meadow-Grass.—*Poa barbata*, Bearded Meadow-Grass, &c. are annuals. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

POA is also the *Festuca decumbens* of Linnæus.

TO POACH (*Law*) to take game by unlawful means, or privately, and without lawful authority.

PO'CARD (*Orn.*) a Mexican bird, of the duck tribe, the *Anas fulva* of Linnæus.

POCELLA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Agaricus* of Linnæus.

PO'CKET (*Mech.*) a bag which forms the part of any garment.—*Pocket-book*, a book which any one carries about with him in his pocket.

POCKET *of hops* (*Com.*) a bag so called, in which hops are sold.—*Pocket of wool*, the quantity of half a sack.

POCKET-HAYS (*Sport.*) short nets for taking pheasants alive.

POCKET-SHERIFF (*Law*) a person who is appointed sheriff by the king himself, and who is not one of the three nominated in the Exchequer.

PO'CKWOOD (*Bot.*) the *Guaiacum officinale* of Linnæus.

PO'CO (*Mus.*) an Italian epithet for a little less, in opposition to *piu*, a little more; as *poco largo*, not so slow; *poco-presto*, not so quick.

PODA'GRA (*Med.*) the gout.

PODAGRA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Ægopodium* of Linnæus.

PODE'RIS (*Ant.*) ποδήρης, a long garment, down to the feet, without plaits or wrinkles, which priests and soldiers used. *Hesychius.*

PODI'SMUS (*Ant.*) a measuring of land by the feet. *Frontin.*

PO'DIUM (*Archit.*) 1. An open gallery or balcony on the exterior walls of a house. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 3. 2. That part of the theatre next to the orchestra. *Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 7; *Philand. in Vitruv.*

PODOPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. *petals* nine.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* large.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* none; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *berry* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. The single species is the *Podophyllum peltatum.*

PODU'RA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the *Apterous* Order, having the *lip* bifid: *feelers* four; *eyes* two, composed of eight facets; *antennæ* filiform; *body* scaly; *tail* forked; *legs* six, formed for running.

Species. Insects of this tribe, called in English Spring-Tail, feed on the leaves of various plants: the *larva* and *pupa* are six-footed and nimble, resembling the perfect insect.

PŒNITENTIA'RIUS (*Ecc.*) one that hears confessions and enjoins penances.

PŒNO'E (*Bot.*) the *Vateria indica* of Linnæus.

PŒRI'NSII (*Bot.*) the *Sapindus laurifolius* of Linnæus.

POE'TIC *licences* (*Poet.*) vide *Licence.*

POE'TICAL *rising and setting of the stars* (*Astron.*) so called from the ancient poets, who referred the rising and setting of the stars to the sun. They were distinguished into the *heliacal, cosmical,* and *achronical.* [vide *Astronomy*]

PO'ETRY, in the Greek ποίησις, from ποιέω, to make, is so called because the poet's art is in a peculiar manner a creative art, and may be defined to be fiction represented by means of language. The two principal parts of poetry are, therefore, the fiction, or invention, which respect the thoughts, and the language, or diction, which is the vehicle by which the thoughts are conveyed to others. It is admitted, however, most generally by writers on this subject, that versification, λόγος ἐμμετρος, or any sort of measured language is but an incidental part of poetry. A poem consists, therefore, in the first place, of fiction; the subject of the fiction is μῦθος, the fable, to which belongs one whole and complete action, which forms the groundwork of the fable. The parts of the action are, according to Aristotle, δέσις, i. e. the connexion, comprehending all the circumstances from the commencement to the transition in the story from good to ill, or the contrary; and λύσις, i. e. the resolution, which answers to the developement of the plot. That which is incidentally inserted in the story is called the *episode.*

Poetry, in respect to the subject, is distinguished into Bucolics, Satires, Epigrams, Elegiac verse, &c. In respect to the mode of representation, into the—*Epopœia*, or *Epic Poetry*, where words only are used in rehearsing the deeds of some hero, which, from the subject, is also called *heroic verse.*—*Iambics*, a particular kind of verse, consisting mostly of iambic feet, which is much used in satire.—*Lyric Poetry*, where music comes in to aid the words: this sort of poetry is mostly employed in singing the praises of the gods, and consists of hymns, odes, the pæan, dithyrambus, &c.—*Dramatic Poetry*, where both actions and words are employed.

POET'S *cassia* (*Bot.*) the *Osyris* of Linnæus, a shrub.

PO'GGE (*Ich.*) a sort of Bull-Head, the *Cottus cataphractus* of Linnæus, a fish having the head larger than the body. It inhabits the European coasts, and feeds on small crabs and other aquatic insects.

PO'HLIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class *Cryptogamia*, Order *Musci.*

POI'NSON (*Man.*) a little sharp-pointed iron, fixed in a wooden handle, with which horses or other animals are goaded on.

POINT (*Geom.*) is defined by Euclid to be that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness.—*Point of contrary flexure*, the point of a curve wherein it is bent or inflected to a part contrary to that which it tended to before.

POINT (*Mar.*) the thirty-second part of the mariner's compass when the whole circle is divided into thirty-two parts, called the *points of the compass*, which are at the distance of 11° 15′ from each other; hence 5° 37′ 30″ is the distance of the half points, and 2° 48′ 45″ the distance of the quarter points.

POINT (*Geog.*) a low arm of the shore which projects into the sea, or into a river, beyond the contiguous part of the beach.

POINT (*Astron.*) a term applied to certain parts or places marked in the heavens, and distinguished by peculiar epithets, as the four grand divisions in the horizon, namely, East, West, North, and South. The points where the Ecliptic and the Equator intersect are called Equinoctial Points, or more particularly the Vernal Point for that where the sun ascends the North Pole, and the Autumnal Point where he descends towards the South. The highest and lowest points of the Ecliptic are called Solstitial Points; the former of which is the Estival, or Summer Point; the latter the Brumal, or Winter Point.—*Points of station*, those degrees of the zodiac in which a planet seems to stand quite still.

POINT (*Man.*) a horse is said to make a point when working upon volts he does not observe the round regularly, but putting a little out of his ordinary ground, makes a sort of angle or point by his circular tread.

POINT (*Mus.*) a mark or note anciently used to distinguish the tones.

POINT (*Her.*) a name for several abatements. [vide *Abatements*]—*Points of the escutcheon.* [vide *Points*]

POINT (*Gram.*) vide *Points.*

POINT (*Opt.*) a term applied on several occasions to the rays of light.—*Point of concourse*, that point where the visual rays inclining towards each other, and being sufficiently lengthened, meet together, and are limited in the middle, and across the axis.—*Point of dispersion*, that point wherein the rays begin to diverge, commonly called the *virtual focus.*—*Point of incidence*, that point upon the surface of a glass, or any body, on which a ray of light falls.—*Point of reflection*, the point from which a ray is reflected.—*Point of refraction*, that point in the refracting surface where the refraction is effected.

POINT *blank* (*Gunn.*) in French *de but en blanc*, is when the piece being levelled, the shot goes directly forward, and does not move in a curved line.

POINT (*Com.*) or *Point-lace*, the richest and heaviest kind of lace.

POINT *of sight* (*Per.*) a point on a plane marked out by a right line drawn from the perpendicular to the plane.

TO POINT *a gun* (*Gunn.*) to direct it towards any particular object or point; whence the phrase *point blank.* [vide *Point blank*] "To *point* a rope," in French *mettre une queue de rat à un cordage ou manœuvre*, to unlay the end of it, as for splicing. "To *point* a sail," in French *mettre des garcettes de ris à une voile*, to affix points through the eye-let holes of the reefs. "*Point* the yards to the wind!" in French *mets les voiles en ralingue!* the order to brace the yards sharp up.

POI'NTER (*Sport.*) a kind of setting dog that points out the game.

POI'NTIL (*Bot.*) vide *Pistil.*

POI'NTING (*Gunn.*) the levelling or directing a piece of ordnance towards a particular point.

POINTING (*Mar.*) or *pricking the chart*; the act of marking on the chart what point or place the vessel is in, which is commonly practised by the Dutch.

POINTING (*Gram.*) the dividing a discourse by points, to render the sense clearer.

POINTS (*Gram.*) 1. The characters which have been employed in the Hebrew language to express the vowel sounds, in the lieu of vowels. 2. The small characters employed in other languages to separate words or sentences from each other, as the comma (,); the colon (:); the semicolon (;); period (.); note of admiration (!); note of interrogation (?). The semicolon is used as a note of interrogation in Greek.

POINTS *of the escutcheon* (*Her.*) the different parts of it which denote the local position of any figure; they are marked by the letters of the alphabets, and also by distinct names, as the *chief*, *nombril*, *base*, &c. [vide *Heraldry*]

POI'SON (*Med.*) any drug which in a particular manner deranges the animal economy.

TO POISON *a piece* (*Gunn.*) to clog and nail it up.

POISON-A'SH (*Bot.*) the *Rhus vernix* of Linnæus, a tree.—Poison-Oak, the *Rhus radicans et toxicodendron* of Linnæus.

POI'TREL (*Archæol.*) armour for the breast of a horse.

POKE-VIRGINIAN (*Bot.*) the *Phytolacca decandra* of Linnæus.

PO'KER (*Mech.*) or *driver*, an iron instrument, of various lengths and sizes, used for driving hoops or masts. It has a flat foot at one end, and a round knob at the other.

POLA'CCA (*Mar.*) or *Polacre*, a Levantine vessel with three masts, each of which is commonly formed of one piece, so that they have not either tops or cross-trees. Some of them carry a smack-sail on the mizen-mast, others square sails upon the three masts.

PO'LAR (*Astron.*) an epithet for what belongs to the Poles, as—*Polar circles*, two lesser circles of the sphere, at the distance from each pole of 23° 28′, namely, the *Arctic* for the North Pole, and *Antarctic* for the South Pole. The frigid zones are included within these circles, to which the sun never rises or sets for some period of the year, greater or less according to their proximity to the poles.—*Polar dial*, one whose plane is parallel to some great circle passing through the poles.—*Polar projection*, a representation of the earth or the heavens projected on the plane of one of the polar circles.—*Polar regions*, those regions which are within the polar circles.

POLAR *Star, Order of* (*Her.*) vide *Order.*

POLAR *stone* (*Ent.*) a sort of sea urchin, somewhat resembling a shield in figure.

POLA'RITY (*Nat.*) the property of pointing to the poles, which is peculiar to the magnetic needle.

POLE (*Com.*) another name for a rood or perch.

POLE (*Mech.*) a long and thick stick, cut for various purposes, as the pole of a carriage, and the like.

POLE *of a glass* (*Opt.*) the thickest part of a convex glass, or the thinnest part of one that is concave.

POLE (*Math.*) is any point 90 degrees distant from the plane of any circle, and in the axis or line perpendicularly raised in its centre.

POLES *of the world* (*Astron.*) are the extremities of the imaginary axis on which the whole sphere of the world revolves.—*Poles of the earth*, the extremities of the earth's axis, which in the globe are represented by the ends of the brass wire on which it turns. These are the Arctic, or North Pole, and the Antarctic, or South Pole.—The *altitude or elevation of the pole* is an arch of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon of any place, and is equal to the latitude of the place.—*Poles of the ecliptic* are points in the solstitial colure 23° 30′ distant from the poles of the world.—*Poles of the horizon* are the two points in the meridian called the *zenith* and the *nadir*; the first of which is exactly over our heads, and the second as exactly under our feet.

POLES *of a magnet* (*Nat.*) are the two points of a magnet corresponding to the *poles of the world*, the one pointing to the north, and the other to the south.

PO'LE-AXE (*Mil.*) a particular kind of axe, so called from *poll*, the head, i. e. an axe with a head.

PO'LE-CAT (*Zool.*) an animal of the weasel tribe, the *Mustela putorius* of Linnæus, so called because it emits a most fetid vapour from the anus when pursued. It inhabits Europe and Asiatic Russia, dwells in stony places, frequents stables, granaries, and the like, and feeds on most things that a farm-yard produces.

PO'LE-EVIL (*Vet.*) a disease in the nape of a horse's neck.

POLE-STAR (*Astron.*) or *polar star*, a star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of Ursa Minor; the longitude of which, according to Mr. Flamstead, was 24° 14′ 41″, and its latitude 66° 4′ 11″. This star never sets, owing to its proximity to the sun, and therefore is of great use to navigators in determining the latitudes, &c.

POLEIN (*Mech.*) a sharp or peaked top on the forepart of a shoe.

PO'LEMARCH (*Ant.*) πολέμαρχος, an Athenian officer who had all the strangers and sojourners in Athens under his charge, as also all the children of those men that had lost their lives in their country's service, whom they provided with a maintenance out of the public treasury. *Poll. Onom.* l. 1, segm. 28.

PO'LE-MAST (*Mar.*) in French *mat à pible*, a mast that is formed of one single piece, or tree, in contradistinction to one composed of several pieces.

POLE'ME (*Mech.*) a sort of pointed shoe turned up at the toe.

POLE'MICS (*Lit.*) τα πολεμικὰ, i. e. contentions; treatises concerning disputed points.

POLEMO'NIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved, inferior.—COR. one-petalled; *tube* shorter than the calyx; *segments* roundish.—STAM. *filaments* five, inserted into the valves of the tube; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ovate, acute; *style* filiform; *stigma* trifid.—PER. *capsule* three-cornered, three-valved; *partitions* contrary to the valves; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Polemonium cœruleum*, Common Polemonium.—*Polemonium reptans*, Creeping Polemonium, or Greek Valerian, &c.

POLEMONIUM is also the *Elissia nyctilea* and the *Ipomœa rubra.*

POLEMO'SCOPE (*Opt.*) an oblique kind of prospective glass, contrived for the seeing of objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

POLE'NTA (*Ant.*) barley flour dried at the fire, and fried, after it has been soaked in the water.

PO'LE-STAR (*Astron.*) vide *Pole.*

POLE'TA (*Archæol.*) the ball of a dog's foot.

POLE'TÆ (*Ant.*) πωληται, officers who were concerned with the public revenue.

PO'LEY *mountain* (*Bot.*) the *Teucrium polium* of Linnæus.

POLIA'NTHES (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. one-petalled, funnel-form; *tube* curved inwards; *border* petalous.—STAM. *filaments* six, thick; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* trifid.—PER. *capsule* roundish, three-valved; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species is the *Polianthes tuberosa*, the Tuberose, native of India.

POLI'CE (*Law*) the internal regulations of large cities and towns, particularly of the metropolis.

PO'LICY *of insurance* (*Com.*) an instrument or writing given by insurers to make good the thing insured.

PO'LIFOLIA (*Bot.*) the *Andromeda polifolia* of Linnæus.

POLI'TICAL *arithmetic* (*Arith.*) the application of arithmetical calculations to the extent and value of lands, number of people, taxes, &c. of any commonwealth.

POLIUM (*Bot.*) the *Teucrium montanum, supinum*, &c. of Linnæus.

PO'LL-EVIL (*Vet.*) vide *Pole.*

POLL (*Law*) or *deed poll;* a deed that is polled or shaved quite even, in distinction from one that is indented.—*Poll-tax*, a tax assessed by the head, or poll, to which every person is liable.

POLL (*Polit.*) the register of the names and votes of every person who offers himself to give his vote at an election.

TO POLL (*Polit.*) to take down every person's name, residence, &c. and the vote or votes which he gives at an election.

PO'LLACK (*Ich.*) a species of cod-fish, the *Gadus pollachius* of Linnæus, which inhabits the rocky coasts of Europe, and migrates in great shoals.

PO'LLAM (*Com.*) a small weight, equal to about an ounce avoirdupois weight.

PO'LLARD (*Husband.*) 1. Bran with some meal in it. 2. An old tree which has been often lopped.

POLLARD (*Sport.*) a chevin, or chub-fish.

PO'LLARDS (*Com.*) an ancient spurious coin in England.

PO'LLEN (*Bot.*) farina; a prolific powder, like fine meal or flour, contained in the anther of flowers, which, according to Linnæus, being moistened with a liquor peculiar to itself, and lodged upon the stigma, bursts like a bladder, and explodes elastically a substance imperceptible to the naked eye, which he calls *fovilla.* Pollen, when exposed to the microscope, is found to put on a great variety of forms in the flowers of different plants, being in the *Helianthus* a prickly ball, like a burr; in *Geranium* it is perforated; in *Symphytum* it is twin, or double; in *Malva* it is a toothed wheel; in *Viola* it is angular; in *Narcissus* it is kidney-shaped; in *Borago* it is like a roll of parchment.

PO'LLEX (*Anat.*) the thumb or great toe.

PO'LLIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. six-petalled; *petals*, the three outer ovate, the three inner alternate.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* globular, superior; *style* filiform, subulate; *stigma* simple. — PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species is the *Pollia japonica*, native of Japan.

POLLI'CHIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 1 *Monandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved, pitcher-shaped.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* incurved; *anther* roundish.—PIST. *germ* superior, ovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. none; *seed* solitary; *receptacle* a scale under each flower.

Species. The single species is the *Pollichia campestris*, seu *Neckeria*, a biennial.

POLLINCTO'RES (*Ant.*) those who were employed to wash the bodies of the dead. *Varro apud Non.* l. 2, c. 682; *Ulpian.* l. 5, *ff. de Instit. Act.*

POLLUE'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Pyrus pollueria* of Linnæus.

PO'LLUX (*Astron.*) the hind twin, or the posterior part of the constellation *Gemini.*

POLLUX is also a fixed star of the second magnitude in the constellation *Gemini*, the right ascension of which in 1813 was 113° 27′ 48″, declination 28° 23′ 8″ N.; the annual variation in right ascension is 55′ 3″; in declination 7′ 9″.

PO'LTIN (*Com.*) a Russian coin, equal to about 20*d.* sterling.

POLTRO'N (*Falcon.*) a name given to a bird of prey when the nails and talons of his hind toes are cut off.

PO'LVERINE (*Chem.*) the calcined ashes of a plant.

POLYACA'NTHA (*Bot.*) the *Carduus acanthoides* of Linnæus.

POLYACOU'STICS (*Mech.*) from πολὺς, many, and ἀκουστικὰ, acoustics; instruments contrived to multiply sounds.

POLYADE'LPHIA (*Bot.*) from πολὺς, many, and ἀδελφὸς, a brother, i. e. literally, several brotherhoods; the name of the eighteenth Class in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with three or more sets of united stamens.

PO'LTURAT (*Com.*) a small coin of Hungary, worth about a halfpenny.

POLYA'NDRIA (*Bot.*) from πολὺς, many, and ἀνὴρ, a husband; the name of the thirteenth Class in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, from twenty and upwards, growing single on the receptacle. The number of the stamens distinguishes this class from the first eleven classes; their situation on the receptacle separates it from the twelfth Class *Icosandria;* and their distinctness from each other is the mark by which this class is known from the *Monadelphia* and the *Polyadelphia.*

POLYA'NTHEMUM (*Bot.*) the *Leucoium æstivum* of Linnæus.

POLYA'NTHES (*Bot.*) from πολὺς, many, and ἄνθος, a flower; an epithet for any plant bearing many flowers.

POLYANTHES, *in the Linnean System*, is the *Agapanthus umbellatus* of Linnæus.

POLYA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a variety of the *Primula vulgaris* of Linnæus; also the *Narcissus tazetta.*

POLYA'RCHION (*Med.*) a malagma, described by Galen de Comp. *Med. sec. Loc.* l. 8, c. 5, &c.

POLYCA'RDIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. very small, five-lobed.—COR. *petals* five, rounded.—STAM. *filaments* five, very short; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* broad; *style* one; *stigma* lobed.—PER. *capsule* coriaceous, five-celled; *seeds* few.

Species. The single species, the *Polycardia madagascarensis*, is a shrub.

POLYCA'RPON (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved; *leaflets* ovate.—COR. *petals* five, ovate.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* three, very short; *stigmas* blunt—PER. *capsule* ovate, one-celled; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species, the *Polycarpon tetraphyllum, Mollugo, Hollosteum, Triclis, Anthyllis*, seu *Herniaria*, is an annual. *Lob. Icon.; Bauh. Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

POLYCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) the *Schleranthus polycarpus* of Linnæus.

POLYCE'PHALUS (*Bot.*) the *Sphæranthus* of Linnæus.

POLYCHRE'STOS (*Med.*) πολύχρηστος, an epithet for many medicines that are highly esteemed for their extensive usefulness; from πολὺ, much, and χρηστὸς, useful.

POLYCHRE'STON (*Chem.*) a general furnace, which may be used in almost all operations.

POLYCHRO'NIOUS (*Med.*) πολυχρόνιος, from πολὺς, much, and χρόνος, time; synonymous with *chronic*, a disease which afflicts the patient for a long time.

POLYCNE'MON (*Bot.*) the *Calamentha palustre* of Linnæus.

POLYCNE'MUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved; *leaflets* ovate.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* two or three; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* very short; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seed* single.

Species. The species are perennials and annuals, as the—*Polycnemum monandrum*; and the—*Polycnemum oppositifolium* are perennials; but the—*Polycnemum arvense Chenopodium, Camphorata*, seu *Hernaria*, Trailing Polycnemum, is an annual.

POLYCOTYLE'DONES (*Bot.*) an epithet for plants which have more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed, as the *Pinus, Cupressus, Linum, &c.*

POLYE'DRON (*Geom.*) from πολὺς, many, and ἕδρα, a side; a solid body, consisting of many sides.

POLYEDRON (*Opt.*) a glass or lens, consisting of several plane surfaces, disposed into a convex form, commonly called a multiplying glass.

POLY'GALA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 3 *Octandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved; *leaflets* ovate.—COR. subpapilionaceous; *standard* almost cylindrical; *keel* concave.—STAM. *filaments* diadelphous, eight connected; *anthers* eight.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* simple; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* obcordate, two-valved; *seeds* solitary, ovate.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Polygala vulgaris, Polygalon*, seu *Flos ambarvalis*.—*Polygala senega*, Officinal Milk-wort, or Rattle-snake-root, &c.; but the *Polygala incarnata, paniculata, &c.* are annuals; and other species are shrubs or trees.

POLYGALA is also the *Coronillæ valentina, &c.*

POLYGALOI'DES (*Bot.*) another name for the *Polygala*.

POLY'GALON (*Bot.*) the *Coronilla minima* of Linnæus.

POLY'GALUM (*Bot.*) the same as *Polygalon*.

POLY'GAMA (*Bot.*) from πολὺς, many, and γάμος, marriage; polygamous, an epithet for a plant that has hermaphrodite flowers, accompanied with either male or female flowers, or both.

POLYGA'MIA (*Bot.*) from πολὺς, many, and γάμος, marriage; the name of the twenty-third Class in the Linnean System; comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, accompanied with male or female flowers, or both, not inclosed within the same common calyx, but scattered either on the same plant or on two plants, or on three distinct plants, whence the three Orders of this Class; namely, *Monoecia, Dioecia*, and *Trioecia*: under which are contained the following genera—*Musa*, the Plantain-tree and Bana-tree.—*Valantia*, Cross-wort.—*Holcus*, Soft-grass.—*Vesutrum*, White Helebore.—*Celtis*, Nettle-tree.—*Gouania*, Chawstick.—*Mimosa*, Sensitive and Humble Plant.—*Parietaria*, Pellitory.—*Atriplex*, Orache.—*Panax*, Ginsing.—*Diospyros*, Date Plum.—*Chamærops*, Fan Plum.—*Fraxinus*, Ash-tree.—*Arctopus*, Umbel.—*Ceratonia*, Carob-tree.—*Ficus*, Fig-tree.

POLYGAMIA, as applied to a compound flower in the Class *Syngenesia*, signifies that several distinct flowers, called Florets, are included in one common calyx. These may be all hermaphrodites, as in the first Order, or hermaphrodites with female flowers, as in the second, third, and fourth.

POLY'GLOTT (*Lit.*) from πολὺς, many, and γλῶττα, a tongue; an epithet for any work that is composed in several languages, particularly the Bible, which is distinguished by this name when it contains versions in several languages, as Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, Latin, &c.

POLYGLO'TTA (*Orn.*) another name for the *Mocking Bird*.

PO'LYGON (*Geom.*) πολύγωνος, a multilateral figure, or a figure of many sides, and consequently of many angles, as in the annexed figure. Polygons have different names, according to the number of the sides, as a trigon, or figure of three sides; a tetragon, a figure of four sides, &c.—*Similar Polygons*, such as have their angles severally equal, and the sides about the equal angles proportional.—*Line of Polygons on a Sector*, a line containing the homologous sides of the first nine regular polygons, inscribed in the same circle, i. e. from an equilateral triangle to a dodecagon.

POLYGON (*Fort.*) the figure or perimeter of a fortress or fortified place; it is either exterior or interior.—*Exterior Polygon*, the perimeter or figure formed by lines connecting the points of the bastions to one another quite round the work.—*Interior Polygon*, the perimeter or figure formed by lines connecting the centres of the bastions quite around.

POLY'GONAL *Numbers* (*Arith.*) the continual or successive sums of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning at 1, and regularly increasing: they are so called because the number of points in them may be arranged in the form of the several polygonal figures in geometry. There are several kinds of polygonal numbers; namely, triangles, squares, pentagons, hexagons, &c., which are formed from the addition of the terms of the arithmetical series, having respectively their common difference 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. i. e. if the common difference of the arithmeticals be 1, the sums of their terms will form the triangles; if 2, the squares; if 3, the pentagons; if 4, the hexagons, &c.

POLYGONA'TUM (*Bot.*) the *Convallaria* of Linnæus.

POLYGONIFO'LIA (*Bot.*) the *Corrigiola litoralis* of Linnæus.

POLY'GONOIDES (*Bot.*) the *Calligonum polygonoides* of Linnæus.

POLY'GONUM (*Bot.*) πολύγονον, a plant, so called, according to Dioscorides and Pliny, ὅτι πολὺν ἔχει γόνον, i.e. because it has numerous seeds. It was called in Latin *sanguinaria*, because it is a powerful styptic. *Colum. de Re Rust*, l. 6, c. 12; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 4; *Plin.* l. 27, c. 12; *Cels.* l. 2, c. *ult.*; *Marcell.* c. 9.

POLYGONUM, *in the Linnean System*, a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* turbinate.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* commonly eight, awl-shaped; *anthers* roundish, incumbent.—PIST. *germ* three-sided; *styles* commonly three; *stigmas* simple—PER. none; *calyx* involving the seed; *seed* single.

Species. The species are shrubby perennials, as—*Polygonum frutescens, Atraphaxis*, seu *Lapathum*, Shrubby Polygonum.—*Polygonum bistorta, Serpentaria*, seu *Colubrina*, Great Bistort or Snake-weed.—*Polygonum viviparum*, Small or Alpine Bistort, or Viviparous Snake-weed.—*Polygonum lapathifolium*, seu *Persicaria*, Pale-flowered Persicaria.—*Polygonum amphibium*, Amphibious Persicaria or Arsmart.—*Polygonum hydropiper*, Water or Biting Persicaria, or Common Arsmart, &c.—But the—*Polygonum aviculare*, Common Knot Grass;—*Polygonum sagopyrum, Ocymum, Eresimum*, seu *Tragopyron*, cultivated Polygonum, or Buck-wheat, &c.; and the—*Polygonum convolvulus*, Black Buck-wheat, or Bind-weed, are annuals. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist. Plant. rar.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

POLYGONUM is also the name of the *Lythrum*; the *Arenaria rubra*; and *Hippuris vulgaris, &c.*

POLY'GONUS (*Bot.*) many-angled, an epithet for a stem; *caulis polygonus*, a stem having more than six prominent angles.

PO'LYGRAM (*Geom.*) a figure consisting of many lines.

POLYGRA'MMOS (*Min.*) a kind of jasper stone, with many white streaks or lines. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 9.

POLY'GRAPHY (*Lit.*) from πολὺ, much, and γράφω, to write; the art of writing in divers artful and unusual forms.

POLYGY'NIA (*Bot.*) from πολὺς and γυνὴ, a woman; the name of one of the Orders in the fifth, sixth, twelfth, and thirteenth Classes of the Linnean System; comprehending those plants which have flowers with many pistils.

POLYHE'DROUS (*Geom.*) from πολὺς, many, and ἕδρα, a side; an epithet for a solid, contained by and consisting of many sides.

POLY'MNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 4 *Polygamia necessaria*.

Generic Character. CAL. common exterior spreading, four or five-leaved; superior eight or ten-leaved, with boat-shaped *leaflets*.—COR. *compound* radiate; *corollets* hermaphrodite, many in the disk; *female* five in the ray.—STAM. *filaments* in the hermaphrodites five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* in the hermaphrodite very small, in the female ovate and larger; *style* filiform; *stigma* in the hermaphrodite, blunt; *stigmas* in the female two, acute.—PER. none; *calyx* unchanged; *seed* in the hermaphrodites none, in the females solitary; *receptacle* chaffy.

Species. The species are perennials, and natives of North America, as the—*Polymnia uvedelia*, seu *Chrysanthemum*.—*Polymnia tetragonotheca*, seu *Tetragonotheca*.—*Polymnia Wedelia*, seu *Wedelia*, &c.

POLYMO'RPHUM *Os* (*Anat.*) the fourth bone of the foot, so called from the diversity of its shape.

POLYNE'MUS (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes of the *Abdominal* Order, having the *head* compressed and covered with scales; *snout* very obtuse; pectoral *fins*, with distinct appendages.

POLYNEU'RON (*Bot.*) the plantain.

POLYNO'MIAL *Roots* (*Algeb.*) such as are composed of many members or terms.

POLYO'PTRUM (*Opt.*) a glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished.

POLO'STEON (*Anat.*) a name for that part of the foot which consists of many bones.

POLYPA'RA (*Bot.*) the *Houttynia cordata* of Linnæus.

PO'LYPE (*Ent.*) an animal of the worm tribe, the *Hydra* of Linnæus, which inhabits the stagnant waters of Europe, and is generally found on the under surface of plants. It appears like a little transparent green jelly when contracted and quiescent, but when expanded it has a linear body, and produces its young from its sides. When cut or divided in any direction, each part of this animal has the power of becoming a perfect Polype.

POLYPE'TALUS (*Bot.*) from πολὺς, many, and πέταλον, a leaf; polypetalous, or having many petals, an epithet for a corolla; *corolla polypetala*, a corolla of more than six petals.

POLYPHA'RMACOS (*Med.*) the same as *Polychrestos*.

POLYPHY'LLUS (*Bot.*) many-leaved, an epithet for the calyx, perianth, involucre, and *cirrus* or tendril.

PO'LYPODES (*Ent.*) the same as the *Millepedes*.

POLYPO'DIUM (*Bot.*) πολυπόδιον, a plant so called, according to Theophrastus, from its root, which has many *cirri* resembling the polypus. Dioscorides recommends it as a powerful purgative. *Theophrast.* l. 9, c. 14; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 188; *Plin.* l. 26, c. 8.

POLYPODIUM, *in the Linnean System*, a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 2 *Filices*.

Generic Character. *Capsules* distributed in roundish dots on the back or lower surface of the frond.

Species. The principal species are the following—*Polypodium lycopodioides*, *Lingua cervina*, seu *Phyllitis*.—*Polypodium filix mas*, seu *Filix mas*, Male Polypody, or Fern.—*Polypodium filix fœmina*, Female Polypody or Fern.—*Polypodium Oreopteris*, seu *Thelypteris*, Mountain Polypody.

POLYPO'RUS (*Bot.*) another name for the *Boletus*.

POLYPRE'MUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate.—COR. one-petalled; *limb* four-cleft.—STAM. *filaments* four, very short; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* obcordate; *style* permanent; *stigma* truncate.—PER. *capsule* ovate, two-valved; *partition* contrary to the valve; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The single species, the *Polypremum procumbens*, seu *Linum*, is an annual.

POLYPTO'TON (*Rhet.*) πολύπτωτον, a figure in which the same word is varied by its several cases.

PO'LYPUS (*Ich.*) a sea fish much resembling the cuttle-fish, which is so called from its many feet.

POLYPUS (*Surg.*) a fleshy tumour which is commonly met with in the nose, *uterus*, or vagina. It was named from its many branches or ramifications, which were looked upon as feet.

POLYPY'RRENOUS *Fruits* (*Bot.*) fruits which contain several kernels or seeds.

POLYSA'RCIA (*Med.*) a preternatural corpulence.

POLYSARCIA, in Cullen's Nosology, is a genus of diseases, Class *Cachexiæ*, Order *Intumescentiæ*.

PO'LYSCOPES (*Mech.*) from πολὺς, many, and σκοπέω, to behold; multiplying glasses, or those which represent one object to the eye as many.

POLYSPA'ST (*Mech.*) *polyspastum*, from πολὺς, many, and σπάω, to draw; a windlass furnished with a system of pulleys, &c. *Vitruv.* l. 10, c. 3; *Bald. Lex. Vitruv.*

POLYSPE'RMUS (*Bot.*) from πολὺς, many, and σπέρμα, a seed, many-seeded; an epithet for a capsule.

POLYSPE'RON (*Bot.*) another name for the *Chenopodium* of Linnæus.

POLYSTA'CHIUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a culm bearing several spikes, as in *Scirpus lacustris*.

POLYSYLLA'BICAL *Echoes* (*Nat.*) echoes which repeat many syllables, or words, distinctly.

POLYSY'LLABLE (*Gram.*) from πολὺς, many, and συλλαβὴ, a syllable; a word consisting of more than three syllables.

POLYSY'NDETON (*Rhet.*) πολύσυνδετον; a figure of speech which abounds with conjunctions copulative. *Rutil. Lup.* l. 1, c. 14.

POLYTHE'ISM (*Theol.*) from πολὺς, many, and θεὸς, God; the belief in more than one deity, which is the characteristic of all false religions.

POLYTRI'CHUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 3 *Musci*.

POLYTRICHUM is also the name of the *Asplenium Bryum* and *Mnium*.

PO'LYTRIX (*Bot.*) Maidenhair.

POLYZO'NOS (*Min.*) a precious stone having many white circles about it. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 11.

PO'MA (*Bot.*) the *Pyrus Malus* of Linnæus.

POMA'CEÆ (*Bot.*) the name of the thirty-seventh Order in Linnæus's Fragments, and of the thirty-sixth in his Natural Orders.

POMA'CEUM (*Husband.*) Cider, or the fermented juice of the apple; also the dross of the cider pressings.

POMA'DA (*Man.*) an exercise of vaulting the wooden horse, laying only one hand over the saddle.

POMA'DO (*Chem.*) an ointment made of apples.

POMA *Granata* (*Bot.*) the *Punica granata* of Linnæus.

POMA'MBRA (*Med.*) a preparation in which amber is an ingredient, or which has grateful odour like that of amber.

POMA'NDER (*Chem.*) from the French *pomme d'ambre*, i. e. an apple of amber; a little ball made of several perfumes.

POMA'TUM (*Chem.*) a sweet ointment made of the apples called pomewaters and hog's lard.

PO'MAX (*Bot.*) the *Opercularia umbellata* of Linnæus.

POME (*Bot.*) vide *Pomum*.—Pome-Apple, a small apple of a pleasant taste and grateful scent.—Pome-Citron, or

Citron-Apple, a fruit somewhat like a lemon, but much larger. — Pome-Paradise, a fruit otherwise called John Apple.—Pome-Water, a large juicy apple.

POMEGRA'NATE (*Bot.*) i. e. *Pomum granatum*, a kernelled apple; a round fruit full of grains and kernels.

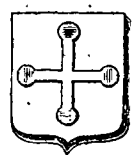
POMEGRANATE (*Her.*) is borne in the arms of the city of Granada in Spain, as in the annexed figure. "Field *argent* a pomegranate in pale slipped, and leaved proper." This figure is the emblem of royalty, being crowned on the top.

POMI'ES (*Her.*) or *Pomey*; the figure of an apple, or a ball, always of a green colour.

POMELEGRY'SE (*Nat.*) the apple-grey colour.

POME'LION (*Gunn.*) the cascabel, or hindmost knob of a cannon.

PO'MELLED (*Her.*) or *Pommelly*, in French *pomillee*, or *pomettee*, a cross with round knobs on the ends in the shape of *Pomme*, an apple, which it is supposed to represent, as in the annexed figure.



POMELLED is also an epithet for the handle of a sword, or dagger, that is provided with a knob or round ball.

PO'MEROY (*Bot.*) a good-tasted apple, not very juicy, but of a pulpy substance.

POME'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 6 *Hexandria*.

Generic Character. In the Males — CAL. *perianth* one-leaved; *segments* rounded.—COR. *petals* six, orbicular; *nectary*, a raised rim.—STAM. *filaments* six, awlshaped; *anthers* parabolical.—PIST. *rudiment* in the centre of the base. Female Flowers in the same raceme with the male.

Species. The two species, the *Pometia pinnata* et *ternata*, are natives of the islands of Tanna and Namoka, in the South Seas.

POMETTY (*Her.*) vide *Pomelled*.

POMI'FERA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Anacardium*.

POMME'E (*Her.*) an epithet for a cross which has but one ball at each end, in distinction from the pometty. [vide *Pomelled*]

POMMEL (*Mech.*) the round knob of a saddle-bow, or on the hilt of a sword, &c. Also a ball on the top of a building.

POMMELEE (*Her.*) vide *Pomelled*.

POMMEREU'LLIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. COR. *glume* turbinate, two-valved; *valves* equal; *claw* incurved; *segments* dilated in a ring; *awn* dorsal.—COR. *glume* two-valved; *valves* unequal.—STAM. *filaments* three, very short; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* linear; *style* simple; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species is the *Pommeurellia cornucopiæ*.

POMŒRIUM (*Ant.*) a space of ground both within and without the walls, which the augurs consecrated on the first building of any city. *Liv.* l. 1, c. 44; *Gell.* l. 13, c. 14.

POMPHOLYGO'DES (*Med.*) from πομφόλυξ, a bubble; an epithet for urine that is frothy, or has bubbles on the surface.

PO'MPHOLYX (*Chem.*) a small spark which, whilst brass is trying, flies upwards, and sticks to the roof and walls of the workshop.

PO'MPION (*Bot.*) a pumpkin, the *Cucurbita pepo* of Linnæus.

POMUM (*Bot.*) the *Pyrus malus* of Linnæus. — *Pomum amoris*, the *Solanum Lycospermum* of Linnæus.

POMUM, Pome, is also the name of the pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule. It includes all the moist fruits which have the seeds lodged in a core, as the Apple, Pear, Quince, &c.

POMUM ADA'MI (*Anat.*) i. e. Adam's Apple; the name of a protuberance in the anterior part of the neck, so called from a whimsical supposition, that a part of the forbidden fruit of which he ate stuck in his throat, and thus occasioned the protuberance.

PONÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved, five-parted. —COR. *petals* four, lanceolate.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* long; *styles* three; *stigmas* acute.—PER. *capsule* three-celled; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Ponæa guianensis*, a tree of Guiana.

POND-WEED (*Bot.*) the *Potamogeton* of Linnæus.

PO'NDERA (*Ant.*) Weights, or whatever was made use of as a measure of weight. As the Jews had no coined money of a determinate weight, they weighed all the gold and silver which they used in trade; so that the shekel, the half shekel, and the talent, are not only denominations of certain monies, but also of certain weights. The following tables, from Arbuthnot and others, exhibit a general view of ancient weights.

1. *Jewish Weights*

Reduced to English Troy Weight.

			lb.	oz.	dwts.	grs.
		Shekel	0	0	9	2½
60		Maneh	2	3	6	10½
3000	50	Talent	113	10	1	10½

2. *The most Ancient Grecian Weights*

Reduced to Troy Weight.

			lb.	oz.	dwts.	grs.
		Δραχμη	0	0	6	2$\frac{14}{15}$
100		Μνα	1	1	0	4$\frac{14}{15}$
6000	60	Ταλαντον	65	0	12	5$\frac{14}{15}$

3. *Less Ancient Grecian and Roman Weights*
Reduced to English Troy Weight.

										lb.	*oz.*	*dwts.*	*grs.*
Lentes										0	0	0	$0\frac{5}{11}$
4	Siliqua									0	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
12	3	Obolus								0	0	0	$9\frac{3}{2}$
24	6	2	Scriptulum							0	0	0	$18\frac{3}{11}$
72	18	6	3	Drachma						0	0	2	$6\frac{3}{11}$
96	24	8	4	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Sextula					0	0	3	$0\frac{6}{7}$
144	36	12	6	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Sicilicus				0	0	4	$13\frac{2}{7}$
192	48	16	8	$2\frac{2}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Duella			0	0	6	$1\frac{5}{7}$
576	144	48	24	8	6	4	3	Uncia		0	0	18	$5\frac{1}{7}$
6912	1728	576	288	96	72	48	36	12	Libra	0	10	18	$13\frac{5}{7}$

The Grecians divided their *Obolus* into *Chalci* and *Lepta;* some, as Diodorus and Suidas, divided the *Obolus* into six *Chalci*, and every *Chalcus* into seven *Lepta;* others divided the *Obolus* into eight *Chalci*, and every *Chalcus* into eight *Lepta* or *Minuta.*

The *Roman Ounce* is the English *Avoirdupois Ounce*, which they divided into seven *Denarii*, as well as eight *Drachms;* and since they reckoned their *Denarius* equal to the *Attic Drachm*, this will make the *Attic* weights one-eighth heavier than the correspondent *Roman Weights.*

4. *The Ancient Arabian Weights*
Reduced to Troy Weight.

											lb.	*oz.*	*dwts.*	*grs.*
Kestuf											0	0	0	$1\frac{9}{5}$
2	Kirat										0	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
4	2	Danich									0	0	0	$6\frac{1}{11}$
6	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Onolossat								0	0	0	$9\frac{3}{2}$
12	6	3	2	Garme							0	0	0	$18\frac{3}{11}$
36	18	9	6	3	Darchimi						0	0	2	$6\frac{9}{11}$
$41\frac{1}{7}$	$20\frac{5}{7}$	$10\frac{2}{7}$	$6\frac{6}{7}$	$3\frac{3}{7}$	$1\frac{1}{7}$	Denarius					0	0	2	$14\frac{2}{11}$
144	72	36	24	12	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Sextarium				0	0	9	$2\frac{4}{7}$
288	144	72	48	24	8	7	2	Sacros			0	0	18	$5\frac{1}{7}$
3456	1728	864	576	288	96	84	24	12	Ratel		0	10	18	$13\frac{5}{7}$
4608	2304	1152	768	384	128	112	32	16	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Alacatica Manes.	1	2	11	$10\frac{4}{7}$

PO'NDERABLE *bodies* (*Chem.*) bodies, the weight of which may be ascertained. [vide *Chemistry*]

PO'NDEROUS (*Astrol.*) an epithet for planets which move slowly like a man bearing a burden.

PO'NDUS (*Law*) poundage, a duty which, with that of tonnage, was anciently paid to the king, according to the weight and measure of merchants' goods.—*Pondus Regis*, the standard weight appointed by our ancient kings.

PO'NE (*Law*) a writ whereby a cause is removed from a country or inferior court into the Common Pleas. *F. N. B.* 4. 69; 2 *Inst.* 339.—*Pone per vadium*, a writ to the sheriff to take surety of one for his appearance at the day assigned.

PONE'NDIS *in Assisis* (*Law*) a writ founded upon the statutes, which show what persons sheriffs ought to impannel upon assizes, and what not. *Reg. Orig.* 175; *F. N. B.* 165.

PONE'NDUM *in Ballium* (*Law*) a writ commanding a prisoner to be bailed in bailable cases. *Stat. Westm.* 13 *Ed.* 1, st. 1, c. 38; *Reg. Orig.* 133.—*Ponendum Sigillum ad Exceptionem*, a writ requiring justices to set their seal to exceptions brought by defendants.

PO'NGO (*Zool.*) a sort of ape, very similar to the Orang-outang.

PO'NIARD (*Mil.*) a little dagger with a very sharp edge.

PO'NNA (*Bot.*) the *Calophyllum* of Linnæus.

PO'NNAM (*Bot.*) a name for the *Senna*.—*Ponnam pou maravera*, the *Epidendrum*.—*Ponnam tongera*, the *Cassia sophira*.

PONS-CE'REBRI (*Anat.*) an assemblage of small fibres proceeding from the more solid parts of the brain.—*Pons varioli*, a process in the brain, thus called because Variolus was the first who observed it.

PO'NTES (*Ant.*) narrow planks or boards over which the centuries passed into the *ovilia* or *septa*, when called upon to give their vote. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 14; *Manut. de Lec.* c. 9.

PO'NTIFEX (*Rom.*) a priest among the Romans, who not only directed all matters relating to religion, but presided at the games, and drew up the public annals, &c. The Pontifices were erected by Numa into a college, consisting of fifteen persons, who were mostly of the first families in Rome. The first eight of these were called *Pontifices majores*, the seven others *Pontifices minores*, the chief of all was called *Pontifex maximus*, which post was filled by the emperors themselves during the imperial government. Authors differ as to the derivation of the word *pontifex*; some derive it from *pons*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make, because the pontifices built and repaired the Sulpitian Bridge; others derive it from *posse*, to be able, and *facere*, to do, which sometimes signifies to sacrifice; but the former derivation of the two is the most probable. *Cic. Agrar.* 2, c. 7; *de Arusp. Resp.* c. 10, &c.; *Dionys.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 10, c. 6; *Plut. in Num.*; *Aurel. Victor.* c. 64; *Suet. in Ner.* c. 2; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.* &c.

PONT-VOLA'NT (*Mil.*) a Flying Bridge, a kind of bridge used in sieges for surprizing a post or outwork that has but narrow moats. It is composed of two small bridges laid one above the other, and so contrived that with the help of cords and pullies, the upper one may be pushed forward till it reaches the destined point.

PO'NTAGE (*Law*) a contribution for the repairing or rebuilding of bridges.

PONTALE'RSCHI (*Bot.*) the *Lawsonia* of Linnæus.

PONTEDE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathe* common, oblong.—COR. one-petalled, two-parted.—STAM. *filaments* six.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* simple; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *capsule* fleshy; *seeds* roundish.

Species. The species are aquatic herbaceous perennials with fibrous roots, mostly natives of the East Indies.

PO'NTIBUS *reparandis* (*Law*) a writ directed to the sheriff requiring him to charge one or more to repair a bridge to whom it belong. *Reg. Orig.* 153.

PONTIFICA'LIA (*Ecc.*) pontifical robes, wherein a bishop performs divine service; whence the prelate, who is thus invested, is said to be *in Pontificalibus*.

PONTI'FICATE (*Ecc.*) the popedom or dominion of the pope of Rome.

PO'NTLEVIS (*Man.*) a disorderly action of a horse, who disobeys the rider, and rears up so as to be in danger of coming over.

PO'NTON (*Mil.*) or *Pontoon*, a sort of boat or lighter to make a bridge with.

PONTO'NS (*Mil.*) or *Pontoon-Bridge*, a bridge made of pontoons.

PONTOO'N (*Mar.*) a large low flat vessel, nearly resembling a barge, and furnished with cranes, capstans, tackle, &c. for careening ships.

POOD (*Com.*) a Russian weight, equal to 36 lb. avoirdupois weight.

POO'LER (*Mech.*) an instrument with which tanners stir up the owfer of bark and water in the pits.

POO'LEVIS (*Vet.*) a disease in horses.

POOP (*Mar.*) the stern or uppermost part of a ship's hull.

TO POOP (*Mar.*) to run the head, bow-sprit, and jib-boom of one vessel into the stern or poop of another.

POO'PING (*Mar.*) or a *Pooping Sea*, the breaking of the sea over the taffrail on the poop.

POOR (*Ich.*) one of the smallest of the cod tribe, the *Gadus minutus* of Linnæus, which is a prey to the larger fish of its own tribe.

PO'PÆ (*Ant.*) certain officers of inferior rank, who assisted the priests at sacrifices among the Romans. They were naked when on duty down to the navel, which was girded with a linen apron.

Propert. l. 4, eleg. 3, v. 61.

Illa dies hornis cædem denuntiat agnis
Succinctique calent ad nova lucra popæ.

Their office was to slay the victim after it was knocked down. *Sueton. Calig.* c. 38.

POPE (*Ecc.*) or *papa*, from the Greek πάππα, a name anciently given to all bishops; but, by order of Gregory VII. it became the peculiar title of the bishop of Rome.

POPE'S *Crown* (*Her.*) vide *Triple Crown*.

PO'PENGAY (*Orn.*) or *Popinjay*, another name for the *Parrot*.

PO'PLAR (*Bot.*) a well known tree, the common species of which, the White Poplar, *Populus alba*, of Linnæus, is of quick growth, bears cropping, but is unfavourable to pasturage. The wood is soft, white, and stringy, and makes good wainscotting, being little subject to swell or shrink.

PO'PLES (*Anat.*) the ham, or the jointing where the thigh is joined to the leg bone.

POPLI'TEAL *Artery* (*Anat.*) from *poples*, the ham, the continuation of the crural artery through the hollow of the ham.

POPLI'TEUS (*Anat.*) a small triangular muscle lying across the back.

PO'PPETS (*Mar.*) the name of perpendicular pieces of timber which are fixed on the fore and aftmost parts of the bulgeways, to support the ship when launching.

PO'PPY (*Bot.*) a well known plant, the *Papaver* of Linnæus, remarkable for its soporiferous quality.

PO'PPYA (*Bot.*) the *Momordica trifolia* of Linnæus.

POPULA'GO (*Bot.*) the *Caltha palustris* of Linnæus.

PO'PULAR *Action* (*Law*) vide *Action*.

POPULA'RES (*Ant.*) a party among the Romans who

courted the favour of the people, and were opposed to the Optimates, or the high party.

POPULA'RIA (*Ant.*) the places at the theatre where the populace sat to witness the spectacles. *Suet. in Claud.* c. 25; *Tertull. de Spectac.* c. 3.

PO'PULUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 7 *Octandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *ament* oblong.—COR. *petals* none; *nectary* one-leaved. — STAM. in the males; *filaments* eight, extremely short; *anthers* four-cornered.—PIST. in the female; *germ* ovate-acuminate; *style* scarcely visible; *stigma* four-cleft.—PER. *capsule* ovate, two-celled, two-valved; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Populus alba*, White Poplar.—*Populus tremula*, the Aspe, or Trembling Poplar-Tree.—*Populus nigra*, Black Poplar.—*Populus dilatata*, Lombardy or Po Poplar Tree.—*Populus balsamifera*, seu *Tacamahaca*, Common Tacamahaca Poplar Tree.—*Populus monilifera*, Canadian Poplar Tree, &c.

POPULUS is also the name of the *Cocoloba uvifera* of Linnæus.

PORA'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five, capillary; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* semibifid; *stigmas* capitate.—PER. two-valved.

Species. The single species is the *Porana volubilis*.

PORAQUEI'BA (*Bot.*) the *Barreria guianensis* of Linnæus.

PO'RCA (*Archæol.*) a ridge of land lying between two furrows.

PO'RCELAIN (*Min.*) a sort of earth or clay, the *Argilla porcelana* of Linnæus, the finest kind of which is found in China, where it is called Kaulin or Petunse, according to the species; the former being of a glittering colour, the latter a plain white, but exceedingly soft to the touch. It is found in quarries, out of which it is taken in the form of bricks. These bricks are reduced to powder, from which is made the ware now known by the name of Porcellain.

PORCELAIN (*Mech.*) a ware made of porcelain, or any very fine earth. That which comes from China, which is the best of its kind, is by distinction called China.

PO'RCUPINE (*Zool.*) an animal about the size of a rabbit, the *Hystrix* of Linnæus, which is furnished with a bristly hide that is full of spines. It inhabits most parts of the world, divides its burrows into many apartments, with a single entrance, seeks by night its food, which consists of roots and herbs, rolls itself up when frightened, and makes a grunting noise. It is easily tamed, and the female brings forth from two to four young.

PORE'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 1 *Filices*.

PORES (*Anat.*) *pori*, cavities in the skin, so small that they cannot be perceived. They serve as passages for the humours which pass off insensibly from the body.

PORI *biliarii* (*Anat.*) the biliary pores or ducts that receive the bile from the penicelli of the liver.

PO'RISM (*Geom.*) πορίσμα, from πορίζω, to establish; a general theorem of the mathematics drawn from another theorem already demonstrated.

PORI'STIC *Method* (*Math.*) a method whereby it is determined when, what way, and how many different ways a problem may be solved. *Papp. Introd. Math. Coll.*

PO'ROCELE (*Med.*) from πῶρος, a callus, and κήλη, a rupture; a rupture proceeding from hard matter.

PORO'MPHALON (*Med.*) from πωρὸς, a callus, and ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; a hard piece of flesh or stone growing out from the navel.

POROPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) the *Cacalia porophyllum* of Linnæus.

POROPŒ'IA (*Med.*) πορο-ποιΐα, from πόρος, a pore or passage, and ποιέω, to make; an opening of the pores or passages.

PORO'SIS (*Med.*) πώρωσις, the breeding of callous or hard matter.

PORO'STOMA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 18 *Polyadelphia*, Order 4 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none; *nectary* of nine scales; *glands* six.—STAM. *filaments* thirty-six fastened to the scales; *anther* compressed peltate.—PIST. *germ* ovate angular; *style* short; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *drupe* turbinate; *capsule* roundish; *seeds* two.

Species. The single species is the *Porostema guianensis*.

POROTICS (*Med.*) medicines which convert part of the aliments into callous or hard matter.

PO'RPHYRA (*Min.*) Porphyry, a kind of fine reddish marble spotted with white.

PO'RPOISE (*Zool.*) an animal so called, probably from the two Latin words *Porcus Piscis*, or sea-hog; it is a sort of dolphin, the *Delphinus phocæna* of Linnæus, having a broad back and a bluntish snout. It tumbles over and darts in the water.

PORRI'GO (*Med.*) from *porrigo*, to spread out; a disease incident to the heads of children, when the skin of the hair part comes off like bran on combing the head.

PO'RRUM (*Bot.*) the Common Leek, or *Allium*.

PO'RRUS (*Med.*) a species of rough wart, which resembles a leek in appearance.

PORT (*Com.*) a harbour or haven on the sea coast, where ships arrive with their freight, and customs from goods are taken.—*Close Port* is one within the body of a city; as the ports of Rhodes, Venice, &c.—*Free Port*, one open and free for merchants of any nation to load and unload their vessels in, without paying any duty or customs; as the ports of Genoa and Leghorn. This term is also used for a total exemption and franchise, which any set of merchants enjoy for goods imported into a state, or for those of the growth of the country exported.—*Bar of a Port*, a rock or sand bank lying before the mouth of a port or harbour, which prevents ships from entering therein, except with the tide.

PORT is also the name of the wine which comes from Oporto in Portugal.

PORT (*Mar.*) a name given to the larboard on some occasions; as "The ship-heels to *Port*," i. e. stoops or inclines to the larboard side. "*Port* the helm!" the order to put the helm over to the larboard-side of the vessel. "Hard a *Port!*" the order to put the helm close to the larboard side of the ship.—*Port*, or *Port-holes*, vide *Ports*.

PORT (*Man.*) a piece of iron which belong to the bit of a bridle, and acts upon the inside of the mouth.

PORT *of the voice* (*Mus.*) in the Italian *portamento di voce*; the faculty and habitude of making the shakes, passages, and diminutions which constitute the beauty of the piece.

PO'RT-FIRE (*Gunn.*) a paper tube about sixteen inches long filled with a composition of combustibles, which is used as a match for firing guns.

PORT-MEN (*Law*) a name given to the burgesses of Ipswich, and also to the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports.

PO'RTA (*Anat.*) vide *Vena Porta*.

PO'RTABLE (*Mech.*) a name for any machine or instrument which is made of a convenient size for carrying about; as a portable barometer, &c.

PO'RTAGE (*Com.*) vide *Porterage*.

PO'RTAIL (*Archit.*) the face or frontispiece of a church viewed on the side on which the great door is placed.

PO'RTAL (*Archit.*) 1. A little square corner of a room cut off from the rest by the wainscot. 2. A little gate where there are two gates, a large and a small one. 3. A kind of arch of joiner's work.

PO'RTATE (*Her.*) an epithet for a cross that is not erect, but placed athwart the escutcheon in a bend, as in the annexed figure, as if it were borne upon a man's shoulder.

PORT-CRA'YON (*Mech.*) an instrument for inclosing a pencil or crayon, which serves both to hold it, and a cover to make it portable.

PORT-CU'LLIS (*Fort.*) from the Latin *porta clausa*; a falling gate or door, like a harrow hung over the gates of fortified places, and let down to keep an enemy out of the city.

PORTCULLIS (*Her.*) is one of the distinctions of the royal house of Tudor; also a name given to one of the poursuivants at arms. [vide *Poursuivant*]

PO'RTER *of the Door of the Parliament* (*Law*) an officer belonging to the Parliament House who has high privileges. —*Porter in a Court of Justice*, an officer who carries a white wand before the justices in Eyre.

PORTER (*Mar.*) an iron bar confined to the end of an anchor-shank, which admits of cross bars at one end, that act as levers in turning the shank.

PORTER (*Com.*) one who carries goods, either on his back or in a truck, &c.

PO'RTERAGE (*Law*) a duty paid at the custom-house to those who attend the water side, and belong to the package office.

PORTERAGE (*Com.*) whatever is paid for the carriage of goods by a porter.

PORTE'SIA (*Bot.*) the *Trichillia pallida* of Linnæus.

PO'RTFIRE (*Gunn.*) vide *Port*.

PORT-FO'LIO (*Mech.*) a leathern case for holding papers of a considerable size.

PO'RTGLAIVE (*Law*) from the French *porter*, to bear, and *glaive*, a sword; one who carries the sword before a prince or magistrate.

PO'RTGREVE (*Law*) from the Saxon port, a port, and geneta, a count or governor; the title of the governor of some sea-port towns, and anciently of the chief magistrate of the city of London.

PO'RT-HOLES (*Mar.*) vide *Ports*.

PO'RT-HOOKS (*Mar.*) vide *Ports*.

PO'RTICO (*Archit.*) a long passage covered over with a vaulted or plain roof, and supported with pillars.

PORTIFO'RUM (*Archæol.*) the banner in cathedrals, anciently carried in the front of a procession.

PO'RTIONERS (*Law*) the several ministers who serve a parsonage alternately, or by turns.

PORTI'SCULUS (*Ant.*) an officer among the Romans, who had charge of the rowers in a galley. *Plaut. Asin.* act. 3, scen. 1, v. 15; *Enn. Annal.* 8; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

PORTITO'RES (*Ant.*) those who collected the tax called the *Portorium*. *Plaut. Men.* act. 1, scen. 2, v. 6; *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 10, ep. 10; *Donat. in Plaut. Non.* l. 1, c. 65.

PORTLA'NDIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved; *leaflets* oblong.—COR. one-petalled; *tube* long; *border* shorter than the tube.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* linear, erect.—PIST. *germ* five-cornered; *style* simple; *stigma* oblong.—PER. *capsule* obovate two-valved.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the *Portlandia tetrandra, grandiflora*, &c.

PO'RTLAST (*Mar.*) or *Portoise*, another word for the *Gunwale*.

PO'RTLIDS (*Mar.*) vide *Ports*.

PORTMA'NNIMOTE (*Archæol.*) the portmote court held in any city or town.

PORTMA'NTLE (*Mech.*) or *portmanteau*, from the French *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak; a cloak-bag to carry the necessary clothing on a journey.

PO'RT-MEN (*Law*) vide *Port*.

PO'RTMOTE (*Law*) a court kept in sea-port towns.

PO'RT-NAILS (*Mar.*) nails which are used in fastening the hinges to the ports.

PO'RTOISE (*Mar.*) the same as *Portlast*.

PORTO'RIUM (*Ant.*) a tax or toll which was paid on carrying any exportable goods to a haven. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 2, ep. 16; *Liv.* l. 40, c. 51.

PO'RT-ROPES (*Mar.*) vide *Ports*.

PORTS (*Mar.*) or *Port-Holes*, the embrasures or openings in the side of a ship of war, wherein the artillery is ranged in battery upon the deck above and below.—*Port-Hooks*, hooks driven through the side of the ship and clinched for the purpose of hooking the hinges that are fastened to the port-lids.—*Port-Lids*, a sort of hanging doors that shut in the ports at sea.—*Port-Ropes*, or *Pendants*, ropes spliced into the rings on the outside of the port-lids.—*Port-Sashes*, glass frames that are put into the cabin-ports and other rooms at sea to give light to the apartments.—*Port-Shackles*, iron ring bolts driven through the lower deck port-lids.—*Port-Tackles*, those which serve to haul up the Port-lids.—*Half-Ports*, a kind of shutters with circular holes in their centre large enough to go over the muzzles of the guns. This word *ports* is used in several phrases, as "Hook on the *ports*, fore and aft!" the order to the carpenter's crew to hook on the port-lids, fore and aft the ship, on the appearance of a squall. "Lower the *Ports*, fore and aft!" the order to let them down so that they may be hooked on. "Slope the *Ports!*" the order to raise or lower the port-lids. "Square the *Ports!*" the order to make them square with each other when they are hauled up.

PO'RT-SALE (*Com.*) a sale of fish on the return into a haven; an outcry, or public sale of any commodity.

PO'RT-SA'SHES (*Mar.*) vide *Ports*.

PORT-SHA'CKLES (*Mar.*) vide *Ports*.

PORT-TA'CKLES (*Mar.*) vide *Ports*.

PO'RTUGAL, *Crown of* (*Her.*) the crown of Portugal is a ducal coronet, heightened up with eight arched diadems, that support a mound ensigned with a plain cross, as in the annexed figure.

PO'RTULA (*Bot.*) the *Peplis portula* of Linnæus.

PORTULA'CA (*Bot.*) the name of a plant, which, according to Pliny, answers to the *Andrachne* of the Greeks. *Plin.* l. 13, c. 22.

PORTULACA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* bifid.—COR. *petals* five, flat, erect.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigmas* five, oblong.—PER. *capsule* covered, ovate; *receptacle* free.

Species. The species are annuals, as—*Portulaca oleracea*, Garden-Purslane.—*Portulaca pilosa*, seu *Anacampseros*, Hairy-Purslane.—*Portulaca triangularis, Chamæcistus*, seu *Helianthemum*, Triangular-racemed-Purslane.—*Portulaca decumbens*, seu *Orygia*, Prostrate Purslane.—*Portulaca patens*, seu *Talinum*, Panicled Purslane—*Portulaca anacampseros*, Roumd-leaved Purslane.

PORTULACA is also the name of the *Atriplex portulacoides* of Linnæus.

PORTULACA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved; *leaflets* roundish, ovate.—COR. *petals* five, obovate.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* three-cornered, superior; *style* none; *stigmas* three.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. The single species is the *Portulacaria afra, Claytonia, Crassula*, seu *Anacampseros*.

PORTULACA'STRUM (*Bot.*) the *Trianthema monogynia* of Linnæus.
PO'RUS *biliarius* (*Anat.*) vide *Pori biliarii.*
POSAU'NE (*Mus.*) an instrument of music in the Italian, made use of as a base to a trumpet.
PO'SCA (*Med.*) a mixture of vinegar and water.
POSE' (*Her.*) vide *Statant.*
POSI'DEON (*Ant.*) ποσιδεών, an Athenian month called from Posidonia, a festival in honour of Neptune, which was celebrated in this month. It consisted of thirty days, and answered to part of December and January.
PO'SITI (*Ant.*) a name given by the Romans to their dead, whom they laid out near the door, with their feet outwards, previous to their interment.
POSI'TION (*Phy.*) an affection of place expressing the manner in which a body rests in it.
POSITION (*Archit.*) the situation of a building with respect to the points of the horizon.
POSITION (*Mech.*) the manner of disposing the feet in dancing in respect to each other.
POSITION *of the Sphere* (*Astron.*) is either right, oblique, or parallel. [vide *Sphere*]—*Circles of Position* are six great circles passing through the intersection of the meridian and horizon, and dividing the equator into twelve equal parts.
POSITION (*Arith.*) a rule in which any supposition, or supposed number, is taken, at pleasure, to work the question by. It is either single or double.—*Single Position* is when, by one position, we have means to discover the true resolution of a question.—*Double Position* is when two positions or suppositions are made to solve the propounded question.
POSITION (*Log.*) the ground-work on which an argument is raised; a thesis, or proposition, to be maintained.
PO'SITIVE *Degree* (*Gram.*) the first degree of any quality expressed by any adjective; this is the word itself, from which the other two degrees are formed.
POSITIVE *Quantity* (*Algeb.*) the same as an affirmative quantity.
POSITIVE *Divinity* (*Theol.*) that which is agreeable to the positions and tenets of the ancient fathers of the church.
POSITIVE *Electricity* (*Elect.*) a term applied to all bodies supposed to contain more than their natural quantity of electricity.
POSO'LOGY (*Med.*) that part of the art of medicine which teaches the right administration of doses.
POSOPO'SA (*Bot.*) the *Cærica posoposa* of Linnæus.
POSOQUE'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Ignatia longiflora* of Linnæus.
PO'SSE (*Law*) a possibility; a thing is said to be in *posse* when it may possibly be.—*Posse Comitatus*, i. e. the Power of the County; the aid and assistance of all Knights. *Stat.* 17 *Rich.* 2, c. 8; 13 *Hen.* 4, c. 7; 2 *Hen.* 5, c. 8; *Crompt.* 62; *Lamb.* 313. 318; 2 *Inst.* 193.
POSSE (*Com.*) a land measure of Switzerland, twelve of which are equal to ten English acres.
POSSE'SSION (*Law*) is actual where a person actually enters lands or tenements; and *possession in law*, when they have descended to him, but he has not actually entered them. *Bract.* l. 2, c. 17.
POSSE'SSIVE (*Gram.*) an epithet for what denotes possession, as the—*Possessive Case of Nouns*, which answers to the genitive of the Latin.—*Possessive Pronouns*, pronouns thus distinguished by their sense from the relative pronouns, &c.
POSSESSIVES (*Gram.*) the possessive pronouns.
POSSE'SSORY (*Law*) an epithet for a sort of action. [vide *Action*]
POSSI'RA (*Bot.*) the *Rittira simplex* of Linnæus.
POSSIBI'LITAS (*Law*) is taken for a thing wilfully done, in distinction from *impossibilitas*, for a thing done against one's will. *LL. Alfred. &c. apud Brompton.*
POSSIBI'LITY (*Law*) an uncertain thing which may, or may not, happen.
POST (*Mil.*) any spot of ground that is marked out to be occupied by soldiers.—*Advanced Post* is a spot of ground before the other posts, which is occupied for the purpose of securing those behind.
POST (*Com.*) a messenger that carries letters; also a term applied either to the horses or men who are hired to go a certain portion of a journey; whence "To ride *post*" is either to go as a letter carrier, or with post horses, &c.
POST (*Gram.*) a Latin preposition, which is used in composition for after, to denote latter succession in the order of time, &c.; as *post diem*, *post-diluvian*, &c.
POST-BRACHIA'LIA (*Anat.*) four small bones which make up the palm of the hand.
POST-COMMU'NION (*Ecc.*) the office said in the Romish Church after the Communion.
TO POST-DA'TE (*Com.*) to put a date to a bill later than the time at which it is drawn up; so *to post-date a letter*, to make it of a later date than the time that it was actually written.
POST-DI'EM (*Law*) the return of a writ after the day assigned, or the fee of 4*d.* for such a default.
POST-DILU'VIANS (*Chron.*) the generations of people that succeeded Noah after the flood.
POST-DISSEI'SIN (*Law*) a writ that lies for him who, having recovered lands or tenements upon default of reddition, is again disseised by the former disseisor.
PO'STEA (*Law*) the certificate of the proceedings on a trial at *Nisi Prius.*
POST-E'NTRY (*Com.*) an additional entry made by a merchant at the custom when the first entry is found to be too small.
POSTE'RIOR (*Anat.*) an epithet for several muscles, as—*Posterior Annularis*, a muscle that draws the ring-finger inwards.—*Posterior Auris*, vide *Retrahentes Auris.*—*Posterior Indicis*, a muscle that extends the forefinger obliquely.—*Posterior Medii*, a muscle that extends the middle finger and draws it outward.
POSTERIO'RITY (*Law*) a man holding lands of two lords is said to hold of the junior, or latter by posteriority; and, of the elder, by priority. *Staundf. Prærog.* 10, 2 *Inst.* 392.
POST-FI'NE (*Law*) the duty belonging to the King for a fine formerly acknowledged.
PO'STERN (*Fort.*) a small door in the flank of a bastion, or any other part of the garrison, through which the troops march in and out unperceived by the enemy, either to relieve the works or make sallies.
PO'STHUMOUS (*Law*) an epithet for a child born after the death of its father.
POSTHUMOUS (*Lit.*) an epithet for works published after the author's decease.
POSTI'LLION (*Com.*) he who rides either of the horses of a carriage.
POSTI'QUE (*Archit.*) an epithet for an ornament of sculpture when it is added after the work itself is done.
POSTLIMI'NIUM (*Ant.*) a term among the Romans denoting the return of any one to his own country after he had gone to sojourn elsewhere, or had been banished, or been taken by the enemy. *Apul. Met. Gell.* l. 7, c. 18; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Justin. Instit.* l. 1, c. 12; *Paul. Diacon.*
POST-MERI'DIAN (*Astron.*) an epithet for what is done in the afternoon.
POST NA'TI (*Law*) an epithet for such as were born in Scotland after the descent of the crown to James I, concerning whom it was resolved that such persons were aliens in England.
POST-O'FFICE (*Law*) an office where letters are delivered to and from the post.

POSTOMIS (*Ant.*) a barnacle, or iron instrument, to fix on the nose of a horse. *Non.* l. 1, c. 48.

POSTPOSITIO (*Med.*) a term applied to the paroxysm of a fever that comes on later than was expected, in distinction from the *anticipation*.

POSTSCRIPT (*Lit.*) i. e. *post*, after, *scriptum*, written; an epithet for what is added at the end of a letter.

POST-TERM (*Law*) the return of a writ after the term; or the fee of 1*s.* 8*d.* to the *custos brevium* for filing such a suit after term.

POSTVENTIONAL (*Astrol.*) an epithet for a change of the moon which happens after some great moveable feast, planetary aspect, &c.

POSTULATES (*Math.*) fundamental principles in any art or science, which being too easy and self-evident to need explication, are taken for granted.

POSTULATIO *actionis* (*Ant.*) the second proceeding in a suit at law among the Romans, when the plaintiff asked leave of the prætor to sue the defendant in any action: this was followed by *reum vadari*, i. e. requiring sureties of the defendant for his appearance.

POSTULATION (*Law*) a demand made upon the voting a person to an office or dignity of which he is not capable by the ordinary canon or statute law.

POSTURE (*Paint.*) the situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members thereof in regard to one another, whereby the action of it is expressed.

POSTURE-MASTER (*Mech.*) one who teaches artificial positions of the body.

POT (*Com.*) a French wine measure answering to the English quart.

POTAIL (*Polit.*) the headman of a village in India.

POTALIA (*Bot.*) the *Nicandra armoria* of Linnæus.

POTAMOGETON (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 3 *Tetragynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* four, roundish, obtuse.—STAM. *filaments* four, flat; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germs* four; *style* none; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. none; *drupes* four; *seeds* four.

Species. The species, which are perennial herbaceous plants, are as follow—*Potamogeton natans*, Broad-leaved Potamogeton.—*Potamogeton densum*, *Fontalis*, seu *Tribulus*, Close-leaved Pondweed.—*Potamogeton pusillum*, Small Pondweed, &c. — *Potamogeton pectinatum*, seu *Millefolium*, Fennel-leaved Pondweed. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Botan.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tournef. Inst.* &c.

POTAMOGETON is also the name of the *Najas marina*, &c. of Linnæus.

POTAMOGITON (*Bot.*) the *Myriophyllum spicatum* of Linnæus.

POTAMOPITHYS (*Bot.*) the *Elatine* of Linnæus.

POTANCE (*Mech.*) the stud in a pocket watch wherein the lower pivot of the verge plays, and also one of the crown wheels runs.

POTASH (*Chem.*) so called from the pots or vessels in which it was prepared, is a vegetable alkali procured from several substances, but particularly from the ashes of wood plants, by evaporating their lixivium. When potash is calcined it is termed *pearl-ash*. Potash is a brittle substance, of a white colour, an extremely acrid taste, and of so corrosive a property that it dissolves soft animal substances as soon as it comes in contact with them. It combines with acids so as to form several salts, as the *Nitrate of Potash*, the *Carbonate of Potash*, the *Borate of Potash*, &c. Its specific gravity is 1·7085.

POTASSIUM (*Chem.*) a name given by Sir H. Davy to a metallic substance discovered in 1807, in his experiments on potash, which he so called because he conceived it to be the basis of potash.

POTATOE (*Bot.*) a well-known garden vegetable, the *Solanum tuberosum* of Linnæus.—Canada Potatoe, the *Helianthus tuberosus*.—Spanish Potatoe, the *Convolvulus batatas*.

POTENT (*Her.*) or *Potence*, an epithet for a cross that terminates like the head of a crutch that was formerly called a *potent*, as in the annexed figure.

POTENTIAL *cautery* (*Surg.*) a caustic made of limestone, and other ingredients.

POTENTIAL *coldness* (*Med.*) the relative property of some bodies, which, though not cold to the touch, are so in their effects and operation; a property with which some drugs are supposed to be endued.

POTENTIAL *mood* (*Gram.*) a mode signifying possibility, denoted by may, can, &c.

POTENTILLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 5 *Polygynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petals* five, roundish. — STAM. *filaments* twenty, awl-shaped; *anthers* elongate. — PIST. *germs* numerous; *styles* filiform; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. none; *common receptacle of the seeds* roundish, juiceless; *seeds* numerous.

Species. Plants of this genus are mostly herbaceous perennials, as—*Potentilla fruticosa*, seu *Pentaphylloides*.—*Potentilla anserina*, *Frageria*, seu *Argentina*, Silvery Cinquefoil, Silver Weed, or Wild Tansey.—*Potentilla rupestris*, seu *Pentaphyllum*, Rock Cinquefoil.—*Potentilla nitidum*, *Heptaphyllum*, seu *Comaroides*, Shining Cinquefoil.—*Potentilla reptans*, *Pentaphyllum*, seu *Quinquefolium*, Creeping Cinquefoil, &c. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Botan.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tournef. Instit.* &c.

POTENTILLA is also the name of the *Fragaria vesca*.

POTERIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 7 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved. — COR. four-parted, in the female one-petalled.—STAM. in the male; *filaments* very many; *anthers* twin.—PIST. in the female; *germs* two, ovate-oblong; *styles* two, capillary; *stigmas* pencil-form.—PER. *berry* formed of the tube of the corolla; *seeds* two.

Species. Plants of this genera are mostly perennials, and some parasitical, as—*Poterium sanguisorba*, *Pimpinella*, seu *Sanguisorba*, the Lesser, or Upland Burnett.—*Poterium hybridum*, Sweet Burnett.

POTITII (*Ant.*) priests among the Romans dedicated to the service of Hercules; they were superior to the Pinarii, who were also priests of Hercules. *Liv.* l. 1, c. 7; *Aurel. Vict. de Orig. Gent. Rom.* c. 8.

POTSTONE (*Min.*) a sort of talc.

POTTER (*Mech.*) a maker of earthen vessels.

POTTERY (*Com.*) the place where earthenware is made.

POTTLE (*Com.*) an English measure containing two quarts.

POUCH (*Zool.*) the bag which hangs by the mouth of most of the monkey tribe.

POUCHES (*Mar.*) small bulk-heads or partitions in a ship's hold.

POULDRON (*Her.*) that part of armour which covers the shoulder.

POULETS *mignons* (*Cook.*) a dish of roasted chickens larded and barbed.

POULTERERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) This company was incorporated in 1503. Their armorial ensigns are, as in the annexed figure, "Field *argent* on a chevron between three storks *azure*, as many swans proper; their supporters two pelicans *or*, vulning themselves, *gules*. The crest on a helmet and crown mural, a stork with wings expanded *gules*.

POU'LTICE (*Med.*) a medicine made of several ingredients boiled together into a soft consistence, fit for applying to swellings, &c.

POUNCE (*Mech.*) a calcareous powder which, rubbed on paper or parchment, makes it bear ink.

POUNCE (*Falcon.*) the talon or claw of a bird of prey.—*Strong-pounced Eagle*, an eagle having strong claws.

POUND (*Com.*) a weight containing 12 ounces troy weight, and 16 ounces avoirdupois, &c.—*Pound sterling*, a money valued in accounts at 20*s*.—*Pound note*, a note issued from the Bank of England, &c. and current for 20*s*.

POUND (*Law*) signifies generally any inclosed place for keeping beasts in, but more especially that in which cattle are put that are distrained, until they are replevied. A pound in this sense is common, which is common to a township, &c.; or it is *overt* when it is built on the lord's waste, and is *overt*, open, or common to the lord and his tenants; and *covert*, i. e. a close place, which the owner of the cattle impounded cannot come to without offence. *Kitch.* 144; *Co. Lit.* 96.—*Pound breach*, a breaking of the pound for the recovery of cattle which are there impounded, which is punishable with treble damages. *Co. Litt.* 261.

PO'UNDAGE (*Law*) 1. A duty of 1*s*. anciently paid to the king on every 20*s*. value of merchandize imported or exported. 2. The fee paid to the keeper of a pound for the cattle that are impounded. 3. A rate in the pound sterling which is allowed for collecting money.

POUNDA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) the liberty of pounding.

POU'NDER (*Gunn.*) a great gun, or piece, denominated according to the weight of the ball it carries, as a 6, 12, or 24-pounder.

POUND-NAILS (*Carpent.*) nails square in the shank, which are used for paling.

POUPA'RTII *ligamentum* (*Anat.*) Poupart's ligament, or the Fallopian ligament, an inguinal ligament.

POU'PETON (*Cook.*) a dish made of slices of bacon and veal steaks.

POUR *faire proclamer* (*Law*) a writ commanding the Mayor, or Sheriff, to proclaim that none cast filth into the ditches, or other places adjoining. *Stat. Rich.* 2, c. 13; *F. N. B.* 176.—*Pour seisir terres le feme que tient en dower*, a writ whereby the King seizeth upon land which the wife of his tenant deceased had for her dower. *F. N. B.* 174. This and other writs of a feudal nature were abolished by the statute 12 *Car.* 2, c. 24.

POURPA'RTY (*Law*) i. e. to make pourparty, or to sever and divide those lands of partners which, before partition, they held jointly, and *pro indiviso*. *Old. Nat. Brev.* 11.

POURPRE'STURE (*Law*) any encroachment, or taking to oneself what one ought not; as an encroachment on the highway by throwing out a window, pillar, &c. farther than is allowed by law. *Glanv.* l. 9, c. 11; *Kitch.* 10; *Crompt. Juris.* 152; *Manw. Forest. Laws*, c. 10; 1 *Inst.* 38.

POU'RSUIVANT (*Law*) from the French *pursuivre*, to pursue, or attend; the King's messenger, who is in attendance to be sent on any occasion or message.—*Poursuivants at Arms* are officers who succeed to the heralds, of which there are four; namely, Blue-Mantle, Rouge-Cross, Rouge-Dragon, and Portcullis.

POURVE'YANCE (*Law*) vide *Purveyance*.

PO'WDER (*Mil.*) is commonly called *gunpowder*.—*Powder-Cart*, a two-wheeled covered carriage constructed for the conveyance of powder.—*Powder-Horn*, a horn flask in which powder is kept for priming guns.—*Powder-Magazine*, a bomb-proof arched building to hold the powder in fortified places, &c.—*Powder-Mill*, a building in which the materials composing gunpowder are prepared and mixed together.

PO'WDER-CHESTS (*Mar.*) boards joined in form of a triangle filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, &c. and set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.—*Powder-Room*, a room in the hold where the powder is stowed.

PO'WDERING (*Her.*) the strewing of a field, crest, or supporters irregularly with any small figures; as ermine, martlets, fleur-de-lis, &c.

POWDERINGS (*Archit.*) devices used for filling up any void spaces in carved work.

PO'WER (*Law*) an authority which one man gives to another to act for him.—*Power of Attorney*, an authority given to a third person to act between two or more parties, as in the case of persons who are empowered to receive money for another who is absent; it is otherwise called a Letter of Attorney.—*Power of the County*, vide *Posse*.

POWER (*Mech.*) signifies generally any force which, applied to a machine, tends to produce motion; but it is particularly applied to the six simple machines which are so called; namely, the *Lever*, the *Balance*, the *Screw*, the *Wheel and Axle*, the *Wedge*, and the *Pulley*.

POWER *of a Glass* (*Opt.*) a name for the distance between the convexity and the solar focus.

POWER *of any Quantity* (*Algeb.*) the produce of any quantity or number arising from the multiplication by itself any number of times; as a square, cube, biquadrate, &c.—*Exponents of Powers* are the indices, or figures, which serve to denote the power to which the quantity is elevated; as a^2, a^3, a^4, &c.; where 2, 3, 4, &c. are the exponents for the square, cube, biquadrate, &c.—*Power of an Hyperbola*, the square of the fourth part of the conjugate axis.—*Commensurable in Power* is said of quantities which, though not commensurable themselves, have their squares, or some other power of them, commensurable.

PO'WERS (*Theol.*) the sixth order of the hierarchy.

PO'WTER (*Orn.*) a sort of pigeon so called from its habit of swelling up its neck when it is displeased.

PO'YNDING (*Law*) the Scotch word for Pounding.

PO'YNINGS (*Law*) an act of Parliament made under Henry VII, whereby the Laws of England became in force in Ireland; it was so called from Sir Edward Poyning, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

PRA'CTICE (*Com.*) the actual exercise of any profession either in medicine or law.

PRACTICE (*Arith.*) a method for the more easy and speedy resolving questions in the rule of three.

PRACTICE (*Law*) is taken, in a bad sense, for any fraudulent proceeding; as what is done clandestinely is said to be done 'by Practice.'—*Practice of the Courts*, the form and manner of conducting and carrying suits at Law or in Equity.

PRACTI'TIONER (*Com.*) one that practises law, physic, surgery, &c.

PRA'CTORES (*Ant.*) πράκτορες, those that received the money due to the city from fines laid upon criminals. *Poll. Onom.* l. 8, segm. 114.

PRÆCE'PTORIES (*Ecc.*) a kind of benefices having their name from being possessed by the more eminent templers, whom the Chief Master, by his authority, created and called *Præceptores Templi*.

PRÆ'CIPE *in Capite* (*Law*) a writ issuing out of the court of Chancery for a tenant who held of the King in chief, as of his crown, and not as of any honour, castle, or manor.—*Præcipe quod reddat*, a writ of great diversity, both in its form and use, extending as well to a writ of right as to others of possession.

PRÆCIPITA'TIO *de Robore* (*Ant.*) a capital punishment among the Romans, which consisted in throwing the criminal headlong from that part of the prison which was called *Robur*. *Liv.* l. 38, c. 59; *Val. Max.* l. 6, c. 3; *Gell.* l. 10, c. 18; *Sigon. de Jud.* l. 3, c. 16.

PRÆCIPI'TIUM (*Archæol.*) a punishment formerly inflicted on criminals by casting them from some high place. *Malmsb.* l. 5, p. 155.

PRÆCLAMITO'RES (*Ant.*) certain officers or criers who went along the streets of Rome before the *Flamen Dialis* to cause all people to give over their work on holy days, for the worship of the Gods could not proceed while work was going forward. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Serv. in Virg. Georg.* 1, v. 268.

PRÆCO'CIA (*Bot.*) the *Prunus armeniaca* of Linnæus.

PRÆCO'RDIA (*Anat.*) the parts adjoining to the heart.

PRÆ'DIAL *Tithes* (*Law*) such as arise merely and immediately from the ground; as grain of all sorts, hay, wood, &c.

PRÆFE'CTUS (*Ant.*) a Roman officer, who acted either as the governor of a province, or the mayor of a town. There are also *præfecti ærarii, annonæ, castrorum, classis, frumenti, &c. Panvin. de Civit. Rom.* c. 63; *Panciroll. Notit. Dig. Imp. Orient.* c. 7.

PRÆ'FINE (*Law*) the fine which is paid upon suing out the writ of covenant.

PRÆLIA'RES *Dies* (*Ant.*) days which the Romans held to be favourable for engaging the enemy. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 16; *Salmas. de Mod. Usur.* c. 18.

PRÆMO'RSUS (*Bot.*) bitten off, an epithet for a root or leaf; *radix præmorsa*, a root not tapering but ending blunt, and thus appearing as if it were bitten off short at the end, as in the *Scabiosa plantago; folium præmorsum*, a leaf ending very obtusely, with unequal notches. It is also an epithet for the corolla, as in *Althæa*.

PRÆMUNI'RE (*Law*) a writ so called from the words with which it commences, *præmunire facias præfatum A. B. quod tunc sit coram nobis*, where *præmunire* is put for *præmonere*, warning the person to appear. This writ was originally directed against those offences affecting the king or his government, which were committed under the sanction of the papal power; but it was afterwards extended to all such offences, from whatever cause they were committed.

PRÆMUNIRE is also the name of the offence itself, which subjected the offender to be put out of the king's protection, his lands and goods to be forfeited, and his body to be imprisoned at the king's pleasure.

PRÆNO'MEN (*Ant.*) the family name among the Romans, as Caius, Marcus, &c. [vide *Nomen*]

PRÆPARA'NTIA (*Med.*) medicines which digest and ripen the peccant fluids.

PRÆPARANTIA *Vasa* (*Anat.*) the spermatic veins and arteries which go to the *Testes* and *Epididymis*.

PRÆ'PETES (*Ant.*) a name given by the Romans to such birds as furnished the augurs or aruspices with observations and omens by their flight. *Hygin. apud Gell.* l. 6, c. 6; *Serv. ad Æneid.* l. 3, v. 361.

PRÆPO'SITUS *Ecclesiæ* (*Law*) a church-reeve, or churchwarden.—*Præpositus Villæ*, the constable of a town, or a petty constable. Sometimes the word is taken for the head or chief officer of the king, in a town, manor, or village. *LL. Edw. Confess. apud Brompton.; Compt. Jurisd.* 205.

PRÆPU'TIUM (*Anat.*) the prepuce.

PRÆRO'GATIVÆ (*Ant.*) an epithet applied to those tribes among the Romans who had a right of voting first at the Comitia. *Cic. pro Planc.* c. 20; *Liv.* l. 26, c. 22; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Manut. de Comit. Roman*, c. 4.

PRÆTE'XTA (*Ant.*) *toga prætexta*, a white robe with a purple border, originally appropriated to the Roman magistrates, but afterwards worn by the children of the nobility, by boys till the age of seventeen, and by girls till they were married. It was the habit which the magistrates, augurs, and priests, as well as senators, assumed on all solemn occasions, and therefore being looked upon as sacred, it is supposed to have been chosen for youth at that age to guard them in a peculiar manner against the temptations incident to that period of life. Those who wore the *prætexta* were called *prætextati*. [vide *Prætextatus*]

PRÆTEXTA'TÆ (*Ant.*) a name given to plays among the Romans, in which the actors personated people of quality who had the particular privilege of wearing the *prætexta*.

PRÆTEXTA'TUS (*Ant.*) one clothed in the *prætexta*; applied in a particular manner to the noble youth, by whom it was worn to denote their age and condition, as may be learned from different medals. The annexed figure represents a medal or coin of Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, an illustrious youth of the family of the Æmilii, for whom an equestrian statue was erected for having saved the life of a citizen in battle. On the obverse of this medal is a head of *Venus victrix*, with the civic crown, and the *simpulum*, or symbol of the pontifical office: on the reverse an equestrian statue of Lepidus, carrying in his right hand a trophy to betoken his victory over the Gauls, with the inscription Marcus LEPIDUS, ANnorum XV. PRætextatus Hostem Occidit Civem Servavit. *Valer. Max.* l. 3, c. 1; *Beg. Thes. Brand.* tom. 2; *Morell. Thes. Numis.*

PRÆ'TOR (*Ant.*) a chief magistrate among the Romans, so called *a præeundo*, i. e. from going before, because he presided over the court, and *præivit*, went before, or was superior to all who were there. This office was instituted U. C. 388, for the administration of justice in the absence of the Consuls, who were mostly engaged in the wars. There were at first but two *Prætors* appointed, namely, the *Prætor urbanus*, who tried all causes between citizen and citizen; and the *Prætor peregrinus*, who decided all matters relating to foreigners. Other prætors were afterwards added to administer justice in the provinces. *Varro de Lat. Ling.* l. 4, c. 13.

PRÆTORIA'NI (*Ant.*) the prætorian cohorts, the emperor's body guard, who were so called because they were stationed at a place called the *Prætorium*, or more properly because they attended the prætors. *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 5; *Plutarch. in Galba.; Sueton. in August.* c. 49; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Dio.* l. 55.

PRÆTO'RIUM (*Ant.*) the hall or court where the prætor administered justice; also the general's tent and pavilion in the Roman camp.

PRAGMA'TIC *Sanction* (*Polit.*) a letter written to any public body of men, in answer to their request, to be informed respecting any law.

PRAM (*Mar.*) or *Praam*, a light sort of boat used in Holland and the ports of the Baltic, for loading and unloading of ships.

TO PRANCE (*Man.*) to throw up the fore legs after the manner of horses.

PRA'NDIUM (*Ant.*) a meal among the Romans answering nearest to our dinner. It was taken about the fifth hour, or eleven o'clock, according to our reckoning, and consisted mostly of fruits, as it was not with them the principal meal.

PRA'SIN (*Her.*) an ancient term for green, so called from the Greek πράσον, a leek.

PRASI'NA (*Ant.*) the name of one of the four factions or companies of charioteers, so called from *prasin*, green, the colour of their livery.

PRA'SIUM (*Bot.*) πράσιον, a herb resembling horehound or marjoram, mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 35; *Plin.* l. 20, c. 17.

PRASIUM, *in the Linnean System*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved, campanulate.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* quadrifid; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *berries* four; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The principal species, the *Prasium magus Galeopsis, Lamium, Melissa,* seu *Teucrium,* is a shrub.

PRA'TIC (*Com.*) or in French *Pratique,* a term used in the European ports of the Mediterranean, implying a permission to trade or communicate with land after having performed quarantine for a certain time.

PRA'TINGCOLE (*Orn.*) a bird of Coromandel, with a hooked bill, which is very restless and clamorous. It is the *Glareola* of Linnæus.

PRAWN (*Ent.*) a small sea fish of the crab kind, somewhat larger than the shrimp. It is the *Cancer squilla* of Linnæus.

PRA'YER (*Ecc.*) or *Common Prayers,* the public service according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.

PRE'ADAMITES (*Ecc.*) infidels who, denying the Scripture, pretend that there were persons existing before Adam.

PREA'MBLE (*Law*) the introductory matter to a statute, which contains the grounds and reasons for making such an enactment, and the evils which it is intended to remedy.

PRE-AU'DIENCE (*Law*) or the right of being first heard in a court, is determined by rules of precedence, which are now fixed, and are as follow: namely; 1. The king's premier sergeant. 2. The king's ancient sergeant. 3. The king's advocate-general. 4. The king's attorney-general. 5. The king's solicitor-general. 6. The king's sergeants. 7. The king's counsel, with the queen's attorney and solicitor general, and those having patents of precedence. 8. Sergeants at law. 9. the recorder of London. 10. Advocates of the civil law. 11. Barristers.

PRE'BEND (*Law*) *præbenda* was originally an endowment in land, as pension money to a cathedral or conventual church, *ad præbendam,* i. e. for the maintenance of a secular priest or regular canon, who was called a *prebendary* because he was supported by a prebend. Prebends are either simple or dignitary. A *simple prebend* has no more than the revenue for its support; a *dignitary prebend,* or a prebend with dignity, has a jurisdiction annexed to it.

PRE'BENDARY (*Ecc.*) or *prebend,* an ecclesiastical dignity, or one who enjoys a prebend, with jurisdiction joined to it.

PRECA'RIÆ (*Ecc.*) days-work which the tenants of some manors were obliged to do in harvest time for their lords.

PRECA'RIOUS (*Law*) an epithet for what is granted to one upon entreaty, to use so long as the party thinks fit.

PRECA'RIUM *Nomen* (*Law*) a precarious title to an estate.

PRECE'DENCE (*Her.*) the right of taking place before another, which is determined by authority, and is defined in the Table of Precedence, under the head of Heraldry. [vide *Heraldry*]

PRE'CEDENT (*Law*) an original writing or deed to draw others by.—*Precedent Book,* a book containing precedents or draughts of deeds, conveyances, &c. for attorneys.

PRECE'NTOR (*Mus.*) the chanter who begins the tune in a cathedral.

PRECE *Partium* (*Law*) the continuance of a suit.

PRE'CEPT (*Law*) *præceptum,* a command in writing sent out by a magistrate for the bringing a person or record before him; also the instigation of another to commit felony. *Bract.* l. 3, tract. 2, c. 9; *Staundf. Placit. Cor.* 10.

PRECE'PTORIES (*Ecc.*) vide *Præceptories.*

PRECE'SSION (*Astron.*) *Recession,* or *Retrocession of the Equinoxes,* a retrograde motion of the equinoctial points, by which they are carried backward, or from east to west, in *antecedentia,* i. e. contrary to the order of the signs, at the rate of about 50″¼ every year. Hence as the stars remain nearly immoveable, and the equinoxes go backward, the former will seem to move more eastward in respect to the latter; for which reason the longitudes of the stars and the constellations seem all to have changed the places assigned to them by the ancient astronomers; thus the first star of Aries is now in the portion of the ecliptic called Taurus, and the stars of Taurus are in Gemini, those of Gemini in Cancer, and so on.

PRE'CIPE (*Law*) vide *Præcipe.*

PRECI'PITANT (*Chem.*) vide *Precipitation.*

PRECIPITA'TION (*Chem.*) the process of decomposition by which any body separates from others in a solution and falls to the bottom: thus, if to an acid and an oxide a third body as an alkali be added, then the alkali having a greater affinity to the acid than the metallic oxide has, combines with it, and the oxide in consequence *precipitates,* or appears in a separate state at the bottom. The substance thus sinking is called the *precipitate,* and that, by the addition of which this effect is produced (as in the present instance, the alkali), is called the *precipitant.*

PRECI'PITATE (*Chem.*) any substance in a solution which separates from the other constituent parts and goes to the bottom. [vide *Precipitation*]—*Green Precipitate,* a mixture of the solution of mercury with the spirit of nitre.—*Red Precipitate,* mercury dissolved in spirit of nitre, and then, after the moisture is evaporated, it is reddened by an increased heat of the fire.—*White Precipitate,* mercury dissolved in *aqua fortis,* or spirit of nitre, till it sinks to the bottom, and is of a white colour.

PRECO'NTRACT (*Law*) a contract made before another in application to marriage.

PREDIAL (*Ecc.*) vide *Prædial.*

PRE'DICABLE (*Log.*) a word or term which may be attributed to more than one thing. *Predicables* are of five different kinds; namely, the—*Genus,* which may be predicated of many things differing in species, as animal, which may be predicated of a man or a brute.—*Species,* which may be predicated of several things differing in number, or of individuals, as man, which may be predicated of Alexander, Socrates, and the like.—*Difference,* is that which denotes the difference between opposite species, as rational, which marks the difference between man and brute.—*Proper,* is that which may be predicated of a thing as necessarily joined to its essence, as risibility, which is peculiar to man.—*Accident,* that which may be accidentally attributed to a thing, as black, white, &c. [vide *Logic*]

PREDESTINA'TION (*Theol.*) a judgment or decree of God in the opinion of certain sects of professing Christians, whereby he has resolved from all eternity to save a certain number of persons, who are therefore called the *Elect.*

PRE'DICAMENTS (*Log.*) the classes or series into which things are distributed, which are called by Aristotle Categories, and are divided into ten sorts, namely, Substance, Accident, Quantity, Relation, Action, Passion, Situation, Duration, and Habit or external Appearance.

PRE'DICATE (*Log.*) that which is predicated, i. e. either affirmed or denied of a thing, which is the third part of a categorical proposition, as Man is an animal,—animal is here the predicate or that which is affirmed of man. [vide *Logic*]

PREDO'MINANT (*Her.*) an epithet signifying that the field is but of one tincture.

PRE'DY (*Mar.*) a term for ready, from the French *prêt;* a *predy* ship is one having all her decks cleared, and the guns fitted in readiness for the engagement.

PREE'MPTION (*Law*) the first buying of a thing; a privilege formerly allowed.

PREE'NER (*Mech.*) an instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

PREFECT (*Law*) the governor of a place, the mayor of a town, &c. [vide *Præfectus*]

PRE'LATE (*Ecc.*) from the Latin *prælatus,* set before; an

epithet applied to a dignified clergyman, as an Archbishop or Bishop.

PRELI'MINARY (*Polit.*) from *præ*, before, and *limen*, the threshold; the first step in a negotiation, treaty, or important business.

PRELU'DIO (*Mus.*) Italian for a prelude, or what is more commonly called the *overture*, which is the commencement of a piece of music.

PRE'MIER (*Her.*) a French term, signifying the most ancient, when applied to any peer of any degree by creation.

PRE'MISES (*Log.*) the two first propositions in a syllogism, from which the conclusion is drawn. That is called the *major* in which is the major term of the question; and that the *minor*, in which is the minor term. [vide *Logic*]

PREMISES (*Law*) things spoken of or rehearsed before, as lands, tenements, &c., before mentioned in a deed, indenture, lease, &c.

PRE'MIUM (*Cus.*) whatever is given by way of reward for an exertion.

PREMIUM (*Com.*) the sum of money given for the insuring of ships, goods, and houses.

PRE'MNA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* cylindrical; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *drupe* globular; *seed* nut nearly four-cornered.

Species. The two species are trees, as the—*Premna integrifolia*, seu *Cornuta*; and the—*Premna serratifolia*, *Cornutioides*, seu *Sambucus*.

PREMONSTRATE'NSES (*Ecc.*) an order of White Friars observing St. Augustin's rules.

PREMUNIE'NTES (*Law*) writs sent to every bishop to come to parliament, warning him to bring with him the deans and archdeacons, one proctor for each chapter, and two for the clergy of his diocese.

PREMUNI'RE (*Law*) vide *Præmunire*.

PRENA'NTHES (*Bot*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. common calycled, cylindrical.—COR. compound, consisting of a ring of florets.—STAM. *filaments* five, capillary; *anthers* cylindrical.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary; *pappus* capillary, sessile; *receptacle* naked.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as—*Prenanthes tenuifolia*, seu *Chondrilles*, fine-leaved Prenanthes.—*Prenanthes viminea*, seu *Lactuca*, Rushy-twigged Prenanthes.—*Prenanthes purpurea*, seu *Sonchus*, Purple Prenanthes.—*Prenanthes repens*, Creeping Prenanthes. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

PRE'NDER (*Law*) the power or right of taking a thing before it is offered.—*Prender de Baron*, an exception to disable a woman from pursuing an appeal of murder against the killer of her former husband. *Staundf. Plac. Cor.* l. 3, c. 59.

PRE'NTICE (*Law*) vide *Apprentice*.

PREPARA'TION (*Med.*) the manner of compounding and making up medicines.

PREPE'NSE (*Law*) premeditation and forethought as applied to bad actions, whence the term *malice prepense*.

PREPOSI'TION (*Gram.*) one of the eight parts of speech, so called because it is set before a noun to denote the relations of things to each other.

PRERO'GATIVE (*Law*) peculiar pre-eminence or authority above others, or a special privilege.—*The King's Prerogative*, the rights of majesty, which are peculiar to him and inseparable from his person.—*Prerogative of Archbishops*, a special pre-eminence which the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have above ordinary bishops.—*Prerogative Court*, a court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative, wherein all wills are proved, and all administrations taken out.

PRE'SA (*Mus.*) a character in music called a repeat.

PRESBYO'PIA (*Med.*) from πρέσβυς, old, and ὤψ, vision; a defect in vision, when objects near are seen confusedly, but those at a distance more distinctly. This disease arises from too great a flatness in the crystalline humour, and is so called because it is incident to aged people.

PRE'SBYTÆ (*Med.*) those who have a long sight. [vide *Presbyopia*]

PRE'SBYTER (*Ecc.*) from the Greek πρεσβύτερος, an elder; a name given originally to those in the Christian church who were held in high esteem for their age and virtue: also a title of honour and dignity given to bishops and priests. *Vopisc. in Saturn.*; *Procop. de Bell. Persic.* l. 1, c. 25; *Isid.* l. 7, c. 12; *Ammian.* l. 31.

PRESBYTE'RIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of Christians in Great Britain, who are so called from their admitting lay-elders into their church-government.

PRESBYTE'RIUM (*Archæol.*) presbytery, or that part of the church where divine service is performed.

PRESBY'TIA (*Med.*) vide *Presbyopia*.

TO PRESCRI'BE *against an Action* (*Law*) not to be liable to it for want of being sued within the time.

PRESCRI'PTION (*Law*) a right or title to any thing, grounded upon a continued possession of it beyond the memory of man. *Kitch.* 104; *Co. Litt.* 114.

PRE'SENT *Tense* (*Gram.*) a tense which denotes an action done in the time that now is.

PRESENTA'TION (*Law*) the offering a clerk to the bishop by his patron, to be instituted.

PRESENTEE' (*Law*) the clerk presented to a church by the patron.—*The King's Presentee* is he whom the king presents to a benefice, as mentioned in statute 13 *R.* 2, stat. 1, c. 1.

PRESE'NTMENT (*Law*) was originally the same as Presentation: it is now taken for a declaration or report made by the jurors or other officers of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Lamb. Eiren.* l. 4, c. 5; 2 *Inst.* 739.

PRESERVE (*Sport.*) a small place in a gentleman's grounds carefully enclosed for the preservation of the game.

PRE'SIDENT (*Law*) the king's lieutenant of a province.—*The Lord President of the King's Council*, an officer of the crown, who is to attend the sovereign, to propose business at the Council Table, and to report the several transactions there managed.

PRESS *of Sail* (*Mar.*) denotes as much sail as the state of the wind at any given time will permit the ship to carry.

PRESS (*Mech.*) any machine which is constructed so as to act by means of pressing on other bodies. [vide *Mechanics* and *Printing*]

PRESS (*Law*) or *Press-gang*, a body of seamen employed on shore under the command of a captain, a lieutenant, and a midshipman, to impress men into his majesty's service during war.—*To Press*, vide *To Impress*.

PREST (*Law*) from *præsto*, at hand; a duty in money to be paid by the sheriff upon his account in the Exchequer, or for money left in his hands.

PREST *Money* (*Mil.*) from *præsto*, at hand; earnest money commonly given to a soldier when he is listed, so called because it binds the receiver to be ready for service at all times appointed. 18 *H.* 6, c. 19; 7 *H.* 7, c. 1; 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6, c. 2.

PRESTA'TION *Money* (*Ecc.*) a sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons to their bishop for their jurisdiction, &c.

PRESTI'SSIMO (*Mus.*) Italian for extremely fast or quick.

PRE'STO (*Mus.*) Italian for quickly; *meno presto*, not so quick; *non troppo presto*, not quite so quick.

PREST-SAIL (*Mar.*) vide *Press of Sail.*

PRESU'MPTIO (*Archæol.*) was anciently taken for intrusion, or the unlawful seizing of any thing. *Leg. H.* 1. *apud Brompton.*

PRESU'MPTION (*Law*) a supposition or belief previously formed, which shall be accounted truth if the contrary be not proved.—*Presumptions* are said to be *juris* and *de jure: juris: hominis vel judicis.—Presumptio Juris* and *de Jure* is that where law or custom establishes the truth of any point on a presumption that cannot be traversed on contrary evidence; thus a Minor is deprived of the power of acting without the consent of his Guardian on a presumption of incapacity.—*Presumptio Juris* is a presumption established in law till the contrary be proved, as the property of goods is presumed to be in the possessor.—*Presumptio Hominis vel Judicis* is the conviction arising from the circumstances of the case.—*Violent Presumption* amounts almost to full proof, as if one be killed in a house, and a man be seen to come out of it, no other person being in the house at the time, there is violent presumption against this man. *Presumption* is also probable, which moves but little; and light or temerary, which does not move at all. 1 *Inst.* 6. 272, &c.

PRESU'MPTIVE *Evidence* (*Law*) the same as *Presumption.*—*Presumptive Heirs*, those who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would in the present circumstances be his heirs, in distinction from the Heirs Apparent.

PRETENCE *Escutcheon of* (*Her.*) is that escutcheon in in which a man bears the coat of arms of his wife, being an heiress: it is placed in the centre of a man's coat, thereby showing his pretensions to her lands accrued to him and the heirs of his body by his marriage.

PRETENDER (*Polit.*) a name given to the grandson of James II. who laid claim to the crown of Great Britain.

PRETE'NSED *Right* (*Law*) is when one is in possession of lands or tenements, and another claims it and sues for it; the pretensed right and title is said to be in him that does so claim and sue.

PRETERIMPE'RFECT (*Gram.*) a tense denoting the time in which the action is not completed, as "I was writing when he came in."

PRETERI'TION (*Rhet.*) is when the orator seems to pass by, or to be unwilling to declare that which at the time he is discanting upon.

PRE'TERITE (*Gram.*) *preteritum*, past; a tense which denotes time perfectly, as "I wrote an hour ago:" in distinction from the perfect, which refers to the finishing or completion without particular regard to time, as "I have written a letter."

PRETERPE'RFECT (*Gram.*) the tense which denotes an action perfectly finished.

PRE'TIUM *Affectionis* (*Law*) an imaginary value in the Scotch law set upon a thing according to the liking of the seller.

PREVARI'CATOR (*Lit.*) a name given to the orator at Cambridge, who, in his oration at the commencement, used to make satirical allusions on the conduct of the members of that University.

PREVE'NTER (*Mar.*) an additional rope employed to support any other, when the latter suffers an unusual strain.—*Preventer Braces*, temporary braces to succour the main and fore-yard of a ship.—*Preventer Plate*, a broad plate of iron, fixed below the toe-link of the chains to support them against the efforts of the masts and shrouds.

PREVE'NTIONAL *full Moon* (*Astrol.*) that full moon which happens before any great moveable feast or planetary aspect.

PRIAPE'A (*Bot.*) the *Nicotiana rustica* of Linnæus.

PRI'APISMUS (*Med.*) an involuntary erection of the penis, occasioned, as Cœlius Aurelianus says, by a palsy of the seminal vessels.

PRICE *Current* (*Com.*) a weekly account of the current value of all commodities which are articles of commerce.

PRICK POSTS (*Archit.*) such as are framed into the breast-summers, between the principal posts, for strengthening the carcase of a house.

TO PRICK (*Sport.*) to trace a hare by her footway: also the hare herself is said *to prick* when she beats in the highway, so that her footing may be perceived.

TO PRICK *the Chart or Plot* (*Mar.*) vide *To Point.—To prick a Sail*, to stitch two cloths of a sail together along the space comprehended between the two edges or selvages that overlay each other.

TO PRI'CKET (*Sport.*) is said of a young male deer of two years old, which begins to put forth the head or spilter.

PRICK-POST (*Archit.*) vide *Prick.*

PRI'CKLY *Parsnep* (*Bot.*) the *Echinophora* of Linnæus, a perennial.—*Prickly Pear*, the *Cactus Opuntia*, a tree.

PRI'DE *Gavel* (*Law*) a rent paid to the lord of a manor by some tenants for the liberty of fishing for lampreys in the river Severn.

PRIDE (*Her.*) a term used for turkey cocks, and pea cocks, which are said to be *in their pride* when their tails are spread and their wings dropped.

PRIEST (*Ecc.*) a clergyman in full orders. [vide *Orders*]

PRI'MA (*Mus.*) signifies the first, or number one.

PRI'MACY (*Ecc.*) the office or dignity of a primate; the chief rule in ecclesiastical matters.

PRIMÆ VI'Æ (*Anat.*) i. e. first passages; a name given to the stomach and intestines, in distinction from the lacteals, which are the *viæ secundæ.*

PRI'MAGE (*Law*) a duty paid to the mariners for loading a ship at the going out from any haven.

PRI'MARY PLANETS (*Astron.*) those which are supposed to revolve round the sun as a centre, as Jupiter, Saturn, Mercury, Venus, Mars, &c. in distinction from the *secondary planets*, or *Satellites.*

PRI'MATE (*Ecc.*) an archbishop, who has a distinguished rank over all other archbishops and bishops.

PRIMA'TES (*Zool.*) the first Order of animals under the Class *Mammalia* in the Linnean system, including the four genera—*Homo.—Simia*, the Ape, Monkey, Baboon, &c.—*Lemur*, the Lemur, or Loris.—*Vespertilio*, the Bat.

PRIME (*Ecc.*) one of the seven canonical hours in the Romish Church.

PRIME (*Arith.*) or *Primes*, the first divisions into which a whole or integer is divided, as a minute, the 60th part of a degree.—*Prime Numbers*, such as have no common measure except unity, as 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.

PRIME *Figure* (*Geom.*) that which cannot be divided into any figure except itself.

PRIME *of the Moon* (*Astron.*) the New Moon at her first appearing, or about three days after the change.—*Prime Vertical*, that vertical circle, or azimuth, which is perpendicular to the meridian, and passes through the east and west points.

PRIME *of a Gun* (*Gunn.*) the powder which is put in the pan or touch-hole.

PRIME *Parade* (*Fenc.*) is formed by dropping the point of your sword to the right, bending your elbow, and drawing the back of your sword-hand to within a foot of your forehead.—*Prime Thrust*, a thrust applicable after forming the above parade.—*Prime hanging Guard*, with the broad-sword, a position with the broad sword in which the head is brought somewhat to the left, in order to secure that side of the face and body.

PRIME *Verticals* (*Diall.*) those circles which are projected on the plane of a vertical circle, or on a plane parallel to it.

TO PRIME (*Gunn.*) to put powder into the pan or touch-hole of a gun.

TO PRIME (*Paint.*) to lay on the first colour.

PRI'MER (*Gunn.*) or *Priming Iron*; a pointed iron to pierce the ear.

PRIMER (*Print.*) a printing letter, of which there are two sorts, namely, Great Primer, which is a large-sized letter, and Long Primer, a smaller size. [vide *Printing*]

PRIMER (*Lit.*) a child's first book, in which he is taught the elements of reading.

PRIMER *Fine* (*Law*) a fine due to the king by ancient prerogative on suing out a writ or Præcipe, called a Writ of Covenant. It was a noble for every five marks of land sued for.

PRI'MERO (*Sport.*) an ancient game at cards.

PRIMICE'RIUS (*Archæol.*) the first of any degree of men; sometimes taken for the nobility. *Mon. Angl.* tom. 1, p. 838.

PRI'MIER *Seisin* (*Law*) a branch of the King's prerogative whereby he had the first seisin, or possession of all lands and tenements throughout the realm, till the heir do his homage, or come to age. *Bract.* l. 4, tr. 3, c. 1; *Staundf. Prærog.*—*Primier*, or *Premier Serjeant*, the King's first Serjeant at Law.

PRI'MING (*Gunn.*) the same as Prime.—*Priming Horn*, a horn full of touch-powder to prime the pieces. It is worn by the gunner by his side when he is at the guns.

PRIMI'PILUS (*Ant.*) vide *Primopilus*.

PRIMI'TIÆ (*Law*) all the profits of every church living for one year, after it becomes void, belonging to the king.

PRIMITIÆ (*Theol.*) the first fruits of the year offered to God.

PRI'MITIVE (*Gram.*) an original word from which others are derived.

PRI'MO *Beneficio* (*Law*) the first benefice in the King's gift.

PRIMOGE'NITURE (*Law*) the title of an elder son, or brother, in right of his birth, the reason of which, according to Coke, is "Qui prior est tempore, potior est jure."

PRIMO'PILUS *Centurio* (*Ant.*) or *Primipilus*, *Primipilaris Centurio*, the principal centurion in the Roman legion. *Dionys.* l. 9; *Liv.* l. 7, c. 41; *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 6; *Plin.* l. 22, c. 6; *Veget.* l. 2, c. 8.

PRI'MROSE (*Bot.*) the *Primula vulgaris* of Linnæus, a perennial.—*Nightly* or *Tree Primrose*, the *Œnothera*, a biennial.—*Peerless Primrose*, a name for a variety of the Daffodil.

PRIMROSE (*Her.*) an ancient term for Quatrefoils.

PRI'MULA (*Bot.*) a diminutive of *primus*, first, so called because it is one of the first flowers in the spring; a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *involucre* many-leaved; *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. monopetalous; *tube* cylindrical; *border* five-cleft; *segments* obcordate; *throat* pervious.—STAM. *filaments* five, very short; *anthers* acuminate.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* filiform; *stigma* globular.—PER. *capsule* cylindrical, one-celled; *seeds* numerous; *receptacle* ovate, oblong.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Primula vulgaris*, *Alisma*, seu *Verbascum*, Common Primrose.—*Primula elatior*, seu *Paralysis*, Great Cowslip, or Oxlip.—*Primula officinalis*, *Verbasculum*, *Paralysis*, seu *Alisma*, Common Cowslip.—*Primula farinosa*, Bird's-eye Primrose.—*Primula auricula*, *Auricula*, seu *Sanicula*, Auricula, or Bear's Ear.—*Primula minima*, Dwarf Primrose. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

PRIMUM MO'BILE (*Astron.*) i. e. the first mover; a term in the Ptolemaic astronomy, is the ninth or highest sphere of the heavens, and the farthest from the centre, containing all the other spheres within it, and giving motion to them, from whence it has its name, turning itself and them quite round in the space of twenty-four hours.

PRINCE (*Law*) the king's eldest son, as the Prince of Wales, by distinction called the Prince.

PRI'NCEPS *Senatus* (*Ant.*) an honourable appellation given to that senator who stood the first on the Censor's Roll. *Cic. pro Dom.* c. 32; *Liv.* l. 22, c. 2; *Gell.* l. 3, c. 18.—*Princeps Juventutis*, a title given to the captain or chief in the army of youths that performed the *Ludus Trojæ*.

PRINCE'S FEATHER (*Bot.*) the *Amaranthus hypochondriacus* of Linnæus.—*Prince's Wood*, the *Cordia Gerascanthus* of Linnæus.

PRI'NCIPAL (*Com.*) any sum of money, in distinction from the interest.

PRINCIPAL *Point* (*Perspect.*) the point where the principal ray falls on the table.—*Principal Ray*, the perpendicular ray which goes from the beholder's eye to the vertical plane, or table.

PRINCIPAL (*Polit.*) the head of a College in a University; also the chief person in some of the Inns of Chancery.

PRINCIPAL *Posts* (*Archit.*) the corner posts which are tenoned into the ground-plate below, and into the beams of the roof.

PRINCIPA'LITIES (*Bibl.*) one of the orders of the angels.

PRI'NCIPES (*Ant.*) one of the four grand divisions of the Roman army, who, before the institution of the *Hastatæ*, are supposed to have commenced the battle, from which circumstance they derive their name. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 16; *Liv.* l. 8, c. 8; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1, c. 1.

PRINOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Ilex prinoides* of Linnæus.

PRINOS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character, CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled; *border* six-parted; *segments* ovate.—STAM. *filaments* six, awl-shaped; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* shorter than the stamens; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are shrubs, or trees, as the—*Prinos verticillata*, *Alcanna*, seu *Aquifolium*, Deciduous Winter-berry, *Prinos glabra*, Evergreen Winter-berry, &c.

PRINTING is an art of such importance in respect both to literature and the arts of civilization, as to give it high claims to consideration. To printing belongs the compositor's, corrector's, pressman's, and warehouseman's business, each of which may be considered in its order.

Compositor's Business.

The business of the compositor consists of four things; namely, composing, imposing, correcting, and distributing.

Composing. Composing is the arranging of letters in such an order as to fit them for the press; whence the person who follows this part of the business is termed the *Compositor*. If two or more compositors are engaged on the same work, they are called *Companions*; and the portion of work which each writes down in his account at the end of the week over and above what he has actually done is called the *horse*. The Compositors also distinguish their work by the epithets of *fat* and *lean*, according as it has many or few breaks, wide or close spaces, &c. To the Compositor's business belong the Type, Cases, Composing Stick, Galley, Furniture, Chase, and Imposing Stone.

Type. The Type is the type or representation of any character on metal, which is composed for that purpose; and as letters are the principal characters used in printing, the words *letter* and *type* have been made synonymous. Letters are of different bodies or heights, which are measured by a perpendicular line drawn between the top and bottom lines of long letters, which, being divided according to a given scale, shows the relative

dimensions of different letters of the same body, where a long letter, for example I, takes up all the forty-two parts, i. e. the whole body. The bodies most used at present are given in the following specimen, with the English, French, and German names.

English.	*French.*	*German.*
French Canon.	Le Gros Canon.	Missal.

Typograph

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Two Lines Double Pica.	Le Trismegiste.	Sabon.

Typographi

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Two Lines Great Primer.	Les Deux Points de Gros Romain.	Canon.

Typographia,

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Two Lines English.	Le Petit Canon.	Roman.

Typographia, Ars

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Two Lines Pica.	Les Deux Points de Cicero ou la Palestine.	

Typographia, Ars

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Double Pica.	Le Gros Paragon.	Text or Secunda.

Typographia, Ars Artium

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Paragon.	Le Petit Paragon.	Paragon.

Typographia, Ars Artium o

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Great Primer.	Le Gros Romain.	Tertia.

Typographia, Ars Artium omnium

English.	*French.*	*German.*
English.	Le Saint Augustin.	Mittel.

Typographia, Ars Artium omnium Conser-

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Pica.	Le Cicero.	Cicero.

Typographia, Ars Artium omnium Conservatrix.

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Small Pica.	La Philosophie.	Brevier or Rheinlander.

Typographia, Ars Artium omnium Conservatrix.

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Long Primer.	Le Petit Romain.	Corpus or Garmond.

Typographia, Ars Artium omnium Conservatrix.

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Burgeois.	La Gaillarde.	

Typographia, Ars Artium omnium Conservatrix.

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Brevier.	Le Petit Texte.	Petit or Jungfer.

Typographia, Ars Artium omnium Conservatrix.

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Minion.	La Mignione.	Colonel.

Typographia, Ars Artium omnium Conservatrix.

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Nonpareil.	La Nonpareille.	Nonpareille.

Typographia, Ars Artium omnium Conservatrix.

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Pearl.	La Parisienne ou le Danoise.	Perl.

Typographia, Ars Artium omnium Conservatrix.

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Diamond.		

Typographia, Ars Artium omnium Conservatrix.

French Canon, like the German Missal, is supposed to derive its name from the circumstance of having been employed in the canons or services of the church. Paragon, which has preserved its name in most European languages, was obviously so called to denote that it was the best kind of type then in use. Great Primer, as its name denotes, was one of the major sizes first in use. English is called St. Augustin, both by the French and Dutch, because, as is supposed, the works of St. Augustin were printed in it. For the same reason the Pica has the name of Cicero in French and German. Small Pica is called Philosophie in French, because applied to philosophical or scientific subjects. Brevier had its name from being first used in the printing of the breviary; and the German Corpus, in English Long Primer, probably from its use in printing their Corpus Juris. The Mittel of the Germans is supposed to have been the middle sized letter, between the Primer, Secunda and Tertia, on the one side, and Pica, Long Primer, and Brevier, on the other. The names of Minion, Nonpareil, Pearl, and Diamond, allude to their smallness as well as comeliness: for which latter use, the Germans have given the name of Jungfer, or maiden letter, to our Brevier.

A correct knowledge of the body of every letter, and of the space which it occupies when used in composition,

is particularly serviceable in *casting off copy*, i. e. in counting the copy, in order to determine what will be the size of the work.

These bodies are commonly cast with a Roman, Italic, and sometimes an English, or Black Letter, face. The *face* of a letter consists of fat strokes and lean strokes, as the right hand stroke in the letter A, which is *fat*, and the left hand stroke, which is *lean*. The parts of the face are—the *stem*, which is the straight fat stroke, as that on the left hand of the letter B; the *topping*, or stroke in the top line of ascending letters, which in Roman letters pass at right angles through the stems, but in the Italics at oblique angles, as B *B*, H *H*; the *footing*, or the stroke in the foot line of letters ascending or descending, is also at right angles to the stem in the Roman, and oblique angles in the Italic, as B *B*, H *H*, I *I*; the *bottom-footing*, the fine stroke in the bottom line of descending letters, as p *p*, q *q*; the *beak* is the stroke that stands mostly on the left hand of the stem, either in the top-line, as b, d, h, &c. or in the head line, as m, n, &c.; but sometimes on the right hand, as f, g, s; the *tail* is the stroke from the right hand side of the stem in the foot line, as a, d, t, &c. To the letter belongs also the *shank*, which is the square piece of metal on which the face stands. The shoulder of the shank forms a projecting angle when the letter is first cast, called the *beard*, which reaches almost up to the face of the letter, and is therefore broken off by the founder. When the letter has an irregularity on any of its edges, this is called a *bur* or *rag*. Large and small letters, which are commonly called *capitals* and *small letter*, are by printers distinguished into *upper case* and *lower case*; and, among letter founders, the Italic capitals have the name of *swash letters*.

The other characters besides letters which are cut or cast in type, and used in composing, are those belonging to Arithmetic, Astronomy, Grammar, Music, Chemistry, &c. which will be found under the head of *Characters*, or in their respective places. But besides these there are pieces of metal cast or cut, which serve the compositor for various purposes in his business: the principal of these are quadrats, spaces, and rules. *Quadrats*, which derive their appellation from *quadro*, to square, are cast to the size of an n-quadrat (half the thickness of the m-quadrat), and one, two, three, and four m's. *N-quadrats* are generally used after a comma, semicolon, &c. The *m-quadrat*, of which the others are derivatives, is the exact square of the body of the fount to which it belongs, and is used at the beginning of a paragraph, to indent the line, or to cause it to fall in more than the succeeding; and likewise after full stops, to designate that the sentence is ended. *Two*, *three*, and *four m-quadrats*, are appropriated to fill up the short lines in poetry, and the ends of paragraphs; they are likewise used to make distinguishable distances between stanzas in poetry, &c. when they are called *whites*, or *white lines*. *Spaces* are used to separate words from one another, and are made of various thicknesses, as

Five to an m, or five thin spaces;
Four to an m, or four middling spaces;
Three to an m, or three thick spaces;
Two to an m, or two n-quadrats;

which latter being employed as spaces, may be reckoned among the number; in addition to which there are some cast remarkably thin, that are called *hair spaces*. *Rules* are either *brass rules*, made letter-high, which are used in table-work, or *metal rules*, which, like quadrats, are cast from one to four, or sometimes six m's, and are used in schemes of accounts, also for cyphers in columns of figures, and sometimes for the words *to* or *till*, as 3—17, from 3 to 17. A third sort of rules is called *space rules*, of different thicknesses, but generally cast about four to a small pica m-quadrat, and are used principally in algebraical works, to distinguish the numerator from the denominator, viz. $\frac{ab+a^2}{b}$ *Leads* are used for leading, or increasing the space between the lines, to give the page a more open and airy appearance.

Cases. Cases are fitted up for the reception of the type. A pair of cases is an upper case and a lower case, as fig. 1, Plate 56. The *Upper Case*, as A, is fitted up with ninety-eight divisions, or boxes, all of equal sizes; but the *Lower Case*, B, is divided into fifty-six boxes, of different sizes. The disposing of the several sorts of letters in the boxes is called *laying the case*, as in the figure where, in the upper case, are to be seen the capitals, A, B, &c., in their orderly succession; but the lower case is not disposed according to the order of the alphabet, those letters being put in the large middle boxes which are most frequently wanted, and accordingly easiest of access to the compositor. The letters that lie in every box of the case are separately called sorts, as *a* sort, *b* sort, &c.; and the whole collection of type thus disposed is a *fount*, *font*, or *stock*, which the printer has for his use. If the letter in any box or boxes is nearly all used by the compositor, the case is then said to *run low*; and when all is used it is said to be *out*; also when any particular type is used more than the rest, the matter is said to *run* on this or that sort.

Composing Stick. The Composing Stick is an instrument with which the compositor performs the work of composition. It is an iron plate, consisting of the Head, the Bottom, the Back, the two Slides, and the two Screws. [vide *Composing Stick*] About two inches from the head, in the bottom, is begun a row of round holes, as may be seen in fig. 2, Plate 56, which admits the male and female screw, whereby the slides are fastened down to the bottom, and may be set nearer to or farther from the head, as the measure of a page may require. While the compositor is in the act of composing he holds the composing stick in his left hand, placing the second joint of his thumb over the slides of the stick, so as to keep the letter tight and square together as he places them in the stick, as may be seen in fig. 2. When one line is composed so as to fill the measure, it is said to be *justified*, which if it be filled very stiff with letters or spaces, is said to be *hard justified*; but if loosely, *loose justified*. In justifying the line it is necessary to take care that letters do not *hang*, i. e. stand awry, or not directly square; also that the line be not too much spaced out, i. e. not to make wide *whites*, called *pigeon-holes*, in a line, by putting in too many spaces, as on the other hand not to be set too close, by inserting thin spaces where thick ones ought to be used. If a compositor set too close, this is called *getting in*; if too wide, *driving out*: against the first fault he is warned by telling him to *space out*; and for guarding him against the second he is told to *space close*. Compositors use a composing rule, which is only a brass rule cut to the length of a measure, with a small ear left at one end to take it out by when the line is full, and to lay it upon the composed line, to set successively the other lines upon, till the stick be full. When this is the case, he proceeds to empty his stick into the *galley*, in the manner that is represented in fig. 3. After this he fills his stick again, and so on till his page is completed; and formerly it was the practice after the last line of every page to set a direction, that is, to set a line of quadrats, and at the end of it the first word, or the first syllable of the first word, in the next page, called the *catch-word*.

On the first page of every sheet he sets a letter called the *signature*, which, if it be the first page of the first sheet,

is B; if of the second C, of the third D, and so on with all the letters throughout the alphabet, except J, V, and W; so that if the book contain above two-and-twenty sheets, the signature of the three-and-twentieth sheet must be A a or 2 A, of the four-and-twentieth B b or 2 B, &c. The second and other even pages have no signature, but on the third, which is an odd page, is placed the signature B 2, C 2, &c. This applies to a sheet of 8vo.; but in 12mo., 18mo., &c., the signatures are increased in proportion to the number of the pages.

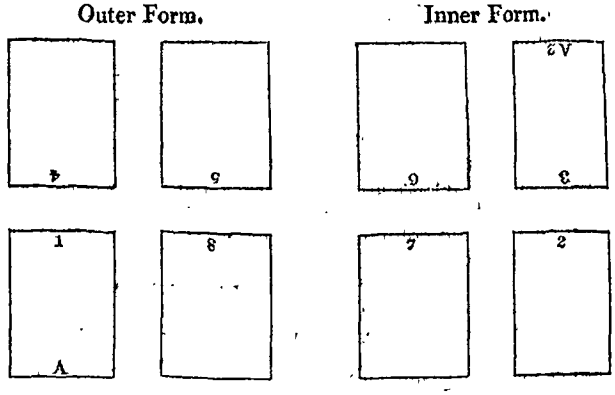
Galley. The Galley is a frame consisting of three sides, namely, *a*, *b*, *c*, as in fig. 4, and of the slice *d*. When the page in the galley is complete, it is then tied up with a cord, and slid off upon the imposing-stone, as A in fig. 5. Smaller galleys have only two sides.

Imposing-Stone. The Imposing-Stone is a large marble, or any other smooth stone, that is placed on a frame, as in fig. 4, and made capacious enough to hold two chases, or more. It is mostly furnished with two rows of boxes, as *a a a a a* and *b b b*, for the reception of furniture.

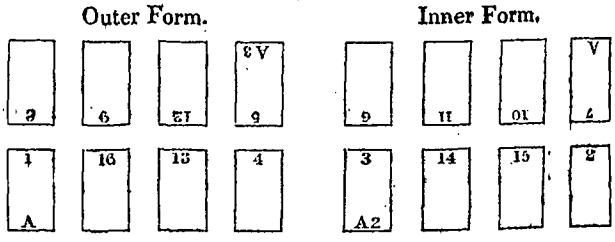
Chase and Furniture. The Chase is an iron frame, as B in fig. 5, which has two crosses belonging to it, namely, a *Short Cross*, marked *a a*, and a *Long Cross*, marked *b b*. The short cross is dove-tailed in the middle of the chase, as at *c c*, and the long cross in the middle of the other sides of the chase at *d d*; but the long and short crosses may be put into other female dovetails at *e e*, as occasion may require. By means of these crosses the chase is divided into distinct portions called *quarters*, according as the sheet is either a Quarto, Octavo, Duodecimo, &c.; but Folio chases admit only of the short cross. These divisions are so called, not because they are even fourth parts of the chase, but because they are locked up apart; thus, half the short cross in a twelves is called a quarter, though it is only the sixth part of the chase, or form. It is, however, now most usual to have chases fitted to each sized page. The Furniture consists of *heads*, which are commonly put at the head of the page when it is in the chase; *foot-sticks* placed against the foot; *side-sticks* against the sides; *gutters*, which are used to divide the pages; and *backs*, placed between the page and the cross; *reglets*, or small pieces of wood, from the thickness of about half an inch to nearly that of a card, which are put along the sides of the two crosses to give the book a proper margin when it is bound; *quoins* to lock up the *form*, i. e. to wedge up the page in the chase, by force of a mallet and shooting-stick, so close together, both on the sides and at the foot of the pages, that every letter bearing hard against every next letter, the whole form may *rise*, that is, that when lifted off the correcting-stone, no letter, furniture, &c. should fall out. If in this, or any other such case, the letter of one or more such lines get into the adjacent lines, the line or page is said to be *squabbled*. The side and foot-sticks and quoins are generally cut quadrat height, and of different lengths, to suit them to different pages and position. To the furniture belongs also *scale-boards*, i. e. slips of wood, cut by means of machinery, of different thicknesses, to less than that of a card, which are employed in justifying the page to the true length; and *planers*, which are made of soft wood, about nine inches long and three square, for the purpose of running over the face of the form, and of being gently knocked upon with the *mallet*, so as to press down any letters that may chance to stand up. The whole of this process is called *dressing a form*, whence, if the furniture be taken off from about the sides of the pages, the *form* is said to be *naked*.

Imposing. Imposing is the placing of the pages that belong to a sheet with the chase and furniture about them, in such an order that when the sheet is wrought off at press, all the pages may be folded into an orderly succession. In this case it is necessary, after having composed a whole sheet, or half a sheet, or even less, to put the first page on the imposing-stone with the signature to the left hand, facing us according to the several subjoined schemes of a Quarto, Octavo, and Duodecimo; the *outer form* being one side of the sheet, and the *inner form* the other.

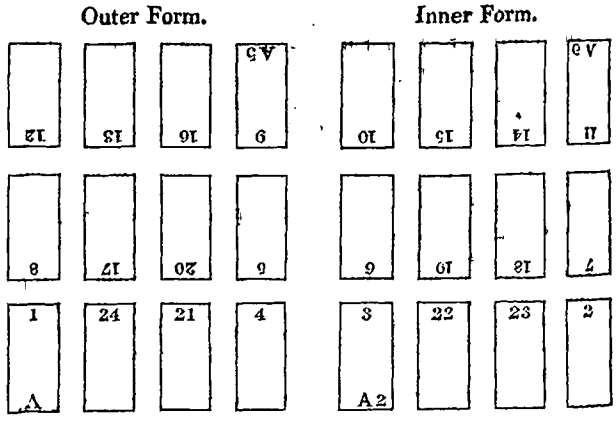
Sheet of Quarto.



Sheet of Octavo.



Sheet of Twelves.



These draughts exhibit the order of the pages as they are to be placed in the chase, fig. 5.

Distributing. Distributing, or distributing letter, is the separating of composed matter, and replacing the several sorts of type in their respective compartments of the case. To this end it is necessary, first to *unlock* the form, i. e. to loosen and open it by slackening the quoins, then to wash it with lye, and afterwards to rince it at the rincing-trough, that the type may be perfectly cleansed. After which the compositor proceeds to remove the quoins and other furniture: he then takes in his hand a portion of a page, called a *taking-up*, which he distributes, by placing each letter in its proper box, and so proceeds till the whole form is distributed.

Corrector's Office.

Corrections are made either in the sheet or the form. The former is done by the persons who read over the sheets, and are distinguished by the names of the corrector and the reader. The first sheet which is read over by the corrector is called the first proof; likewise a *foul proof* if it abound, as it too frequently does, with errors and corrections; and a *clean proof* if it need but few corrections. The sheets which follow the first are called the first, second, &c. *revise,* which are read over by the reader. The last reading which is given to any sheet is called *reading for press.* In the correcting of sheets various characters and abbreviations are used, the principal of which are as follow:

When one letter is set for another, strike out the false letter and place the right one in the margin.

When several letters are to be struck out, the corrections are placed in succession towards the right hand; but if it be a double column, then the first correction for the left hand column is placed on the right, close to the column, and the other corrections are continued outwards, in regular progression to the left.

For substituting one word in the place of another, the false word is struck out and the right one placed in the margin.

When any thing superfluous is to be struck out, the pen is run through it, and the annexed character, ꝺ, signifying *dele,* i. e. *put out,* is to be placed in the margin.

For supplying omissions this character ʌ, for caret, is put in the text, and the thing omitted, in the margin.

When any thing is struck out by mistake it is dotted underneath, and the word *stet,* i. e. *let it stand,* is placed in the margin.

When a space is wanted between words or letters a caret is placed in the text, and the annexed character # written in the margin.

When words or letters are to be brought nearer, or joined, the annexed character ‿ is marked between them, and the same placed in the margin.

To point out a letter inverted, the letter is underlined, and this character ꝰ, for inversion, placed in the margin.

When a letter is of a wrong font, it is underscored, and the ligature *wf.* is placed in the margin.

When a letter or word is to be transposed, it is denoted by *tr.* in the margin, and this character, *they and,* for *and they,* in the text.

When several words are wrongly placed, they are commonly figured, thus,

"Man the arms and I sing," and *tr.* placed in the margin.

For marking a break or paragraph, this character [is placed in the text, and the syllable *par.* or *br.* in the margin.

The same character is used in the margin and text when a line following is to be indented, thus,

"Arms, and the man I sing, who forced by fate [and haughty Juno's unrelenting hate."

To denote that there must be no break or paragraph, this character ⁀ is placed in the text, and *no br.* or *no par.* in the margin, as

"Arms, and the man I sing, who forced by fate."

To mark the character that is to be employed, a single line under the word denotes Italic, if it be Roman, and Roman if it be Italic; the syllables *Ital.* and *Rom.* being put in the margin.

For marking capitals, two lines denote small capitals; three lines large capitals; four lines large italic capitals; with the abbreviations, *sm. caps.; caps.; ital. caps.;* in the margin, thus,

"arms, and the man I sing." *sm. caps.*

"arms, and the man I sing." *caps.*

"arms, and the man I sing." *ital. caps.*

Superior letters, apostrophes, and stops, are marked thus, Dryden$_{A}$s Virgil$_{A}$ S$_{A}$. Augustin$_{A}$ Works$_{A}$ ˇ/|;| ˇ/| ˇ/|⊙|

The compositor's corrections of the above-mentioned faults are made by means of a bodkin, with which he lifts up the letters so as to take them out. When a letter which is put in the place of another be smaller than the other, a *space* must be put in order to justify, but if it be larger a space must be taken out. If a word or more be left out, it is necessary for the insertion of what is omitted to *overrun,* that is, by contracting the distance between the words in as many lines as is requisite to put so much of the forepart of the line into the line above it, or so much of the hinder part of the line into the next line under it as will make room for what is left out: if this insertion causes the addition of a line, it is said *to drive out a line,* which renders it necessary to overrun the next page or pages forward. On the other hand, when by taking out what is superfluous there is a line less in the page, this is called *getting in a line,* which renders it necessary sometimes to overrun the next page or pages backwards.

Pressman's Business.

The pressman's work is properly called *printing,* being performed by a machine called a *press,* which is composed of many parts, as in fig. 5; where *a a* are the Feet; *b b,* the Cheeks; *c,* the Cap; *d,* the Winter; *e,* the Head; *f,* the Till; *g g,* the Hose, in the cross irons of which, encompassing the spindle, is the Garter; *h h h h,* the Hooks on the hose, whereon the platten hangs; *i k l m n,* the Spindle; *i,* part of the Worm below the head, whose upper part lies in the nut in the head; *k l,* the Eye of the Spindle; *m,* the Shank of the Spindle; *n,* the Toe of the Spindle; *o o o o,* the Platten tied on the hooks of the hose; *p,* the Bar; *q,* the Handle of the bar; *r r,* the Hind-Posts; *s s,* the Hind-Rails; *t t,* the Wedges of the Till; *u u,* the Mortices of the Cheeks, in which the tenants of the head play; *x x x x y y,* the Carriage; *x x x x,* the outer Frame of the Carriage; *y y,* the Wooden Ribs, on which the iron ribs are fastened; *z,* the Stay of the Carriage, or the Stay; 1, the Coffin; 2, the Gutter; 3, the Plank; 4, the Gallows; 5, the Timpans; 6, the Frisket; 7, the Points; 8, the Point-Screws.

Under the head of printing is comprehended making register, or making ready the form, putting on the tympans and frisket, wetting the paper, knocking up the balls, briaring out ink, distributing the balls, beating, and pulling.—*Making register* is the quoining up a form, and otherwise altering *whites* between the crosses and pages, so that when a second form of the same volume, measure, and whites is placed in the same position, all the sides of each page shall fall exactly upon all the sides of the pages of the first form. To this operation belongs, first, the choosing of points for the paper; namely, *short-shanked points* for large paper, and *long-shanked points* for the small, &c.; then fastening a sheet on the tympan, called the *tympan-sheet;* and, lastly, trying with a second sheet called the *register-sheet,* whether the impression of the sides and heads of all the pages agree, which, being done, *register* is said to be made, or it is said to be *good register.*—*Putting on the tympans* is the covering and pasting on of vellum, forrels, or parchment upon frames.—*Put-*

ting a drawer on the tympan, is pasting a smaller parchment over the old one when only the middle part of it is worn —*Wetting the paper* is done in tokens, as they are called. Pressmen regulate their work by the token; *a token* of paper consists of 10 quires, which is equal to 250 sheets; and this token, or 250 sheets, is considered an hour's work for two pressmen; consequently as many tokens as a pressman works in the day, so many hours' work has he performed. Before the wetting commences, the first quire is laid down dry; when it is called the *dry laying down*, which receives a sufficient degree of moisture from the remainder of the heap. Each quire of the token is then made to pass through the water, after which the pressman doubles down a corner of the upper sheet, which is called the *token sheet*, because it serves as a mark for him whereby he may know how many tokens of any given heap is wrought off, and, consequently, how many he has to work. When the whole heap is wetted, it is put on a *paper-board;* and, another paper-board being put over it, a weight is set thereon for the purpose of pressing it down.—*Knocking up the balls* is the fixing of a leather ball, stuffed with wool, on a stick or stock called the *ball-stock*. If, on the application of ink to the balls, it sticks equally all over, then they are said to *take*, and are accordingly fit for use.—*Briaring out the ink* is the process of rubbing the ink about the ink-block previously to its being used, with a wooden tool called a *brayer*, whereby the whole may be equally mingled together so as to be free from all clots or thicknesses, which, if taken up by the ball and carried to the face of the letter, will cause black prints or patches called *picks*. For small letter, or curious work, it is necessary to have *hard ink;* but, for great letter, or common work, *soft ink* will answer the purpose.—*Distributing the balls* is the rubbing the balls round and against each other in opposite directions, and in so artful a manner that the ink may be equally distributed over the surface of the ball leathers.—*Beating* is the beating of the balls over the face of the letter in the form, which, when it proceeds, as it commonly does from the hither to the farther side, is called *going up the form;* and, when they are on the return, it is called *coming down the form*. If any part of the form, in going up or down, be left untouched by the ball, this produces a defect in the printing called a *friar;* but when, for want of a due distribution of the balls, the ink lies in blotches, this is called a *monk;* and when the pressman has too much ink, he is said to *sop the balls*. A modern improvement has been introduced, of inking the type by means of cylindrical rollers, by which the ink is laid on with more equality, and the labour considerably lessened. When the bar of the press requires to be brought close to the check to make a good impression, this is called *checking the bar*. When the carriage of the press runs in light and easy, it is said to go *light under the hand;* and, in a contrary case, *heavy under the hand*. When the spindle goes soft and easy, it is said to *go well upper-hand*, or *above-hand;* and, on the contrary, if heavy, it is said to *go ill upper-hand*.—*Pulling*, i. e. pulling off the sheets, is the last part of the pressman's work, which is called *working off*, and the sheet so wrought off is a printed sheet. To this part of his business belong the several movements of taking the sheet off the heap, disposing it on the tympan-sheet, running in the carriage, and giving the first and second pull, running the carriage out, taking up the wrought off sheet, and laying it down on the bank of the press. While the pressman is engaged with the first form he is said to be *working the white paper;* and, when he is about the second form, it is called *working* the *reteration:* whence the first and second forms are severally denominated *white paper* and *reteration* in this connexion. Where there are two pressmen to one work, the press is said to be *full*, and the men are called *companions*, distinguished into first and second, according to seniority. Besides that, for the sake of expedition, there is sometimes a person who takes the sheets from the press, who is called a *fly*. When a sheet has been pulled so as to print the composed matter, this is called an *impression;* but when an entire impression of any page is prevented by the friskets not being sufficiently adjusted, this is termed a *bite;* and when part of the impression on a page appears double, owing to the platten's dragging on the frisket, this is called a *mackle*. When pages are not worked even on each other, they are said to be *out of register*. When the impression of the sheet appears smeared, it is called a *slur*. While the pressman is at work, the press is said to *go;* when he has worked off the required number from a form, it is said to be *off*.

Warehouse Keeper's Business.

The Warehouseman is concerned with the paper before it is printed, as also with the sheets after they are printed. The paper is delivered to him in *bundles*, which consist of two reams of twenty quires each, so disposed that the back, or doubling of each quire, lies upon the opening or edges of the next quire. Two of the twenty quires of the ream are called the *cording quires*, i. e. the two outsides, because the whole ream is corded or tied up between them; they are also called *cassic quires*, because they serve as cases for the ream. These are *culled* by the warehouseman, that is, each sheet is examined as to its quality, and that which is fit for use in printing is counted out into 10 quires, or two hundred and fifty sheets, to be wetted, which is called *setting out paper*.

When the heaps which are wrought off are delivered to the warehouseman, the first thing which he does is to hang them about a half-quire thick on the poles to dry, by means of a tool called a *peel*. This is succeeded by *laying the heaps*, which is the placing them in an orderly succession of the signatures on benches; and *gathering of books*, which is the taking the sheet off every heap, beginning at the last heap first, i. e. at the left-hand of the range; when a book is thus gathered it is then *knocked up*, that is, the whole collection of sheets are made to rest on their edges; and, in that position, are shaken gently until they all lie even; after which the book is *folded up*, that is, the sheets are doubled altogether, according to the nature of the volume. To prevent mistakes in the gathering by putting in two of one sheet or none of another in the book, it is necessary to *collate them*, which is the examining of every sheet by its signature for the purpose of seeing if they follow in order. When the books are all gathered, collated, and folded, they are told in order to see how the *impression holds out*, i. e. what number of perfect books have been printed off, which are then disposed in heaps of a suitable size, with the back and edges of the different books placed alternately on the same side like the unprinted paper; and, after having been put into the press for a time, they are tied up in bundles ready for delivery.

PRI'NUS (*Bot.*) the *Quercus prinus* of Linnæus.

PRIONITIS (*Bot.*) the *Barberia prionitis* of Linnæus.

PRI'ONUS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Cerambyx*, comprehending those insects which have the jaw cylindrical and entire.

PRI'OR (*Ecc.*) the head of a priory.

PRIO'RITY (*Law*) antiquity of tenure in comparison of another not so ancient; hence "To hold *by priority*," is to hold of one lord more anciently than another.—*Old Nat. Brev.* 94; *Crompt. Jurisd.* 117; *F. N. B.*

PRI'ORS *aliens* (*Law*) governors of priories in England, who were formerly chosen from among persons who were aliens.

PRI'SAGE (*Law*) the King's custom, or share of lawful prizes, usually one-tenth.—*Prisage of wines*, a custom for the King to challenge two tons of wine at his own rate, which is 20*s.* per tun out of every ship loaded with wine less than forty tuns. It is now received by the King's chief butler, and called *butlerage*.

PRISCI'LLIANISTS (*Ecc.*) a sect of Christians in the fourth century, who added several errors to those of the Gnostics, which they also maintained. *August. de Hær.* 70; *Sulpit. Sever.* l. 2, Dial. 3; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 301; *Praleol. Dogmat. omn. Hæret.*; *Sander. Hær.* 84, &c.

PRI'SER (*Law*) an old name for the things taken of the King's subjects by purveyors; also a toll or custom due to the King.

PRISM (*Geom.*) a geometrical figure, or solid, bounded by several planes, whose bases are polygons, equal, parallel, and alike situated.—*Right Prism*, one whose sides and axis are perpendicular to its ends.—*Oblique Prism*, is when the axis and sides are oblique to the ends.—*Triangular Prism*, one whose two opposite bases are triangles, alike equal and parallel. Prisms may also be pentagonal, hexagonal, &c. according to the form of its end; and moreover regular or irregular, according as the figure is a regular or irregular polygon.

PRISM (*Opt.*) a solid Glass in the form of a triangular prism, through which the sun's rays being transmitted, are refracted into the vivid colours of the rainbow.

PRISMATIC COLOURS (*Opt.*) the same as *Primary*. [vide *Colours*]

PRI'SMOID (*Geom.*) a solid figure contained under several planes, whose bases are right-angled parallelograms, parallel and alike situated.

PRI'STIS (*Ich.*) the Saw-fish; a genus of fishes of the *Chondropterigious* order, having the *snout* long; *spiracles* lateral; *body* oblong, roundish; *mouth* underneath; *nostrils* before the mouth; *ventral fins* approximate; *anal fins* none.

PRI'VATE (*Mil.*) a name given to a common soldier, in distinction from an officer, or subaltern.

PRIVATEE'R (*Mar.*) a ship fitted by one or more private persons, with a licence from the prince, or state, to make prize of an enemy's ships and goods.

PRIVA'TION (*Law*) is when a bishop, or parson, is by death, or any other act, deprived of his bishopric, church, or benefice.

PRI'VATIVE (*Gram.*) an epithet for what denotes taking away: thus, α in the Greek is called privative, because it takes from the affirmative sense of a word, and gives it a negative sense.

PRI'VEMENT *enceinte* (*Law*) a term signifying a woman with child, but not quick with child.

PRI'VET (*Bot.*) a well-known shrub, the *Ligustrum* of Linnæus, which is much used in forming hedges in gardens.—Mock Privet, the *Phyllyrea ligustifolia*.

PRIVIES (*Law*) vide *Privy*.

PRI'VILEGE (*Law*) a special grant or right whereby a person, or corporate body, is freed from the rigour of the common law; this is either real or personal.—*Real Privilege* is that which is granted to a place, as to the Universities, that none may be called to the courts at Westminster, or held in other courts, on any contract or agreement made within their own precincts.—*Personal Privilege* is that which is allowed to any person against or beyond the course of Common Law, as freedom from arrest, which is granted to a Member of Parliament, or any of his servants during the session of Parliament.

PRI'VITY (*Law*) i. e. private knowledge; as when a woman is said to do any thing without the privity of her husband: so if there be any lord, or tenant, and the tenant hold of the lord by certain services, there is a privity between them in respect to the tenure.

PRI'VY (*Law*) one who is partaker, or has an interest in any action, or thing: of Privies there are different kinds, namely, *Privies of Blood*, as the heir to the ancestor.—*Privies in Representation*, as executors or administrators to the deceased.—*Privies in Estate*, as between donor and donee, &c. *Old. Nat. Brev.* 117.—*Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber* are those who are in immediate attendance upon the person of the King; of whom there are forty-eight under the Lord Chamberlain.—*Privy Council*, vide *Council*.—*Privy Seal*, the King's seal, which is first set to such grants as pass the Great Seal of England.—*Lord Privy Seal*, a great officer who keeps the King's Privy Seal, and is by office next in dignity to the lord president.

PRIZE (*Mar.*) a vessel taken at sea from an enemy by a ship of war, privateer, &c.—*Prize Agent*, a person appointed for the distribution of such shares of money as may become due to the officers and men.—*Prize-money*, money due to the officers and men on the capture of any ship or place.

PRO'A (*Mar.*) a sort of canoe in the Ladrone islands.

PRO'BANG (*Surg.*) a flexible piece of whalebone with a sponge fixed to the end, used occasionally in probing the throat.

PROBA'RE (*Archæol.*) to claim a thing as a man's own. *Leg. Canut. apud Brompton.*

PRO'BATE (*Law*) the proving of wills of persons deceased, in the spiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or, to avoid future debates, by witnesses also.

PROBA'TION (*Lit.*) the trial of a student, who is about to take his degrees.

PROBA'TIONER (*Lit.*) a scholar who undergoes a probation.

PROBA'TOR (*Law*) an accuser, or one who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another. *Flet.* l. 2, c. 52, § 42, &c.

PROBA'TUM *est* (*Math.*) i. e. it is proved; a term often set at the end of a demonstration.

PROBATUM *est* (*Med.*) a receipt for the cure of some disease.

PROBE (*Surg.*) a surgeon's instrument to search the depth, windings, &c. of a wound.

PRO'BLEM (*Math.*) προβλημα; a proposition in which something is proposed to be done, as to bisect a line, to draw a circle through three points, &c.

PRO'BOLE (*Anat.*) a Prominence.

PROBO'LIUM (*Ant.*) a hunting spear.

PROBOSCI'DEA (*Bot.*) the *Martynia proboscidea* of Linnæus.

PROBO'SCIS (*Zool.*) an elephant's trunk.

PROBULEU'MA (*Ant.*) προβουλευμα; a decree of the Areopagus.

PROCA'RDIUM (*Anat.*) προκαρδιον; the pit of the stomach. *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segm. 163.

PROCATA'RCTICA *Causa* (*Med.*) from προκαταρχω, to precede; the prime cause of a disease which co-operates with others that follow, as excessive heat in the air, a violent fit of passion, &c.

PROCEDE'NDI (*Law*) or *Procedendo in Loquela*, a writ whereby a cause before called from an inferior to a superior court, as the Chancery, King's Bench, &c. by writ of privilege of *certiorari*, is released and sent down again to be tried in the same court, where the suit was first begun. *F. N. B.* 153.—*Procedendo ad Judicium*, a remedial writ in case of refusal or neglect of justice, which issues out of the Court of Chancery, where any of the judges of the inferior courts do delay the parties. *F. N. B.* 154, &c.

PROCEE'DS (*Com.*) that which arises from any thing; as the neat proceeds of any sale, &c.

PROCELEUSMA'TICUS (*Poet.*) προκελευσματικος, a foot, consisting of four syllables.

PROCELLA'RIA (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Anseres*.

Generic Character. *Bill* toothless; *nostrils* cylindrical; *feet* palmate.

Species. Birds of this genus, distinguished in English by the name of the *Petrel*, live chiefly at sea, and, except at breeding time, are rarely seen near land. The principal species are—*Procellaria pelagica*, the Stormy Petrel. *Procellaria glacialis*, the Fulmar Petrel.—*Procellaria puffinus*, the Shearwater Petrel, &c.

PRO'CERS (*Mech.*) irons hooked at the end.

PRO'CESS (*Law*) the manner of proceeding in every cause, or the beginning and principal part of it.

PROCESS (*Chem.*) the whole course of an operation or experiment.

PROCESS (*Anat.*) the prominent part of a bone.

PROCE'SSION (*Ecc.*) a solemn march of the clergy and people of the Romish Church in their habits, &c.; also the visitation of the bounds of a parish performed by the minister and churchwardens, &c.

PROCESSUS *continuando* (*Law*) a writ for continuing a process after the death of the chief justice. *Reg. Orig.* 128.

PROCESSUS *ciliaris* (*Anat.*) muscular filaments in the eye whereby the pupil is dilated and contracted.—*Processus styliformis*, an outward process of the bones of the temples, long and slender, having the hyoides bones attached to it.—*Processus zygomaticus*, an outward process of the bones of the temples, running forward and joining with the bone of the upper jaw, by which juncture the bridge, called *zygoma*, reaching from the eye to the ear, is formed.

PROCHARISTE'RIA (*Ant.*) προχαριστήρια, a festival in honour of Minerva, celebrated by the Athenians at the commencement of spring. *Suidas.*

PROCHEIN AMY' (*Law*) he that is necessary to a child in nonage, and allowed by the law to manage his affairs. *Stat. Westm.* 1, 3 *Ed.* 1, c. 47; *West.* 2, 13 *Ed.* 2, c. 15; 2 *Inst.* 261.

PRO'CHRONISM (*Chron.*) προχρονισμὸς, an error in chronology, when things are brought under a date that is anterior to the time at which they happened.

PROCIDE'NTIA (*Anat.*) the falling down of any part, as the *Procidentia ani*, *Uteri*, &c.

PRO'CKIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigmas* bluntish.—PER. *berry* quinquangular; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species, the *Prockia crucis*, is a shrub.

PROCLAMA'TION (*Law*) a notice publicly given of any thing whereof the King thinks proper to advertise his subjects.—*Proclamation of Courts* is used particularly in the beginning or calling of a court, and at the discharge or adjourning thereof.—*Proclamation of Exigents*, a writ on awarding an exigent, for proclamation to be made three times in the county where the party dwells, that the defendant yield himself or be outlawed.—*Proclamation of a Fine* is a notice given openly and solemnly at all the assizes in the county, within one year after the engrossing of it. *Stat.* 1 *R.* 3, c. 7.—*Proclamation of Rebellion*, a public notice given by an officer, that a man who does not appear upon an attachment in chancery, or a subpœna, shall be accounted a rebel unless he surrender himself.—*Proclamation of Recusants*, a proclamation heretofore, whereby recusants were convicted on non-appearance. *Stats.* 29 *Eliz.* c. 6; 3 *Jac.* 1, c. 4, &c.

PROCLINIA'TÆ (*Ecc.*) heretics in the fourth century who denied the incarnation of our Saviour, the resurrection of the body, and the general judgment. *Epiphan.*

PROCO'NDYLI (*Anat.*) the bones of the fingers next the back of the hand.

PRO CONFE'SSO (*Law*) i. e. as though it had been confessed: a term applied to a defendant in Chancery who appears and is afterwards in contempt for not answering; wherefore the matter contained in the bill shall be taken *pro confesso*.

PROCON'SUL (*Ant.*) an officer sent into the province to administer the government with consular and extraordinary power. The proconsulship succeeded the consulship, and lasted but one year, during which time the expences were defrayed at the charge of the public. *Apul. Florid.*; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 3, c. 58; *Sigon. de Ant. Jur. Prov.* l. 2, c. 1; *Hottoman. de Magistrat. Roman. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. ii. &c.

PROCO'NSULES (*Archæol.*) a name applied to justices in Eyre.

PROCTA'LGIA (*Med.*) from πρωκτὸς, the fundament, and ἄλγος, pain; a violent pain in the fundament.

PROCTOLEUCORRHŒ'A (*Med.*) from πρωκτὸς, the fundament, λευκὸς, white, and ῥέω, to flow; a purging of white mucus.

PRO'CTOR (*Law*) *Procurator*, an advocate, or one who undertakes to manage the cause of another in the ecclesiastical court.—*Proctors of the Clergy*, deputies chosen by the clergy to sit in the lower house of convocation; also those who are chosen to appear for the cathedral and collegiate churches.

PRO'CTORS (*Cus.*) two persons chosen from among the graduated members of a university for the purpose of preserving discipline.

PROCTORRHŒ'A (*Med.*) vide *Proctoleucorrhœa*.

PROCU'MBENS (*Bot.*) procumbent, an epithet for a stem; *caulis procumbens*, a stem unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground.

PROCURA'TION (*Law*) a composition paid by the parish clerk to an ecclesiastical judge, to commute for the entertainment which was to have been given him at his visitation.

PROCURATION (*Com.*) a letter of attorney.

PROCURATOR (*Polit.*) the governor of a country under a sovereign.—*Procurators of St. Mark*, magistrates at Venice next in dignity to the doge.

PROCURATOR (*Ecc.*) one who gathers the fruits of a benefice for a person.—*Procurator Monasterii*, the advocate for a religious house.

PROCURATO'RES *Ecclesiæ parochialis* (*Law*) the churchwardens.

PROCURATO'RIUM (*Law*) vide *Procuratory*.

PRO'CURATORY (*Law*) *procuratorium*, the instrument whereby any person constitutes or appoints his proctor to represent him in any court or cause.

PRO'CYON (*Astron.*) a bright fixed star of the second magnitude in the body of the constellation Canis Minor, the right ascension of which in 1813 was 112° 22′ 32″; declination 5° 41′ 52″; N. annual variation in right ascension 47·1″, in declination 8·5″.

PRODES HO'MES (*Polit.*) i. e. wise or discreet men; a title given to the barons who were called to the King's council, to give advice to the best of their ability.

PRODITO'RIE (*Law*) i. e. treasonably; a term employed in indictments for treason.

PRODRO'MUS *morbus* (*Med.*) a disease which is the forerunner of one greater, as tightness of the breast is the prodromus of a consumption.

PRODUA'RIUS *canis* (*Archæol.*) a lurcher or setting dog.

PRODU'CING (*Geom.*) the continuing a line, or drawing it further out until it have an assigned length.

PRO'DUCT (*Math.*) the number or quantity sought by the multiplication of two or more numbers, &c. together; as $4 \times 4 = 16$, or $a \times b = a\,b$. When two lines are multiplied into one another, the product is always a rectangle.

PRODU'CTIONS (*Anat.*) the same as *Processes.*

PROECTHE'SIS (*Rhet.*) προεκθεσις, a figure whereby the speaker defends himself or another person as unblameable, by an answer, containing a reason of what he and another has said or done. *Hermog.* περὶ ἰδεων. *Ed. Ald.* p. 5; *Eustath. ad Hom. Il.* p. 7.

PROE'DRI (*Ant.*) πρόεδροι, Athenian magistrates, so called because they had the first seats in the public assemblies. Their office, which always ended with the meeting, was to propose the things to the assembly that were to be deliberated and determined upon. *Ulpian. in Timocrat.*

PROEGUME'NA *Causa* (*Med.*) προηγούμενα αἰτία, an antecedent internal cause of a disease.

PROE'MIUM (*Poet.*) the preface to a discourse.

PROEPIZEU'XIS (*Gram.*) προεπιζευξις, a figure in grammar when a verb is put between two nouns, which ought to be placed at the end. *Eustath. ad Il.* p. 948.

PROEMPTO'SIS (*Astron.*) that which makes the new moon appear a day later by means of the lunar equation, than it would do without the equation.

PROFE'CTIONS (*Astrol.*) equal and regular progressions of the sun, and other significators of the zodiac, according to the successions of the signs.

TO PRO'FER (*Law*) to proffer or tender.

PROFER (*Law*) the time for taking the accounts of sheriffs, and other officers in the Exchequer, which occurs twice a year. *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3, st. 5.—*De Attornato vicecomitis pro profero faciendo*, a writ. [vide *Attornato*]

PROFERT *in Curia* (*Law*) i. e. produces in court; a phrase applied either to the plaintiff or defendant when the former in an action declares on a deed, and the defendant pleads a deed, each must do it with a *profert in Curia*, that the other party, at his own charges, may have a copy of it.

PROFE'SSED (*Ecc.*) an epithet for a monk or nun who, having made a vow, is admitted of a religious order.

PROFE'SSOR (*Lit.*) a lecturer, or reader on any art or science in the public schools.

PRO'FILE (*Paint.*) from the Italian *profilo*, sideways; a term signifying a head or face set sideways, which, as on coins and medals, is said to be in profile, or side view.

PROFILE (*Archit.*) a draught representing the breadth, depth, and heighth of a building or fortification; but not the length, which properly belongs to a plan or ground plot; so that it is, in a manner, the same with the prospect of a place or buildings viewed sideways, and expressed according to the rules of perspective.

PROFITRO'LLE (*Cook.*) small round loaves farced, and set in the middle of pottages.

PROFLU'VIA (*Med.*) fluxes, the Fifth Order in the Class *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's Nosology, the characteristic of which is pyrexia, with increased excretions.

PROFU'NDUS (*Anat.*) another name for the *Perforans.*

PROFU'SIO (*Med.*) an excessive loss of blood; a genus of diseases, Class *Locales*, Order *Apocenosis*, of Cullen's Nosology.

PROGLO'SSUS (*Anat.*) the tip of the tongue.

PROGNO'SIS (*Med.*) πρόγνωσις, from πρὸ, before, and γινώσκω, to know, the art of foretelling the event of diseases from particular symptoms.

PROGNO'STICS (*Med.*) προγνωστικὰ, the signs by which physicians discover what may, in all probability, be the termination of a disorder, whether favourable or otherwise.

PROGRAMMA (*Ant.*) πρόγραμμα, any law which, after it had passed the Athenian senate, was fixed on a tablet for public inspection, previously to its being proposed to the general assembly of the people. *Ulpian. in Demosth.*

PROGRAMMA, among the Romans, was an edict published for the purpose of making known whatever concerned the welfare of the state. *Novell. II. de Invason. ad Auxent.*, &c.; *Brisson. de Form.* 1, 3, &c.

PROGRAMMA (*Lit.*) a bill or advertisement posted up or put into the hands of persons, containing the notice of any exhibition or ceremony that is to take place in a college or elsewhere, and the details of its various arrangements.

PROGRE'SSION (*Math.*) a consequence, or train of quantities, which keep a certain ratio or proportion among themselves. It is either arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical.—*Arithmetical Progression* is a train of quantities in continued arithmetical proportion, i. e. increasing or decreasing with equal differences, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c.—*Geometrical Progression* is a train of quantities, in geometrical or continual proportion, or those which increase by one common division, called the common ratio, as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, which increase by the common multiplier, 2; and 81, 27, 9, 3, 1, which decrease by the common divisor, 3.—*Harmonical Progression*, a continued series of terms in harmonical proportion, which is formed by the reciprocals of an arithmetical progression, as in the series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c.; the reciprocals, are 1, ½, ⅓, ¼, &c. forming the harmonical progression.

PROGYMNA'SMATA (*Ant.*) προγύμνασματα, preparatory exercises performed by those who offered themselves to contend at the Olympic games. *Poll. Onom.* l. 3, segm. 154.

PROHI'BITED *Goods* (*Law*) such commodities as are not to be brought into, or conveyed out of, the nation.

PROHIBI'TIO *de vasto directa parte* (*Law*) a writ directed to a tenant, forbidding him to make waste upon the land in controversy during the suit. *Reg. Judic.* 21.

PROHIBI'TION (*Law*) a writ to forbid any court to proceed in any cause there depending, on suggestion that the cognizance thereof belongeth not to the court. *F. N. B.* 39.

PROJE'CTILES (*Mech.*) projectile bodies, or such as being put into a violent motion, are cast off from the place where they received their quantity of motion, and afterwards move at a distance from it; as a stone thrown from the hand by a sling, an arrow from a bow, or a bullet from a gun.

PROJE'CTION (*Mech.*) the art of giving a projectile its motion.

PROJECTION (*Perspect.*) the appearance or representation of an object on the perspective plane: thus the projection of a point is a point where the optic ray passes from the objective point through the plane to the eye.

PROJECTION *of the Sphere* (*Astron.*) the representation of the several points or places of the surface of the sphere, and of the circles described upon it, on a supposed transparent plane placed between the eye and the sphere. The projection of the sphere is divided into orthographic, stereographic, and gnomonical.—*Orthographic Projection* is that wherein the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance from the circle of the projection.—*Stereographic Projection*, such as supposes the eye to be in the pole of the plane of projection, 90° distant from, and perpendicular to it.—*Gnomonic Projection* is where the plane of projection is parallel to a great circle of the sphere, or any parts of them upon the plane of some circle.

PROJECTION, *Powder of* (*Alchem.*) a sort of matter much boasted of, and said to be the seed of gold itself, having the faculty of multiplicating or increasing of gold.

PROJECTION (*Archit.*) the outjutting or prominency of the columns, &c. beyond the plane of the naked of a wall, &c.

PROJE'CTIVE *Dialling* (*Diall.*) the manner of drawing the hour-lines, furniture, &c. of dials, by a method of projection on any kind of surface whatever, without regard to the situation of those surfaces, either as to declination, reclination, or inclination.

PROJE'CTURE (*Archit.*) vide *Projection.*

PROJE'CTURING *Table* (*Archit.*) that which juts out beyond the naked of a wall, pedestal, &c.

TO PRO'IN (*Falcon.*) or *prune*, is said of a hawk when she dresses herself, or sets her wings in order.

PRO INDIVI'SO (*Law*) a possession of lands or tenements belonging to two or more persons, of which none knows his respective share or portion.

PROLA'BIA (*Anat.*) the projecting parts of the lips.

PROLA'PSUS (*Med.*) a protrusion, a genus of diseases, Class *Locales*, Order *Ectopiæ* in Cullen's Nosology.

PRO'LATE *Sphæroid* (*Geom.*) a solid produced by the revolution of a semi-elipsis about its longer diameter.

PROLEGO'MENA (*Lit.*) προλεγόμενα, preparatory discourses, prefaces, or preambles, which the reader ought first to be acquainted with, the better to understand any book or science.

PROLE'PSIS (*Rhet.*) πρόληψις, *anteoccupatio*, according to Cicero, a figure whereby the orator anticipates the objections of his adversary, and answers them himself. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 3, c. 52; *Quintil.* l. 4, c. 1.

PROLE'PTIC *Disease* (*Med.*) a distemper which always anticipates its due periodical return or seizes the patient sooner the next day than it did before.

PRO'LIFER (*Bot.*) proliferous, an epithet for a stem; *caulis prolifer*, a stem, putting forth branches only from the centre of the top, as in *pinus*; *flos prolifer*, a proliferous flower, having smaller ones growing out of the principal one, as in the Childing Daisy; *umbella prolifera*, a proliferous umbel, every umbellule of which is subdivided.

PROLI'FIC *Signs* (*Astrol.*) the signs Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.

PROLO'CUTOR (*Ecc.*) the speaker of each house of convocation, or of a synod.

PROLO'GIA (*Ant.*) προλογία, a festival celebrated by the inhabitants of Laconia before they gathered their fruits. *Hesychius.*

PRO'LOGUE (*Poet.*) πρόλογος, a speech before the play.

PROMA'CHIA (*Ant.*) προμάχια, a festival in which the Lacedæmonians crowned themselves with reeds. *Athen.* l. 15.

PROMALACTE'RION (*Ant.*) the room where the body was softened previously to bathing.

PROMETHI'A (*Ant.*) προμήθεια, an Athenian solemnity celebrated, in honour of Prometheus, with torch races, in commemoration of his inventing fire. *Scholiast. Aristophan. in Ran.*

PROMETOPI'DIUM (*Anat.*) προμετωπίδιον, from πρὸ, before, and μέτωπον, the forehead; the skin upon the forehead. *Poll. Onom.* l. 1, segm. 140.

PRO'MINENS (*Bot.*) prominent, an epithet for a partition; and also for the throat of a flower: *dissepimentum prominens*, a partition standing out beyond the valves; *faux prominens*, a prominent throat, or tube of a corolla, as in *Cyclamen.*

PRO'MISE (*Law*) a verbal engagement, by which a man binds himself to perform some particular act upon a valuable consideration.

PROMI'SSORS (*Astrol.*) certain directors, so called because they promise in the radix something to be accomplished when the time of direction is fulfilled.

PRO'MISSORY (*Com.*) an epithet for a note of hand, in which a person promises, at a certain time, to pay the sum specified therein.

PRO'MONTORY (*Geog.*) any high ground running out a great way into the sea.

PROMO'TERS (*Law*) informers who, for prosecuting such as offend, have part of the fines for their reward; they chiefly belong to the spiritual courts, the Exchequer, and the King's Bench.

PRO'MPTER (*Lit.*) one who dictates to the actors what they are next to say when they are at a loss to proceed.

PRONA'OS (*Archit.*) a church porch.

PRONA'TION (*Anat.*) the act of turning the palm of the hand downwards, which is performed by means of the Pronator Muscles.

PRONATO'RES (*Anat.*) muscles of the hand which perform the office of pronation, or turning down the palm of the hand.

PRO'NOUN (*Gram.*) *Pronomen*, a part of speech which stands for a noun, and is of different sorts; namely,—*Personal Pronouns*, which mark the different persons; as *I, thou, he*, &c.—*Possessive Pronouns*, which express possession; as *my, thy, his*, &c.—*Relative Pronouns*, which refer to some noun going before called the *antecedent*; as *who*, and *which*. — *Interrogative Pronouns*, by which questions are always asked; as *who? which? what?*—*Demonstrative pronouns*, that point things out; as *this*, or *that*, &c.—*Indefinite pronouns*, that point out things indefinitely; as *any, some*, &c.

PRO'NTO (*Mus.*) Italian for quickly, or without loss of time.

PRO'NUS *discus* (*Bot.*) the back or lower side of a leaf.

PROOF (*Arith.*) an operation whereby the truth and correctness of any calculation is ascertained.

PROOF *of Canon* (*Mil.*) the trial made to ascertain that they are well cast, so the proof of powder is a trial to ascertain its strength and goodness.

PROOF (*Print.*) an impression from a copper-plate to prove the state of the engraving.—*Proof Sheet*, an impression of part of a book, taken in the course of printing, for the purpose of correcting. [vide *Printing*]

PROOF *Spirits* (*Com.*) spirits which on proof or trial are found to be of good quality. The proof is commonly made by setting fire to a certain portion in a spoon, which, if it burn dry, is considered to be good.

PROP (*Bot.*) vide *Fulcrum.*

PROPAGANDA *Tride* (*Ecc.*) the name of the missionary society among the Roman Catholics.

PROPA'GO (*Hort.*) an old vine-stock cut down and set deep into the earth that many shoots may spring from it. PROPAGO was also the name given by Linnæus to the seed of Mosses.

PRO PARTIBUS *liberandis* (*Law*) a writ for the partition of lands between coheirs. *Reg. Orig.* 316.

PROPER (*Log.*) one of the five Predicables denoting that which is predicated of a thing as necessarily conjoined to its essence; as *risibility*, the property of a man. [vide *Predicables*]

PROPER *Navigation* (*Mar.*) the guiding of a ship to a proposed harbour, where the voyage is performed in the vast ocean.

PROPER (*Her.*) an epithet for any charge which is to be represented in coat-armour in its own proper tincture or natural colours.

PROPER *Fraction* (*Algeb.*) a fraction that is less than unity, having the numerator less than the denominator; as $\frac{2}{3}$, in distinction from an improper fraction. [vide *Fraction*]

PROPER *Motion* (*Astron.*) the motion of a planet from West to East.

PROPER *Name* (*Gram.*) the name of a particular person, place, or thing.

PRO'PERTY (*Law*) or *propriety*, the highest right or title that a man has or can have to any thing, and no wise depending on the courtesy of another.

PRO'PHASIS (*Med.*) a foreknowledge of diseases.

PRO'PHECIES (*Law*) a name given to all wizzardly foretellings of things to come, that are above the reach of human knowledge.

PROPHTHA'SIA (*Ant.*) a festival so called, ἀπὸ τῦ προφθάσαι, from preventing or coming before. It was observed by the Clazomenians in remembrance of their having made themselves master of Leuca by coming to the celebration of a sacrifice before the Cumeans. *Diodor. Sicul.* l. 15.

PROPHYLA'CTICE (*Med.*) προφυλακτικὴ, that part of physic which prevents, or preserves from, diseases.

PROPI'TIATORY (*Theol.*) the Mercy Seat, a table or

cover lined on both sides with gold plates set over the ark of the covenant among the Jews.

PRO'PLASM (*Mech.*) προπλασμα, a mould in which any metal or soft matter is cast, that is afterwards to grow hard. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 12.

PROPLA'STICE (*Mech.*) προπλαστικη, the art of making moulds for casting.

PRO'POLIS (*Nat.*) Bee-bread, a rude wax-like thick matter resembling glue, which is found at the entrance of bee-hives; it is gently heating, abstergent, and attracting. *Plin.* l. 11, c. 7.

PRO'POMA (*Ant.*) πρόπομα, from πρὸ, before, and πίνω, to drink; a drink consisting of wine, honey, or sugar, and so called because it was taken as the first draught before a meal.

PROPOREITAS (*Law*) the declaration, deliverance, or verdict of a jury.

PROPO'RTION (*Math.*) the equality or similitude of ratios; thus, the four numbers 4, 8, 15, 30, are proportionals, or in proportion, because the ratio of 4 to 8 is equal or similar to that of 15 to 30, both of them being the same as the ratio of 1 to 2. *Proportion* is distinguished from ratio by this, that ratio is the relation of two magnitudes or quantities to each other, which are of one and the same kind, as the ratio of 4 to 8, or of 15 to 30, or of 1 to 2, which, of course, consists of only two terms; but proportion, in which two ratios are compared, consists of four terms. Between proportion and progression, there is the same difference as between a species and a genus, progression being a particular kind of proportion, namely, a continued proportion.

Proportion is of different kinds; namely,—*Continued Proportion*, when every two adjacent terms have the same ratio, or when the consequent of each ratio is the antecedent of the next ratio, so as to form a progression as before observed; as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c. when 2 is to 4 as 4 to 8 and 8 to 16, &c.—*Discrete*, or *interrupted Proportion* is when the consequent of the first ratio is different from the antecedent of the second, &c.; as 2, 4, and 3, 6.—*Direct Proportion* is when more requires more, or less requires less; as that it will require more men to perform more work, and less men to perform less, in the same time, is *direct proportion;* questions of which are resolved by the Rule of Three Direct. —*Inverse Proportion* is when more requires less, or less requires more; as that it will require more men to perform the same work in less time, or fewer men in more time, is *inverse proportion;* questions of which are performed by the Rule of Three Inverse. —*Arithmetical Proportion* is the equality of two arithmetical ratios or differences; as in the numbers 12, 9, and 6, where the difference between 12 and 9 is the same as between 9 and 6. In this kind of proportion, the sum of the extreme terms is equal to the sum of the means, as $12 + 6 = 9 + 9 = 18$.—*Geometrial Proportion* is the equality between two geometrical ratios, or between the quotients of the terms; as in the terms 9, 6, 4, where 9 is to 6 as 6 to 4, thus denoted 9 : 6 :: 6 : 4, for $\frac{9}{6} = \frac{6}{4}$, being each equal to $\frac{3}{2}$, or $1\frac{1}{2}$. In this proportion the rectangle, or product of the extremes, is equal to that of the two means, or, which is the same thing, to the square of the single mean, when there is but one for $9 \times 4 = 6 \times 6 = 36$.—*Harmonical Proportion* is when the first term is to the third as the difference between the second and third; or in four terms, when the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the third and the fourth; the reciprocals of an arithmetical proportion are in harmonical proportion. *Proportion* is, moreover, distinguished into *alternate, compound, ordinate, perturbate.* [vide *Geometry*, &c.]—*Rule of Proportion*, a rule in Arithmetic, more commonly known by the name of the Golden Rule, or the Rule of Three.

PROPORTION (*Archit.*) the due relation which the whole work has to its parts, or all the parts to each other.

PROPORTION (*Paint.*) the just magnitude of the several members of a figure or group with regard to the whole, and to one another.

PROPO'RTIONAL (*Math.*) an epithet for what belongs to proportion; as proportional compasses, part, &c.—*Proportional compasses*, with two pair of opposite legs like a St. Andrew's cross, by which any space is enlarged or diminished in any proportion.—*Proportional part*, a part of some number that is analogous to some other part or number.—*Proportional Scales*, the artificial logarithms placed on lines for the ease of multiplying.

PROPO'RTIONALS (*Math.*) numbers or quantities which are in mathematical proportion. *Proportionals* are either continued or mean.—*Continued Proportionals* are such that the third number is in the ratio to the second as the second is to the first, and the fourth has the same ratio to the third that the third has to the second; as 3, 6, 12, 24. —*Mean Proportionals* are when, in three quantities, there is the same proportion of the first to the second as of the second to the third; thus, as the proportion of two is to four the same as four to eight, four is the mean proportional.

PROPOSI'TION (*Math.*) a thing proposed to be proved, made out, or demonstrated.

PROPOSITION (*Log.*) is any sentence or speech which affirms or denies any thing. It consists of three parts, namely, the Subject, or thing of which it is affirmed or denied; the Predicate, or that which is affirmed or denied of a thing; and the Copula, which unites the two thus, "Man is an animal," is a proposition wherein *man* is the subject, *animal* the predicate, and *is* the copula. *Propositions* are distinguished, as to form, into *categorical, hypothetical, conditional, disjunctive*, &c.; as to quality, into *affirmative*, and *negative, necessary, contingent, impossible;* in respect to quantity, into *universal, particular, singular, indefinite;* in respect to opposition, into *contrary, subcontrary, subaltern, contradictory;* in respect to conversion, into *simply convertible*, and *accidentally convertible.* [vide *Logic*]

PROPO'UNDERS (*Law*) monopolizers, or ingrossers of commodities.

PROPRI'ETARY (*Law*) signifies properly a proprietor, but was originally applied to one who had the fruits of a benefice to himself.

PROPRIETA'TE *probanda* (*Law*) a writ for one who will prove a property in any thing before the sheriff. *F. N. B.* 77; *Co. Lit.* 145.

PROPRIETA'TIS *Elixir* (*Med.*) Elixir of Aloes.

PROPRI'ETY (*Rhet.*) the peculiar phrases or expressions which belong to any particular language.

PRO'PRIUM (*Log.*) the Proper or Property, one of the five predicables. [vide *Logic*]

PROPRIUS (*Bot.*) proper, an epithet for whatever belongs to one particular part of a plant; as a receptacle, involucre, flower, and nectary, in distinction from that which belongs to several parts: *receptaculum proprium*, a receptacle for one single floret, in distinction from the *receptaculum commune*, a receptacle connecting several florets, as in the aggregate flowers; so *perianthium*, seu *involucrum proprium*, the proper perianth or involucre respecting one flower only: *flos proprius*, seu *corolla propria*, a single flower, or a single corollet in aggregate flowers: *nectarium proprium*, a distinct or pecular nectary.

PROPTO'MA (*Med.*) and *Proptosis*, vide *Procidentia.*

PRO-RETA (*Law*) or *pro Proportione*, i. e. in proportion; a phrase applied to joint-tenants.

PROROGA'TION (*Polit.*) the deferring, or putting off, especially of sessions of parliament, to a certain time appointed by the King; in this case, all bills passed in either

or both Houses of Parliament, that have not had the Royal Assent, must begin *de novo*, at the next meeting, which circumstance distinguishes a prorogation from an adjournment.

PROSCE'NIUM (*Ant.*) προσκήνιον, a place before the scenes, in which players acted. *Poll. Onom.* l. 4, segm. 123.

PROSCRI'PTIO (*Polit.*) a punishment in use among the Romans, which bore some analogy to our outlawry. The names of the *Proscripti*, or persons suffering the proscription, were fixed up in tablets at the forum to the end that they might be brought to justice, a reward being offered to those who took, and punishment threatened against those who concealed them. *Sigon. de Judic.* l. 1, c. 18.

PROSARTHRO'SIS (*Anat.*) προσάρθρωσις, the same as *Adarticulation*.

PROSE (*Lit.*) a term applied to any unmeasured form of expression, as distinguished from verse.

PROSECU'TION (*Law*) the pursuing of any one in a suit or action, criminal or civil.

PROSERPINA'CA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-parted.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* three, awl-shaped.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* none; *stigmas* three, pubescent.—PER. *drupe* small, juiceless; *seed* nut somewhat bony, the oblong kernels of which are fastened by a thread.

Species. The single species is the *Proserpina palustris*, seu *Trixis*, a marshy plant of Virginia.

PROSEU'CHÆ (*Theol.*) προσευχαὶ, places of prayer among the Jews, which are supposed to have been similar to their synagogues.

PRO'SODY (*Gram.*) προσῳδία, that part of grammar which teaches the pronunciation of words according to a certain rule or measure. Under prosody are comprehended accents, breathings, quantity, time, &c. [vide *Accents, Grammar*, &c.]

PROSONOMA'SIA (*Rhet.*) προσονομασία, a figure wherein allusion is made to the likeness of a sound in several names and words, answering to what is now called a *pun*.

PRO'SOPIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five, lanceolate.—STAM. *filaments* ten equal; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *legume* oblong, linear; *seeds* many, roundish oblong.

Species. The single species is the *Prosopis spicigera*, a tree.

PROSOPOPE'IA (*Rhet.*) προσωποποιία, a rhetorical figure, wherein dead persons are introduced as living, or inanimate objects are represented as speaking and acting like animate objects. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 3, c. 52; *Quintil.* l. 9, c. 2; *Demet. de Eloc.* § 265; *Apsin. Art. Rhet. apud Ald.* p. 707.

PROSPE'CTIVE *Glass* (*Opt.*) a glass set in a frame to view things at a distance.

PROSPE'GMA (*Med.*) from προσπηγνύμι, to fix near; a fixing of humours in one spot.

PROSPHERO'MENA (*Med.*) προσφερόμενα; meats or medicines taken inwardly.

PRO'SPHYSIS (*Med.*) πρόσφυσις; a coalition or growing together of two parts, as when two fingers grow to each other.

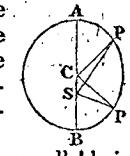
PROSTA'TÆ (*Anat.*) the Prostate Glands.

PRO'STATES (*Ant.*) προστάτης; any patron among the Athenians to whom foreigners committed themselves. [vide *Metœci*]

PROSTE'THIS (*Anat.*) πρόσθις, the forepart of the breast; also the fleshy part in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

PROSTETHIS (*Surg.*) that which fills up what was wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh.

PROSTHAPHÆ'RESIS (*Astron.*) προσθαφαίρεσις; another name for the Equation, or the difference between the true and mean motion, so called because it is sometimes to be added to, and sometimes to be taken from the mean motion, to make the true one; it is equal to the angle formed at the planet, and subtended by the eccentricity of its orbit: thus, if S be the sun, P the place of the planet in its orbit A P B, of which C is the centre, then the mean anomaly is the angle A C P, the true anomaly A S P, and the difference of the two C P S is the prosthaphæresis. *Ricciol. Almag. Nov.* l. 3.



PROSTHESIS (*Gram.*) a figure whereby a letter or syllable is added to the word, as *tetuli* for *tuli*.

PROSTRA'TUS (*Bot.*) the same as *Procumbens*.

PRO'STYLE (*Archit.*) πρόστυλος; a building that has pillars only in front.

PROTA'SIS (*Rhet.*) πρότασις; the enunciation or proposition of the thing to be explained; the argument of a play. *Aristot. Rhet.* l. 1, c. 3; *Dionys. Jud. Isæi*, c. 15; *Hermog.* περὶ εὑρ. l. 1, ed. Ald. p. 28.

PRO'TEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4, *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*, so called from the variableness of its fructifications.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* usually imbricate.—COR. *universal* uniform; *proper* one, two, or four-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* superior, awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *calyx* unchanged; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* naked, villose.

Species. Plants of this genus are beautiful, elegant shrubs, as the—*Protea decumbens.*—*Protea cyanoides*, seu *Cyadendrum*, seu *Cyanus.*—*Protea sphærocephala*, seu *Anethifolius.*—*Protea serraria, Serraria*, seu *Abrotanoides.*—*Protea cucullata, Hypophyllocarpodendron*, seu *Scolymocephalus, &c.*—*Protea abyssinica*, seu *Gagnedi.*—*Protea mellifera*, seu *Lepidocarpodendron, &c.*

PROTE'CTION (*Law*) that safety and benefit that every subject has by the law.

PROTE'CTOR (*Polit.*) the title given to one who is chosen to govern during the minority of a prince. This title was assumed by Oliver Cromwell during the interregnum.

PROTESILA'IA (*Ant.*) πρωτεσιλάεια; a festival celebrated by the Chersonesians and Thessalians, in honour of Protesilaus, who was the first Grecian slain by Hector. *Pind. Schol. in Isth.* od. 1.

PRO'TEST (*Com.*) an instrument drawn up in writing, and attested before a justice of the peace by the master of a merchant ship, and a part of the ship's crew, after the expiration of a voyage, describing the severity of the voyage, whereby the ship has suffered or may suffer in her hull, &c.

TO PROTEST (*Law*) to declare openly against the proceedings of any judge, or court, to which one will not yield obedience.

PRO'TESTANTS (*Ecc.*) a name given to the first reformers in Germany, on account of the public protestation they made at Spire in Germany, in 1528, to appeal from the decrees of the emperor Charles V. to a General Council. It has since been applied to all who by seceding from the Romish Church virtually renounce and protest against its usurpations.

PROTESTA'TION (*Law*) a defence or safeguard to the party who makes it from being concluded by the action he is about to do, that issue cannot be joined by it.

PRO'THESIS (*Ant.*) vide *Collocatio*.

PROTHO'NOTARY (*Law*) from *protonotarius*, a chief notary, or scribe; a chief clerk of the King's Bench and Common Pleas. In the latter court there are three who enter and enrol all declarations, pleadings, recognizances, &c. and make out all judicial writs; but in the King's Bench there is one who records all civil actions, &c.

PRO'THYRUS (*Archit.*) vide *Ancones.*
PRO'THYRUM (*Archit.*) vide *Diathyra.*
PRO'TIODIDE (*Chem.*) a compound of phosphorus and iodine.
PRO'TIUM (*Bot.*) the *Amyris protium* of Linnæus.
PROTOCHLO'RIDE (*Chem.*) a combination of chlorine and phosphorus.
PRO'TOCOL (*Law*) πρωτόκολλον, in Latin *protocollum*; the first draught of a deed, contract, or instrument.
PROTOFO'RESTER (*Law*) he who was formerly appointed chief of Windsor, to hear all causes of death or maim, or of the slaughter of the King's deer.
PROTOGA'LA (*Anat.*) beestings, or the first milk after the cow has brought forth her young.
PROTOMA'RTYR (*Ecc.*) πρωτομάρτυς, from πρῶτος first, and μάρτυς, a martyr; he who first bears testimony to the truth by his death, or sufferings, as Abel in the Old Testament, and St. Stephen in the New.
PRO'TOPLAST (*Theol.*) πρωτόπλαστος; a title given to Adam, our forefather.
PROTOTY'PE (*Gram.*) from πρωτότυπον, a prototype, or original type of any thing; a primitive or original word.
PROTRA'CTING (*Mens.*) laying down the dimensions of a place by means of a protractor.
PROTRACTING PIN (*Mech.*) an instrument for pricking off degrees and minutes from the protractors.
PROTRA'CTOR (*Mech.*) an instrument to lay down angles of any assigned quality or degree; or to find the quality or degrees any angles contains.
PROTRACTOR (*Surg.*) an instrument used by surgeons for removing all foreign and offensive bodies from a wound; it is used much after the manner of a forceps.
PROTRYGI'A (*Ant.*) πρωτρύγια; a festival in honour of Neptune and Bacchus, who was surnamed Πρωτρύγης, i. e. from τρύξ, new wine.
PROVE'DITOR (*Mil.*) a great military officer in Italy who was attached to the general of an army.
PROVE'NZALA (*Bot.*) the *Calla palustris* of Linnæus.
PRO'VER (*Law*) the same as *Approver.*
PRO'VINCE *Rose* (*Bot.*) or *Provence Rose*, the *Rosa provincialis* of Linnæus; one of the most fragrant roses that grows in our gardens. There are different varieties of the Province Rose, as the White Province, the Blush Province, and the Dwarf Province. The flowers of this rose are sometimes very large, and the petals fold closely over each other like cabbages, whence this sort has been called Cabbage Rose. The Moss Rose is also a sort of Province Rose.
PROVI'NCIAL *Synod* (*Ecc.*) an assembly of the clergy of a particular province.
TO PROVI'NE (*Hort.*) to lay a vine stock, or branch, in the ground to take root.
PROVI'SION (*Law*) a term in the Canon Law for the Pope's providing a bishop with a living previous to the death of the incumbent.
PROVISION (*Com.*) the allowance made to a factor.
PROVI'SO (*Law*) a clause, caveat, or condition, made in any deed or writing, without the performance of which the deed becomes void.
PROVISO (*Mar.*) a ship is said to moor a proviso when she has one anchor out, and a hawser a-shore, being moored with her head to the shore with her two cables.
PROVI'SOR (*Archæol.*) a patron, or chief governor of a college.—*Provisor monasterii*, the steward or treasurer of a religious house.
PROVISOR *Victualium* (*Archæol.*) the King's Purveyor, who provided for the accommodation of his court.
PRO'VOST (*Law*) in Saxon profaꝛt, in French *prevôt*, Italian *provosto*, from the Latin *præpositus*; the president of a college, or chief magistrate of a city, as the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.—*Provost of the Mint*, an officer appointed to approve all the moneyers, and to superintend them.—*Provost in France*, a magistrate of the police who took cognizance of all offences against the public peace.
PROVOST *Marshal* (*Mil.*) is an officer who seizes and secures all deserters, and also sets a rate on the provisions for the army.
PROVOST *Marshal* (*Mar.*) a similar officer in the Royal Navy, who has the charge of prisoners taken at sea.
PROVOST *of Merchants* (*Com.*) a chief magistrate of the city of Paris.
PROW (*Mar.*) in French *proue*, Italian *proda*, Latin *prora*; the fore-part of the ship, i. e. that part of the fore-castle that is aloft, and not in the hold; it is properly that part between the chace and the loof.
PRO'XY (*Law*) from *proximus*, the next; a deputy, or one who acts for another in his absence. Every peer of the realm who is called to parliament has the privilege of constituting a proxy to vote for him in his absence on a lawful occasion.—*Proxy*, among Civilians, is the commission of a proctor from his client to manage his cause in his behalf; and *Proxies* are also annual payments made by parochial clergy to the bishop.
TO PRUNE (*Hort.*) to trim trees by cutting off the superfluous branches.
TO PRUNE (*Falcon.*) is said of a hawk that picks herself.
PRUNE'LLA (*Med.*) a term formerly used for a dryness of the throat and tongue which attends continual fevers.
PRUNELLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia.*
Generic Character. CAL. one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled; *tube* cylindrical; *throat* oblong.—STAM. *filaments* four; awlshaped. — PIST. *germ* four-parted; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *calyx* closed; *seeds* four.
Species. The species are perennials, as the — *Prunella vulgaris*, seu *Brunella*, Common Self-Heal. — *Prunella laciniata*, seu *Symphytum.* — *Prunella hyssopifolia*, &c.— *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Raii Hist.* &c.
PRUNELLA is also the name of the *Cleonia lusitania.*
PRUNE'LLO (*Bot.*) a fine sort of plum.
PRUNI'FERA (*Bot.*) the *Laurus persea* of Linnæus.
PRU'NING *Chisel* (*Hort.*) an instrument for pruning trees.
PRU'NUM (*Bot.*) the *Averrhoe* of Linnæus.
PRU'NUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five, roundish.—STAM. *filaments* from twenty to thirty, awlshaped; *anthers* twin, short.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform, the length of the stamens; *stigmas* orbicular.—PER. *drupe* roundish; *seed* nut, roundish, compressed.
Species. Plants of this genus are distinguished in English by the name of the Cherry, Apricot, Plum, Laurel, &c. The principal species are as follow, namely the—*Prunus padus*, *Padus*, *Cerasus*, seu *Pseudoligustrum*, Common Bird Cherry-Tree. — *Prunus cerasus*, *Cerasus*, seu *Cerasa*, Common or Cultivated Cherry-Tree. — *Prunus mahaleb*, *Mahaleb*, seu *Macaleb*, Perfumed Cherry-Tree. — *Prunus domestica*, seu *Prunus*, Common Plum-Tree. — *Prunus insititia*, the Bullace Plum-Tree. — *Prunus spinosa*, Sloe Plum-Tree, or Black Thorn.—*Prunus armeniaca*, seu *Armeniaca*, the Apricot.—*Prunus laurocerasus*, seu *Laurocerasus*, Common Laurel. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Park. Theat. Botan.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tournef. Instit.* &c.
PRURI'GO (*Med.*) the itch, a well-known cutaneous disorder, caused by sharp humours which stagnate in the skin and corrode the miliary glands.
PRURI'TUS (*Med.*) the same as *Prurigo.*
PRU'SSIAN *Blue* (*Chem.*) a pigment of a beautiful dark blue colour, discovered by a chemist of Berlin of the name of Diesbach, by the accidental mixture of a solution of vitriol of iron with an alkali which had been highly im-

pregnated with animal matter. It is a powder which is now commonly procured from bullocks' blood, carbonate of potash, vitriol of iron, alum, and muriatic acid, in given proportions.

PRU'SSIATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the union of Prussic acid with different bases, as the *Prussiate* of Potash, the *Prussiate* of Iron, &c.

PRUSSIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid obtained from Prussian Blue, in which it forms what is called the colouring matter.

PRUTA'NIC *Tables* (*Astron.*) astronomical tables for finding the motion of the heavenly bodies, which were framed by Erasmus Rheinoldus.

PRY'AN *Tin* (*Min.*) a sort of tin found mixed with a gravelly earth, sometimes white, but usually red.

PRYK (*Archæol.*) an old-fashioned spur; also a tenure, or service, by which land was held, on condition that the tenant was to find such pryks for the king.

PRY'TANES (*Ant.*) πρυτάνεις; Athenian officers who were appointed to preside over the senate. They were elected from the 500 senators, and were 50 in number. *Poll.* l. 8, seg. 95.

PRYTANE'UM (*Ant.*) πρυτανεῖον; the senate-house at Athens, where the Prytanes assembled.

PSALACA'NTHA (*Bot.*) an Egyptian plant of which little is known.

PSALLOI'DES (*Anat.*) an epithet for the fornix of the brain.

PSA'LMODY (*Theol.*) ψαλμῳδία, from ψαλμος, a hymn on a sacred subject, and ᾠδή, a song; a singing of psalms, or blending of poetry with music.

PSALTERY (*Ant.*) ψαλτήριον; a kind of musical instrument.

PSAMMI'SMUS (*Med.*) ψαμμισμος; a bath of dry warm sand for drying the feet of dropsical persons.

PSAMMO'DES (*Med.*) ψαμμώδης; an epithet for urine that has a gravelly sediment.

PSATY'RIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics who branched off from the Arians.

PSEPHI'SMA (*Ant.*) the same as *Probuleuma*.

PSEUDANCHU'SA (*Bot.*) Wild Bugloss.

PSEUDISODO'MON (*Archit.*) a kind of building in which the walls are of unequal thickness. *Plin.* l. 6, c. 12.

PSEU'DO (*Bot.*) from the Greek ψευδὴς, false, is used frequently in composition to denote particular plants, as follows—*Pseudo Acacia*, the *Robinia hispida* of Linnæus.—*Pseudo Acmella*, the *Spilanthus pseudo-acmella*.—*Pseudo Acorus*, the *Iris pseudacorus*.—*Pseudo Apocynum*, the *Bignonia radicans*.—*Pseudo Asphodelus*, the *Anthericum ossifragrum*.—*Pseudo Capsicum*, the *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*.—*Pseudo Chamæpilys*, the *Dracocephalum ruyschiana*.—*Pseudo China*, the *Senecio pseudo-china*.—*Pseudo Costus*, the *Parthenium integrifolia*.—*Pseudo Cyperus*, the *Carex pseudo-cyperus*.—*Pseudo Cytisus*, the *Vella pseudo-cytisus*.—*Pseudo Dictamnus*, the *Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus*.—*Pseudo Digitalis*, the *Dracocephalum virginiacum*.—*Pseudo Fumaria*, the *Fumaria bulbosa*.—*Pseudo Gelseminum*, the *Bignonia radicans*.—*Pseudo Guaphalium*, the *Micropus supinus*.—*Pseudo Helichrysum*, the *Baccharis halimifolia*.—*Pseudo-Helleborus*, the *Helleborus viridis*.—*Pseudo Limodorum*, the *Orchis abortiva*.—*Pseudo-Lotus*, the *Diospyrus lotus*.—*Pseudo-Lysimachium*, the *Epilobium angustifolium*.—*Pseudo-Marrubium*.—*Pseudo-Narcissus*, the *Anthericum serotinum*.—*Pseudo-Nardus*, the *Lavandula spica*.—*Pseudo-Orchis*, the *Ophrys ovata*.—*Pseudo-Platanus*, the *Acer pseudo-platanus*.—*Pseudo-Pisidium*, the *Eugenia pseudo-pisidium*.—*Pseudo-Rubra*, the *Cruccanella angustifolia*.—*Pseudo-Ruta*, the *Ruta patavena*.—*Pseudo Sycomorus*, the *Melia azederach*.—*Pseudo-Valeriana*, the *Valeriana Cornucopiæ*.

PSEUDOBLEPSIS (*Med.*) from ψευδὴς, false, and βλέπω, to see; false or imaginary vision, a genus of diseases, Class *Locales*, Order *Dysesthesiæ*, in Cullen's Nosology.

PSEUDOBU'NION (*Bot.*) Winter-Cress.

PSEUDODI'PTEROS (*Archit.*) a building that counterfeits a double row of pillars. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 1.

PSEUDO-DI'PTERON (*Archit.*) a temple in which the side pillars were let in the wall in the inside, so as to inclose the space usually allowed for the porticoes of the peripteron.

PSEUDO-STELLA (*Astron.*) any comet or phænomenon newly appearing in the heavens like a star.

PSEUDOTHY'RUM (*Archit.*) a postern-gate.

PSI'DIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved, five-cleft.—COR. *petals* five, ovate.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* roundish, inferior; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* oval, very large; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Psidium pyriferum*, *Guayava*, *Cugavus*, seu *Pela*, White Guaca.—*Psidium pumilum*, seu *Cugavillus*, Dwarf Guava, &c.

PSITTACUS (*Orn.*) a genus of birds of the Order *Picæ*.

Generic Character, *Bill* hooked; *nostrils* rounded; *tongue* fleshy, obtuse; *feet* formed for climbing.

Species. Birds of this genus are called in English the Parrot, Macaw, Parrakeet, and Cockatoo. The following are the principal species, namely, the—*Psittacus accipitrinus*, the Hawk-headed Parrot.—*Psittacus erithacus*, in French *Perroquet cendie ou jaco*, Common Grey Parrot.—*Psittacus amazonicus*, in French *le Perroquet amazone*, Amazon Parrot, or Jamaica Parrot.—*Psittacus aurora*, in French *l'Amazone jaune ou le perroquet jaune*, Aurora Parrot.—*Psittacus leucocephalus*, in French *Amazone à tête blanche*, White-fronted Parrot.—*Psittacus grandis*, in French *le grand Loris*.—*Psittacus macao*, in French *Ara rouge ou Ara canga*, Scarlet Maccaw.—*Psittacus ararauna*, in French *l'Ara bleu*, Blue and Yellow Maccaw.—*Psittacus militaris;* in French *Ara militaire*, Military Maccaw.—*Psittacus tabuensis*, in French *la grande Perruche*, Tabuan Parrakeet.—*Psittacus eximius*, Nonpareil Parrakeet.—*Psittacus ornatus*, in French *la Perruche lori*, Lory Parrakeet.—*Psittacus gigas*, in French *le Katoes noir*, the Black or Giant Cockatoo.—*Psittacus cristatus*, White-crested Cockatoo.

PSO'Æ (*Anat.*) the name of two pair of muscles in the loins, the *Psoas magnus*, and the *Psoas parvus*, which serve to bend the thigh forward, and greatly assist in preserving the equilibrium of the trunk.

PSO'PHIA (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Grallæ*.

Generic Character. *Bill* cylindrical; *nostrils* oval; *tongue* cartilaginous; *feet* four-toed.

Species. This bird, called in English the Trumpeter, inhabits Brasil and Guiana.

PSO'RA (*Med.*) the itch, a genus of diseases, Class *Locales*, Order *Dialysis*, in Cullen's Nosology.

PSORA'LEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous. — STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* linear; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *legume* compressed; *seed* kidney-form.

Species. Plants of this genus are shrubs, as the—*Psorelea pinnata*, *Dorychnium*, seu *Spartium*, Wing-leaved Psoralea.—*Psoralea bractea*, *Ononis*, seu *Trifolium*, Oval-spiked Psoralea, &c.

PSORI'ASIS (*Med.*) a species of cutaneous disorder, in some respects similar both to the itch and the leprosy.

PSO'RICKS (*Med.*) ψωρικὰ, medicines for curing the itch.

PSOROPHTHA'LMIA (*Med.*) from ψῶρα, a scab, and ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye; an ulceration and inflammation of the eyes, with itching.

PSYCHAGO'GICA (*Med.*) from ψυχὴ, the soul, and ἀγωγὸς, a leader; medicines which revive the spirits in fainting.

PSYCHO'TRIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* very small, superior.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* two, hemispherical.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the *Psychotria asiatica, axillaris, laurifolia, &c.*

PSYCHOTRO'PHUM (*Bot.*) the *Psychotria* of Linnæus.

PSYCHROLU'SIA (*Med.*) ψυχρολουσία, from ψυχρὸς, cold, and λοῦσις, solution; cold baths.

PSY'CHTICA (*Med.*) from ψύχω, to refrigerate; refrigerating medicines.

PSYDRA'CIA (*Med.*) ψυδρακία, pimples which break out upon the skin by reason of the winter's cold. *Trallian.* l. 1, c. 5.

PSY'GMATA (*Med.*) vide *Psychtica*.

PSY'LLIUM (*Bot.*) the *Plantago psyllium* of Linnæus.

PTA'RMICA (*Bot.*) the *Achillea ptarmica* of Linnæus.

PTA'RMIGAN (*Orn.*) a sort of Grous, the *Tetrao lagopus* of Linnæus, which inhabits the Alpine parts of Europe, is stupid, burrows under the snow, runs swiftly, and lays pale rufous eggs.

PTE'LEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-parted.—COR. *petals* four, oblong.—STAM. *filaments* four, awl-shaped; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* very short; *stigmas* obsolete.—PER. in the female; *drupe* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Ptelea trifoliata*, Three-leaved Ptelea, or Shrubby Trefoil.

PTELEA is also the name of the *Dodonæa viscosa* of Linnæus.

PTERA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) the *Camphorosma pteranthus* of Linnæus.

PTE'RIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 2 *Filices*.

Generic Character. *Fructification* in an uninterrupted line.

Species. The species are, the—*Pteris piloselloides, lanceolata, lineata, &c.*

PTE'RNA (*Anat.*) πτέρνη; the calcaneum, or second bone of the foot. *Poll.* l. 2, segm. 193.

PTEROCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved, tubular, bell-shaped.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* ten, united; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* pedicelled; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *legume* sickle-shaped, varicose; *seed* solitary, kidney-shaped.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Pterocarpus draco, Draco, Moutouchi,* seu *Lingoum.—Pterocarpus ecastaphyllum, Spartium,* seu *Hedysarum.—Pterocarpus buxifolius, Aspalathus,* seu *Amerimnum*.

PTEROCE'PHALUS (*Bot.*) the *Scabiosa pterocephalus*.

PTEROCO'CEUS (*Bot.*) the *Calligonum pallasia* of Linnæus.

PTERO'MATA (*Archit.*) two high walls on each side of a temple or large building. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 2.

PTE'RON (*Archit.*) πτέρον, the wing of a building.

PTERO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* imbricate.—COR. *compound* uniform; *corollets* hermaphrodite; *proper* one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five, capillary; *anther* cylindrical.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *calyx* unchanged; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* chaffy.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Pteronia camphorata, Pterophorus,* seu *Conyza,* Aromatic Pteronia,—*Pteronia oppositifolia,* seu *Cyanus.—Pteronia stricta, Flexicaulis, &c.*

PTEROSPERMADE'NDRON (*Bot.*) the *Pterospermum* of Linnæus.

PTEROSPE'RMUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 5 *Dodecandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petals* five, oblong, spreading.—STAM. *filaments* fifteen; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* cylindrical; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *capsule* pedicelled; *seeds* several, oblong.

Species. The two species are trees, as the—*Pterospermum suberifolium, Pentapetes,* seu *Pterospermodendron.—Pterospermum acerifolium, &c.*

PTERO'TA (*Bot.*) the *Fagara pterota* of Linnæus.

PTEROTRA'CHEA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*, having a detached gelatinous body, with a moveable fin at the abdomen or tail, and two eyes placed within the head.

PTERY'GIUM (*Anat.*) πτερύγιον, the wing or round rising of the nose or eye; the process of the *os sphenoides*, or wedge-like bone. *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, c. 80.

PTERU'GIUM (*Med.*) or *pterygion*, a film on the eye called a web; also a disorder on the nails resembling a caruncle. *Cels.* l. 6. c. 19.

PTERYGO'DES (*Anat.*) πτερυγοειδὴς, the wing-like processes of the *os sphenoides*.

PTERYGOI'DEUS (*Anat.*) two processes, called *externus* and *internus*, arising from the *processus pterygoides* of the *os sphenoides*.

PTERY'GO (*Anat.*) a word used in composition to denote muscles that are connected with the *pterygoid* process.

PTHO'RA (*Bot.*) the *Ranunculus pthora* of Linnæus.

PTILI'NUS (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Hispa*, comprehending, according to Fabricius, those insects that have the lip membranaceous.

PTILO'SIS (*Med.*) πτίλωσις, a baldness of the eye-lashes.

PTI'NUS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the *Coleopterous* Order, having the *antennæ* filiform; *thorax* nearly round. The principal species is the *Ptinus pulsator*, or Death-Watch.

PTI'SAN (*Med.*) πτισάνη, a kind of cooling physic drink.

PTOLEMA'IC *system* (*Astron.*) vide *Astronomy*.

PTO'SES (*Med.*) tumours caused by protrusion.

PTO'SIS (*Med.*) πτῶσις, from πίπτω, to fall; a falling of the upper eyelid.

PTYALI'SMUS (*Med.*) a salivation.

PTY'SMAGOGUES (*Med.*) from πτύω, to spit, and ἄγω, to lead; whatever causes a discharge of spittle, whether it amounts to a salivation or not.

PU'BERTY, *Age of* (*Law*) the age of fourteen in men, and twelve in women.

PU'BES (*Anat.*) the external parts of the organs of generation in both sexes.

PUBES (*Bot.*) *pubescence*; i. e. the hairiness or shagginess in a plant. The forms of pubescence are, *pili*, the hairs; *lana*, the wool; *barba*, the beard; *striga*, stiff flat hairs; *setæ*, bristles; *hami*, hooks; *glochides*, barbs; to which have been added *glandulæ*, glands, but not properly.

PUBE'TA (*Bot.*) the same as *Duroia*.

PU'BIS OSSA (*Anat.*) the share bones.

PU'BESCENS (*Bot.*) pubescent; an epithet for the stem, leaf, corolla, and style.

PUBLIC *Faith* (*Polit.*) a pretence to raise money upon what was called the *public faith* of the nation, which was put in practice in the time of the rebellion.

PUBLICA'NI (*Ant.*) farmers or receivers of the public money.

PUBLICA'TION (*Law*) signifies, in respect to the depositions of witnesses in Chancery, a showing them openly, and giving out copies of them, &c.

PU'CCA (*Com.*) an Indian weight, equal to about 14868 English grains.

PUCCOO'N (*Bot.*) the *Sanguinaria canadensis* of Linnæus.

PU'DDENING (*Mar.*) the binding any part with rope-yarn, &c.

PU'DDING *of the Anchor* (*Mar.*) a name for the binding ropes about the anchorings; also for the ropes nailed to the arms of the main and fore-yard, near the ends, to save the robbins from galling.

PUDDING *Grass* (*Bot.*) the *Mentha pulegium* of Linnæus.

PUDDING *Stone* (*Min.*) a sort of stone, consisting of stony fragments, conglutinated by an earthy or metallic cement.

PU'DDLING (*Mech.*) the process by which iron is rendered malleable.

PUDE'NDA (*Anat.*) the organs of generation in the male and female.

PUDENDA'GRA (*Med.*) a pain in the Pudenda.

PU'DICA *Arteria* (*Anat.*) a branch of the internal Iliac artery distributed on the Pudenda.

PUE'RPERAL *Fever* (*Med.*) a child-bed fever.

PUERPE'RIUM (*Med.*) delivery.

PUGILLA'RES (*Ant.*) the tablets among the Romans which were covered with wax, so that they might be written upon with the *stylus*. They are called by Homer πίνακες, and are therefore supposed by Pliny to have existed before the Trojan war. *Plin.* l. 13, c. 12; *Plin.* l. 1, ep. 6.

PU'FFIN (*Orn.*) a sort of Auk or Sea-gull, the *Alca arctica* of Linnæus, which inhabits the northern seas, is about twelve inches long, and lays very fine eggs. This bird flies heavily, but skims very rapidly along the water with its feet.

PU'GIL (*Med.*) a small handful, or as much as may be taken up at once between the two fingers and the thumb.

PUI'S *darrein continuance* (*Law*) a plea of new matter pending an action. [vide *Darrein*]

PUI'SNE (*Law*) i. e. puny or small; junior or inferior, as the puisne judges in the Court of King's Bench, &c.

PULCO'LLI (*Bot.*) the *Justicia adhatodi* of Linnæus.

PULE'GIUM (*Bot.*) the *Mentha pulegium* of Linnæus.

PU'LEX (*Ent.*) the flea, a genus of insects of the *Apterous* Order, having the *mouth* without jaws or feelers; *proboscis* long and inflected; *antennæ* projecting; *abdomen* compressed; and *legs* six, formed for leaping.

PULICA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Inula pulicaria* of Linnæus.

PULK (*Polit.*) a Russian word for a tribe.

PULLA'RIUS (*Ant.*) a name given by the Romans to the augur who took omens from the sacred chickens. *Cic. de Div.* l. 2, c. 34; *Liv.* l. 10, c. 40.

PULLA'TA VESTIS (*Ant.*) a habit generally worn by the common people by way of mourning; the colour of which was either black or brown. *Plin.* epist. l. 7, ep. 17; *Suet. in August.* c. 40; *Ferrar. de Re Vest.* l. 1, &c.

PU'LLET (*Husband.*) a young hen.

PULLET (*Mar.*) a close room in the hold.

PU'LLEY-PIECE (*Archæol.*) a piece of armour for the knees.

PU'LLEY (*Mech.*) one of the five mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel called the *sheave*, an axis on which it turns, called the *gudgeon* or *pin*, and the fixed piece of wood or brass, into which the pulley is put, called the *block*. [vide *Mechanics*]—*A System of Pullies* is an assemblage of several pullies combined together, which Vitruvius calls *trispastos*, if it consist of three only; *pentaspastos*, if of five; and *polyspastos*, if of many pullies. *Vitruv.* l. 10, c. 3, 5, 16.

PULLI-SCHOVA'DO (*Bot.*) the *Ipomœa* of Linnæus.

PULMONA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* erect, very short.—PIST. *germs* four; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. none; *calyx* unchanged; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Pulmonaria officinalis*, seu *Symphytum*, Common Lungwort.—*Pulmonaria suffruticosa*, seu *Lithospermum*, Shrubby Lungwort.—*Pulmonaria sibirica*, seu *Anchusa*, Siberian Lungwort.—*Pulmonaria maritima*, *Cerinthe*, seu *Echium*, Sea Lungwort.

PULMONARIA is also the name of the *Hieracium murorum*.

PULMONA'RIA ARTERIA (*Anat.*) a vessel in the breast, which conveys the blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs.—*Pulmonaria arteria venosa*, a vessel which, having received the blood out of the pulmonary artery, discharges itself into the left ventricle of the heart.

PULMONA'RIUS (*Med.*) one who is diseased in the lungs.

PU'LMONARY *Consumption* (*Med.*) the same as *Phthisis*.

PU'LMONARY ARTERY (*Anat.*) vide *Pulmonaria*.

PULMO'NES (*Anat.*) the lungs.

PULMO'NIA (*Med.*) an inflammation of the lungs.

PULMO'NICS (*Med.*) medicines good for the lungs.

PULP (*Bot.*) the soft part of roots, fruits, &c. which is used either as food or in pharmacy, and is extracted by boiling and other processes.

PU'LPITUM (*Ant.*) the place where the players among the Greeks and Romans performed their parts. It was lower than the scena, and higher than the orchestra. *Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 6.

PU'LSATILLA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Anemone*.

PU'LSATILE (*Med.*) an epithet for any instrument which is sounded by beating, as the drum, tambourine, &c.

PULSA'TION (*Med.*) a morbid sensation in any part of the body.

PULSA'TOR (*Archæol.*) a plaintiff, from *pulsare*, to accuse. *Leg. H.* 1. *apud Brompton.*

PULSE (*Med.*) in Greek σφυγμὸς, and in Latin *pulsus*, from *pulso*, to knock or beat; a beating of the artery from the reciprocal contraction and dilatation of the heart, which is to be sensibly distinguished at the wrist, and in other parts.

PULSE (*Nat.*) the stroke with which any medium is effected by the motion of light, sound, &c.

PULSE (*Bot.*) all sorts of grain contained in husks or shells.

PULTENÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. five-toothed.—COR. papilionaceous.—PER. *legume* of one cell.

Species. The species are shrubs.

PULVERA'TICUM (*Ant.*) a tax paid by the Romans to the surveyors of their high roads. *Leo. et Majoram.* l. 1; *de Indulg. relig. Novell.*; *Guth. de Offic. dom. Aug.* l. 1, c. 44.

PU'LVINAR (*Med.*) a medicated cushion.

PULVINA'TED (*Archit.*) a frieze which swells out like a pillow.

PU'LVIS *fulminans* (*Chem.*) fulminating powder; a composition which, being put in a shovel over a gentle fire, will explode with a noise like that of a musket.

PU'MICE-STONE (*Min.*) a spungy crumbling stone, useful in engraving, polishing, &c.

PUMILE'A (*Bot.*) the *Turnera pumilea* of Linnæus.

PUMP (*Mech.*) a machine for drawing water or any other fluid.—*Pump-can*, a vessel for pouring water into a pump to fetch it and make it work.—*Air Pump.* [vide *Pneumatics*]

PU'MP-BRAKE (*Mar.*) the handle of a pump in a ship.—*Pump-dale* or *Pump-vale*, the trough into which the water runs that is pumped out, and from that out of the scupper holes.

PUNCH (*Cook.*) a composition made of brandy, lemons, water, and sugar.

PUNCH (*Mech.*) a tool to make holes with.
PUNCH (*Man.*) a well-set horse, that is short-backed and thick shouldered, with a broad neck.
PUNCHEON (*Mech.*) vide *Punchion.*
PUNCHEON (*Com.*) a wine measure, containing 84 gallons.
PU'NCHIN (*Carpent.*) a short piece of timber, placed to support some considerable weight.
PUNCHION (*Mech.*) *puncheon* or *punchin*, a little piece of steel, on one end whereof is engraved some figure, letter, mark, &c. impressions of which are taken on metal.
Punchion, in coining, a piece of iron steeled, whereon are engraved the several figures, inscriptions, &c. that are to be in the matrices wherewith the species are to be marked.
Punchions, in printing, are those pieces which are used in stamping the matrices, wherein the types of printing characters are cast.
PU'NCTA *lachrymalia* (*Anat.*) two small orifices in each eye-lid, at the extremity of the tarsus, near the internal canthus.
PUNCTA'TED *hyperbola* (*Conic.*) an hyperbola, the oval conjugate of which is infinitely small, i. e. a point.
PUNCTA'TUS (*Bot.*) dotted, an epithet for a leaf.
PUNCTICULA'RIS *Febris* (*Med.*) an eruptive fever.
PUNCTUA'TION (*Gram.*) the method of pointing, or making stops, &c. in writing.
PU'NCTUM *Aureum* (*Surg.*) a golden wire which was formerly fixed so as to prevent any thing descending into the *tunica vaginalis*, in case of an incision for a hernia in the intestines.
PU'NCTUM *lachrymale* (*Anat.*) vide *Puncta.*—*Punctum saliens*, the first rudiments of the heart in the fœtus.
PU'NCTUM *linearis* (*Math.*) is that point of the generating circle which, in the formation of either simple cycloids or epicycloids, produces any part of a cycloidal line.
PU'NCTURE (*Surg.*) a fracture of the skull-bone by a pricking instrument.
PU'NDBRETCH (*Archæol.*) pound-breach, or breaking of pound to take out cattle.
PU'NDITS (*Lit.*) learned Brahmins devoted to the study of the Sanscrit, or sacred language.
PU'NICA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous, capillary.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* simple; *stigma* headed.—PER. *pome* subglobular; *seeds* very many; *receptacle* fleshy.
Species. The species are trees, as the—*Punica granatum*, seu *Malus punica*, Pomegranate-tree.—*Punica nana*, Dwarf Pomegranate-tree.
PU'NITORY *Interest* (*Law*) such interest as is given for delay or breach of trust.
PUNT (*Mar.*) a sort of flat-bottomed boat, whose floor resembles the platform of a floating stage.
PUNTER (*Sport.*) a term at Faro and Rouge et Noir, signifying the player, in distinction from the Banker, Croupier, and Dealer.
PUNTO (*Sport.*) or *Ponto*, at Quadrille, the Ace of Diamonds or Hearts, when trump.
PUORRHÆ'A (*Med.*) from πύον, pus, and ῥέω, to flow; a purulent discharge from the belly.
PUOTU'RIA (*Med.*) from πύον, pus, and οὐρέω, to make water; a purulent discharge from the bladder.
PU'PA (*Ent.*) the chrysalis, or quiescent state of an insect. [vide *Entomology*]
PU'PIL (*Anat.*) in Latin *pupilla*, so called because it reflects the diminished image of a person so as to make it appear like *pupa*, a puppet; the ball or apple of the eye, the round opening in the middle of the iris.
PUPILLA'RIS *membrana* (*Anat.*) a fine vascular membrane in the eye of the fœtus, which grows where the pupil is afterwards seen.
PUPILA'RITY (*Law*) the age preceding puberty.
PU'PPIS (*Ant.*) the poop, stern, or hind castle of a ship. [vide *Militia*, Plate No. III. 48]
PUPPIS *Vena* (*Anat.*) a vein which spreads itself about the hinder part of the head.
PUR AUTRE VIE (*Law*) where lands, &c. are held for another's life.
PURCHASE (*Law*) the acquisition of lands or tenements with money, or by gift, deed, or agreement, in distinction from acquisition by descent.
TO PURCHASE (*Mar.*) to raise or remove heavy bodies by means of mechanical powers, such as tackles, windlasses, &c.
PURE *Mathematics* (*Lit.*) vide *Mathematics.*
PURE *Hyperbola* (*Conic.*) one without a node, spike, or conjugate point.
PU'RFILE (*Cus.*) a sort of trimming for women's gowns; also an ornament about the edges of musical instruments, such as viols, violins, &c.
PU'RFLED (*Her.*) trimmed and garnished, an epithet for studs and rims of armour which are of gold.
PU'RFLEW (*Her.*) an epithet for a bordure when made up of ermine, pean, or any other fur.
PURGA'NTIA (*Med.*) purging medicines.
PURGA'TION (*Med.*) a purging by stool.
PURGATION (*Law*) the clearing oneself of a crime.—*Canonical Purgation* is when the party suspected makes oath, in the spiritual court, that he is clear of the crime laid to his charge, and brings neighbours to bear testimony to the truth of his allegation. *Staundf. Plac. Cor.* l. 2, c. 48.
PU'RGING NUT (*Bot.*) the *Iatropha* of Linnæus.
PU'RGATORY (*Theol.*) an imaginary place of purgation for the souls of the faithful, where, according to the Roman Catholic creed, they are to be purified by fire before they are admitted to the state of perfect bliss.
PURIFICATION *of the Virgin Mary* (*Ecc.*) a festival, otherwise called Candlemas Day.
PURIFICATION (*Chem.*) the cleansing of metals from all foreign bodies.
PURIFICATORY (*Ecc.*) a linen cloth with which a Romish priest wipes the chalice and his fingers after absolution.
TO PU'RIFY (*Alch.*) to separate gold or silver from other metals that are mixed with them.
PU'RIM (*Theol.*) פורים, a feast among the Jews, appointed by Mordecai in memory of their deliverance from Haman's conspiracy.
PU'RITANS (*Ecc.*) a name formerly given to the dissenters from the Church of England, because they affected greater purity than other men.
PURL (*Com.*) ale or beer in which wormwood is infused.
PU'RLIEU (*Law*) from the French *pourlieu*, all that space near any forest which being anciently forest, and afterwards separated from the same by perambulation.—*Purlieu Men*, those who have land within the purlieu of the forest, and 40*s.* a-year freehold. *Manw. For. Laws*, 151, *&c.*
PU'RLINS (*Carpent.*) pieces of timber which lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.
PU'RPARS (*Law*) that share of an estate which, being held in common by copartners, is by partition allotted to either of them.
PURPLE (*Ant.*) vide *Purpura.*
PURPLE *Fever* (*Med.*) a fever with an inflamed skin, particularly in the face.
PURPLE (*Her.*) the purple colour. [vide *Purpure*]
PURPLE *Chickweed* (*Bot.*) the *Arenaria rubra* of Linnæus.

PU'RPURE (*Her.*) the colour purple, which, when blazoned as a stone, is called *Amethyst*, and as a planet, Mercury. It is represented in engraving as in the annexed figure by diagonal lines from the sinister chief to the dexter base point.

PU'RPURA (*Ant.*) purple, a colour in such high estimation among the ancients, particularly the Romans, that it became the badge of their highest offices, and at length of the imperial dignity. The dye was procured from the blood or juice of the fish Murex, and differed in quality according to the different coasts where the Murex was caught. [vide *Murex*]

The different kinds of purple mentioned by the ancients, are the *Purpura Alexandrina*, *Purpura Diapha*, *Purpura Laconica*, *Purpura Plebeia*, *Purpura Probiana*, *Purpura Tyriana*, among which the *Purpura Laconica* and the *Purpura Tyria* were the most valued. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 2, ep. 16; *Horat.* l. 2, od. 18; *Ovid. Art. Am.* l. 3; *Mart.* l. 10, epig. 10, &c.; *Plin.* l. 9, c. 39, &c.

PU'RRE (*Orn.*) a sort of heath-bird, that much resembles the Pewit.

PU'RREL (*Archæol.*) the list or selvage made at the end of kersey cloths.

PU'RROCK (*Archæol.*) a small inclosure or close of land.

PURSE (*Cus.*) a part of the Highland dress, which consists of goats' skin.

Purse (*Polit.*) a gratification of 800 crowns given by the Grand Seignior.

Purse *of Money* (*Com.*) a sum amounting to 112 pounds sterling, which is frequently used in accounts in the Levant, because the Grand Seignior's money is kept in purses to that amount.

PU'RSER (*Mar.*) an officer in the royal navy who has the charge of the victuals to see that they are of good quality, well laid up, and stored. He keeps the accounts, and a list of the ship's company, and sets down exactly the days of each man's admittance into pay.

PU'RSLAINE (*Bot.*) the *Portulaca* of Linnæus, an annual.—Sea Purslane, the *Atriplex halimus*, a perennial.—Tree Purslane, the *Portulaca afra*.

PU'RSUIVANT (*Her.*) vide *Poursuivant*.

PURVE'YOR (*Law*) an officer to whom is committed the purveyance or providing the king's house with corn, fuel, &c.

PURVIEW (*Law*) the body of an act of parliament, beginning with the words, "Be it enacted," &c.

PUS (*Surg.*) the corrupt matter which issues from a wound.

PUSÆ'THA (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa scandens* of Linnæus.

PUSH (*Med.*) the same as *Pustule*.

PU'SHERS (*Sport.*) Canary birds that are new flown which cannot feed themselves.

PU'STULE (*Med.*) any watery tumour in the skin.

PUT (*Sport.*) a game at cards.

PUTA'MEN (*Bot.*) the shell of a nut, and other fruits allied to it.

PUTEOLA'NA (*Min.*) a genus of argillaceous earths, consisting of alumina, silica, and iron.

PUTAMINE'Æ (*Bot.*) the name of the thirty-first Order in Linnæus' Fragments, and of the twenty-fifth in his Natural Orders.

PUTICARA'GA (*Bot.*) an Indian plant whose seeds are bitter.

PUTI'CULA (*Ant.*) or *Puticuli*, public burying places without the city for the poorer sort of people among the Romans, so called because the bodies there *putescebant*, putrified. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 14, c. 5.

PU'TLOCK (*Carpent.*) a short piece of timber, to be put in a hole in building scaffolds.

PUTREFACIE'NTIA (*Med.*) such things as cause the flesh to putrefy.

PUTREFA'CTION (*Chem.*) the dissolving of a concrete or solid body with a moist heat.

PUTRID *Fever* (*Med.*) that kind of fever where the humours, or part of them, have so little circulation that they concentrate and putrefy.

PU'TTOCK (*Orn.*) a long-winged kite.

PU'TTOCK *Candle* (*Com.*) the least in the pound, put in to make weight.

PU'TTOCKS (*Mar.*) small shrouds which go from the main, fore, and mizen masts to the round top of those masts, for the men to get into their tops or caps.

PU'TTY (*Chem.*) powder of calcined tin.

Putty (*Mech.*) a composition used by painters to fill up holes in the wood, and by glaziers in fixing windows into the frame.

PUTU'MBA (*Bot.*) the *Verbesina* of Linnæus.

PUTU'RA (*Archæol.*) the custom of taking food for man, horse, and dog, of the tenants *gratis*, within the bounds of a forest, claimed by the keepers of the forest.

PYANE'PSIA (*Ant.*) πυανέψια, an Athenian festival, celebrated in the month Pyanepsion, so called from ἀπὸ τῦ ἕψειν πύανα, i. e. from boiling pulse, because Theseus and his companions are said to have boiled all the pulse they had left on their return home from Crete, and to have made therewith a feast. *Plut. in Thes.*; *Harpocration*; *Hesychius*.

PYANE'PSION (*Ant.*) πυανέψιων, an Athenian month of thirty days, answering to part of October and November. It was so called from the Pyanepsia celebrated therein.

PYCNOSTY'LUS (*Archit.*) πυκνόστυλος, a building, the pillars whereof stand so close that their distance from one another is only a diameter and a half of the column. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 2.

PYCNO'TICA (*Med.*) πυκνοτικὰ, medicines which are of a thickening quality.

PYE (*Orn.*) a magpye.

PY'EBALD (*Zool.*) of two colours; an epithet for some horses and other animals.

PYE'LOS (*Anat.*) πύελος, a cavity in the brain, through which the phlegm passes.

PY'GON (*Ant.*) πυγὼν, a Grecian measure of length, properly signifying the distance betwixt the elbow and the second joint of the fingers. It was equal to 1 foot, 3 inches, and 109⅝ decimal parts.

PY'KAR (*Com.*) a broker in India.

PYLO'RIC *Artery* (*Anat.*) an artery of the pylorus, which is a branch of the hepatic artery.

PYLO'RUS (*Anat.*) πυλωρὸς, the lower orifice of the ventricle which lets the food out of the stomach into the intestines. *Poll. Onom.* l. 2, segm. 208.

PY'RA (*Ant.*) a funeral pile among the Romans, so called, according to Servius, before it was lighted, in distinction from the *Rogus*, which commenced burning, and the *Bustum*, which was reduced to ashes.

PYRACA'NTHA (*Bot.*) the *Mespilus pyracantha* of Linnæus.

PYRACA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) the *Celastrus pyracanthus* of Linnæus.

PY'RAMID (*Geom.*) a solid figure, whose sides are bounded by plain triangles, and ending in a point at the vertex, the base whereof may be a triangle, a square, &c.

Pyramid (*Archit.*) any building raised in the form of a pyramid, of which the remains of Egyptian architecture are the most illustrious examples.

Pyramid (*Opt.*) the figure which the rays make to the eye when drawn out in length from any object, through any transparent medium where they end in a point.

PYRAMIDAL *Numbers* (*Arith.*) the sums of polygonal numbers collected in the same manner as the polygonal numbers themselves.

PYRAMIDA'LES *Musculi* (*Anat.*) the pyramidal muscles of the belly, which assist the rectum in its action.—*Pyramidalis nasi*, a muscle of the nose, which is inserted into the *ossa frontis* and *ossa nasi*. These muscles are so called from their pyramidal form.

PYRAMIDA'LIA (*Anat.*) vessels of a pyramidal form which prepare the semen.

PYRAMA'DOID (*Conic.*) a solid, formed by the rotation of a semiparabola about its base or greatest ordinate.

PYREOI'DES (*Anat.*) πυρηοειδὴς, a process of the second vetebra of the back.

PYRE'THRUM (*Bot.*) the *Anthemis pyrethrum* of Linnæus.

PYRE'TICA (*Med.*) from πύρετος, a fever; medicines which cure fevers.

PYRE'XIÆ (*Med.*) Febrile Diseases, the first Class in Cullen's Nosology.

PYRIFO'RMIS (*Anat.*) a muscle of the thigh, so called from its resemblance to a pear in form.

PYRI'TES (*Min.*) Fire-stone, a sort of stone out of which fire can be stricken. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 19; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 16, c. 4.

PYRITES is now the name of a mineral compound of iron and sulphur, in different proportions, as the *Magnetic Pyrites*, which is a Protosulphuret of Iron; and the *Cubic Pyrites*, which is a Persulphuret of Iron.

PYROBOLI (*Ant.*) πυροβόλοι, from πῦρ, fire, and βάλλω, fireballs, or other sorts of fireworks, used by the ancients.

PYROE'TS (*Man.*) Pirouettes, entire and very narrow turns made by a horse upon one tread, and almost at one time, so that his head is placed where his tail was without putting out his haunches.

PYROLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petals* five, spreading.—STAM. *filaments* ten, awl-shaped; *anthers* nodding.—PER. *capsule* roundish, depressed; *seeds* numerous, chaffy.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Pyrola rotundifolia*, *Pyrola*, seu *Limonium*, Round-leaved Winter-Green.—*Pyrola minor*, Lesser Winter-Green.—*Pyrola secunda*, seu *Ambrosia*, Notch-leaved Winter-Green.

PYROLI'GNEOUS (*Chem.*) an acid obtained by distillation from beech, birch, or box-wood.

PYROLI'GNITES (*Chem.*) salts formed by the union of the pyroligneous acid with a base.

PYROMA'CHUS (*Min.*) flint, a genus of Siliceous Earths, consisting principally of Silica. It is not fusible, *per se*, before the blowpipe.

PYROMANCY (*Ant.*) πυρομαντία, from πῦρ, fire, and μαντία, a divination; a mode of divination among the ancients in which they formed conjectures from the appearances exhibited by the flame, smoke, or noise of the fire at the sacrifices.

PYRO'METER (*Mech.*) a fire-measurer; an instrument for mensuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat.

PYROMU'COUS *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid obtained from sugar, gum, and mucilages, by distillation.

PYROMU'CITES (*Chem.*) Salts, formed by the union of pyromucous acid with some base.

PYRO'PHORUS (*Chem.*) another name for the Black Phosphorus.

PYROPOCEILOS (*Min.*) a kind of variegated Egyptian marble, *Plin.* l. 36, c. 8.

PYRO'SIS (*Med.*) from πῦρ, fire; a burning redness in the face.

PYRO'STRIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. very small.—COR. bell-shaped, five-cleft.—STAM. *filaments* four.—PIST. *style* one; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *drupe* pear-shaped; *seed*, nuts eight.

Species. The single species is the *Pyrostria salicifolia*.

PYROTA'RTAROUS *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid produced from tartar distilled in the naked fire.

PYROTA'RTARITES (*Chem.*) Salts formed by the union of pyrotartarous acid with different bases.

PYROTE'CHNY, the science of fire, and the doctrine of applying it to various purposes. It is distinguished into—*Military Pyrotechny*, which teaches the art of preparing and using artificial works and fire arms, as cannon, bombs, &c.—*Chemical Pyrotechny*, the art of managing and applying it to distillations, calcinations, and other chemical operations.—*Metallic Pyrotechny*, the art of fusing, refining, and preparing metals.

PYRO'TICS (*Med.*) πυρωτικὰ, caustic medicines, which, applied to the body, cause redness, blisters, &c.

PY'RRHICA (*Ant.*) πυρρίχη, a sort of dancing in armour, which is said to have been invented by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, to grace the funeral of his father. *Plat. de Legg.* l. 7; *Dionys.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 56; *Sueton. in Jul.* c. 39; *Poll. Onom.* l. 4, segm. 94; *Eustath. ad Homl Odyss.* l. p. 746.

PYRRHI'CHIUS (*Poet.*) πυρρίχιος, a foot, consisting of two short syllables, as bŏnŭs, so called from its imitating the nimble motion used in the Pyrrhichian dance.

PYRRHOCHI'TON (*Bot.*) the *Ornithagalum* of Linnæus.

PY'RRHONISM (*Phil.*) the doctrine of Pyrrho, a Greek philosopher, which consisted in doubting every thing.

PY'RUS (*Bot.*) a tree well known by the English name of the Pear-Tree, called in the Greek ὄχνη. *Theophrast.* l. 4, c. 6; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 167; *Columel.* l. 5, c. 10, &c.

PYRUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 4 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five, roundish.—STAM. *filaments* twenty, awl-shaped; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* five, filiform.—PER. *pome* roundish; *seeds* some, oblong.

Species. The principal species are as follow; namely,—*Pyrus communis*, *Pyrus sorbus*, seu *Pyrus sativa*, Common Pear-Tree, Cultivated Pear-Tree.—*Pyrus pollveria*, Woolly-leaved Pear-Tree.—*Pyrus malus*, *Sorbus malus*, seu *Malus*, Common Apple-Tree, of which the *Malus sylvestris*, the Crab or Wilding, is a variety.—*Pyrus prunifolia*, the Siberian Crab-Tree.—*Pyrus cydonia*, *Sorbus cydonia*, *Malus cotonea*, seu *Cydonia*, the Quince-Tree.

PYTHAGORE'AN *System* (*Astron.*) the same planetary system, in regard to the order and motion of the planets, as that which has since been called Copernican.

PY'THIAN *Games* (*Ant.*) Πύθια, games celebrated in honour of the Pythian Apollo, at Delphi. At first they were celebrated every nine years, and afterwards every five years, on the sixth day of the month, called βυσιος by the Delphians, and θαργηλιὼν by the Athenians, answering to the latter part of April and the beginning of May.

PYU'LCUM (*Surg.*) from πύον, pus, and ἕλκω, to draw off extract; an instrument used by surgeons for clearing the breast from pus or foul matter.

PYU'RIA (*Med.*) vide *Pyoturia*.

PYX (*Coin.*) vide *Pix*.

PY'XIS (*Ecc.*) πυξὶς, the Pix, a box or case in which is kept the consecrated host of the Romish Church. *Puchtmer.* l. 7, c. 15; *Leo. IV. de Cur. Pastoral. Mater. ik Hieroleæ.* &c.

PYXIS (*Anat.*) from πυξὶς, a box; a name for the *acetabulum*, or hip-bone.

Q.

Q, as a numeral, signified 500; and with a dash over it, thus, $\bar{Q}$, 500,000.

Q. (*Gram.*) an abbreviation for *quâsi, quod,* &c. [vide *Abbreviations*]

QUA'CKING *of Titles* (*Com.*) a trick sometimes practised by the less respectable part of the bookselling trade, of putting new and different titles to books that have not had a good sale, for the purpose of publishing them as new.

QUA'DRA (*Archit.*) any square border or frame encompassing a basso relievo, pannel, painting, or other work.

QUADRAGA'TA *Terræ* (*Archæol.*) a team of land, or as much as may be tilled by four horses.

QUADRAGE'MINI (*Anat.*) four muscles of the thigh.

QUADRAGE'SIMA *Sunday* (*Ecc.*) i. e. forty days from Easter; the first Sunday before lent.

QUADRAGE'SIMALS (*Ecc.*) midlent contributions, or offerings made by the people to the mother church on Midlent Sunday.

QUADRANGLE (*Geom.*) or *Quadrangular Figure*, a figure having four angles.

QUADRANGLE (*Archit.*) any range of houses built with four sides in the form of a square.

QUADRANGULARIS (*Bot.*) quadrangular, an epithet for a stem that has four corners.

QUA'DRANS (*Ant.*) the fourth part of a Roman *As*, sometimes called *Teruncius* or *Truncis*, because it contained three ounces, or three-twelfths of an *As*. *Quadrans* was also the fourth part of any integer. *Varro. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 7; *Plin.* l. 33, c. 3.

QUA'DRANT (*Math.*) an arc of a circle, containing the fourth part, or 90°. [vide *Angle* and *Circle*]

QUADRANT (*Mech.*) an instrument of great use in astronomy and navigation for taking the altitudes of the sun and stars, as also for taking angles in surveying heights, distances, &c. Quadrants are various in their form and construction; but the principal are Hadley's quadrant for taking altitudes, &c. at sea, and the astronomical quadrant, for making observations of the sun, &c. [vide *Astronomy*]—*Quadrant of Altitude*, a thin brass plate, commonly divided into degrees and minutes as far as 18° below the horizon. It is so contrasted as to be fitted by a screw to the globes, by the help of which many problems are solved. [vide *Astronomy*]

QUADRANT (*Gunn.*) an instrument used in levelling, mounting, and lowering a piece of ordnance.

QUADRA'NTAL (*Geom.*) a figure which is every way square like a dye.—*Quadrantal-Triangle*, a spherical triangle, which has one side equal to a quadrant, or quarter of a circle.

QUADRANTA'TA *Terræ* (*Archæol.*) the fourth part of an acre of land.

QUADRA'TA LE'GIO (*Ant.*) signifies literally a square legion, which consisted among the Romans of 4000 men.

QUA'DRATE (*Geom.*) another name for a square.—*Quadrate-Line of Shadow*, the natural line of tangents put on the limb of a quadrant, for the more ready measuring of heights.

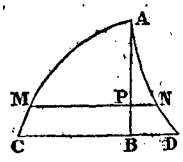
TO QUADRATE *a Piece* (*Gunn.*) to see that it is duly placed or well poised on the carriage.

QUA'DRATES (*Print.*) certain square pieces of metal to fill up void spaces between letters, words, &c. They are either m-quadrats, which are a whole square, or n-quadrats, which are half a square.

QUADRA'TIC *Equations* (*Algeb.*) those in which the unknown quantity is a square. They are either simple or compound.—*Simple Quadratic Equations* are those which contain the second power only of the unknown quantity, without any other power of it, as $x^2 = 25$, or $y^2 = a\,b$. The value of these equations is usually found by extracting the square root of both quantities: thus, as in the first equation, it will be $x = \pm 5$. The sign of the root in such cases will be either plus or minus, for either of these may be considered as the sign of the value of the root, since either of them, when squared, will make the same square, namely, $(+5)^2 = 25$, and $(-5)^2 = 25$.—*Compound or Affected quadratic Equations*, are those which contain both the 1st and 2d powers of the unknown quantities, as $x^2 + ax = b$.

QUADRA'TO-QUADRA'TUM (*Algeb.*) the square-squared, or the 4th power; the Biquadrate.

QUADRA'TRIX (*Geom.*) a mechanical line, by means of which right lines are found equal to the circumferences of circles, or other curves, as in the annexed figure. The circle A N D may be called the quadratrix of the parabola, or quadrantal arc, A N C, when the area A P M A bears to the abscis A P, or ordinate P N, some such relations as these, namely, $A\,P\,M = P\,N^2$; $A\,P\,M = A\,P \times P\,N$; or $A\,P\,M = a \times P\,N$, a being some constant quantity.



QUA'DRATURE *of any figure* (*Geom.*) the finding a square equal in area to another figure.—*Quadrature of rectilinear Figures* is extremely simple, as they may all be reduced to triangles, the sum of which will be the area required.—*Quadrature of Curves* is the finding a rectilineal space equal to a proposed curvilinear one, as the squaring or quadrature of a parabola, &c. Many of these quadratures have been ascertained by the ancients and moderns; but that of the circle has hitherto baffled the exertion of the ablest mathematicians. Archimedes showed that the diameter of a circle is to the circumference as 7 to 22, and the area of a circle to the square of the diameter as 11 to 14, nearly. Many of the moderns have prosecuted this inquiry to still greater lengths.

QUADRATURE (*Astron.*) that aspect of the moon when she is a quadrant, or 90° distant from the sun.

QUADRA'TUS *Femoris* (*Anat.*) a muscle of the thigh, so called from its supposed square figure. It serves to bring the thigh outwards.—*Quadratus Genæ*, vide *Platysma*.—*Quadratus Labii*, the same as *Depressor Labii inferioris*.—*Quadratus Lumborum*, a muscle situated in the regions of the loins which serves to pull the body to one side.

QUA'DRELS (*Mason.*) a kind of artificial stones made of a chalky earth and dried in the shade; they are so called from their square form.

QUADRICAPSULA'RIS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a pericarp; *pericarpium quadricapsulare*, a pericarp having four capsules to a flower, as in *Rhodiola*.

QUADRIDENTA'TUS (*Bot.*) four-toothed: an epithet for the *pappus*; *pappus quadridentatus*, seed-down having four teeth on the edge, as in *Rudbeckia*.

QUADRIE'NNIUM *utile* (*Law*) the term of four years allowed in the Scotch law to a minor after his majority, during which he may by suit, or action, endeavour to annul any deed granted to his prejudice during his minority.

QUADRIFI'DUS (*Bot.*) four-cleft; an epithet for a leaf

and a perianth; *folium quadrifidum*, a leaf cut into four segments with linear sinuses and straight margins.

QUADRIFO'LIUM (*Bot.*) the *Ornithopus* of Linnæus.

QUADRI'GA (*Surg.*) from *quatuor*, four, and *juga*, yokes; a bandage for the sternum and ribs, so called from its resemblance to the trappings of the quadriga, or four-yoked car of the ancients.

QUADRIGA'TA *Terræ* (*Archæol.*) vide *Quadragata Terræ*.

QUADRIGE'MINI (*Anat.*) vide *Quadrageminti*.

QUADRIJU'GUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a leaf; *folium quadrijugum*, a pinnate leaf with four pairs of leaflets.

QUADRILA'TERAL (*Math.*) an epithet for any figure having four sides.

QUADRI'LLA (*Archæol.*) a name given to a small company of cavaliers, pompously dressed and mounted for the exhibition of justs, tournaments, &c.

QUADRI'LLE (*Sport.*) a game at cards; also a species of dance.

QUADRI'LLION (*Arith.*) the fourth power of a million in English, but the second power in French.

QUADRILO'BUM (*Bot.*) an epithet for a leaf; *folium quadrilobum*, a leaf divided to the middle into four distant parts with convex margins.

QUADRILOCULA'RIS (*Bot.*) four-celled; an epithet for a pericarp; *pericarpium quadriloculare*, a pericarp having four cells, as in *Euonymus*.

QUA'DRIN (*Com.*) a small piece of money formerly so called, equal to about a farthing.

QUADRINO'MIAL (*Algeb.*) a root which consists of four terms, or parts.

QUADRIPARTI'TUS (*Bot.*) four-parted; an epithet for a leaf.

QUA'DRIREME (*Ant.*) a galley, or vessel, with four oars on a side.

QUA'DRUPED (*Zool.*) an epithet for animals that have four feet.

QUADRUPE'DAL *Signs* (*Astrol.*) signs which represent the figure of four-footed beasts.

QUADRUPLATO'RES (*Ant.*) a name among the Romans for informers, because they received the fourth part of the offenders' goods in case of conviction. *Ascon. in Cic.*

QUA'DRUPLE (*Com.*) an epithet for whatever is fourfold, or four times any given quantity, as a quadruple pistole, &c.

QUÆ *est eadem* (*Law*) words used in pleading to supply the want of a traverse.—*Quæ Plura*, a writ which lies where an inquisition has been made by the escheator of such lands, or tenements, as a man dies seised of, when all that was in his possession was thought not to be found by the office. *Reg. Orig.* 293.—*Quæ Servitia*, vide *Per quæ Servitia*.

QUÆ'RE (*Lit.*) i. e. inquire; a term expressive of doubt, and calling for further information.

QUÆ'STA (*Archæol.*) another name for an indulgence.

QUÆ'STIO (*Log.*) the third proposition in a syllogism, which contains the question to be proved. This, when it is deduced from the premises, is called the Conclusion.

QUÆ'STOR (*Ant.*) an officer among the Romans who had the management of the public revenue. Quæstors were so called *a quærendo*, because they looked to the public accounts. The Quæstorship was the first office any person could fill in the commonwealth, and might be undertaken at the age of twenty-four. *Hotomon. de Magistrat. Roman. apud Grævi. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. 2, &c.

QUÆSTO'RIUM (*Ant.*) the tent of the Quæstor, or treasurer of the Roman army, which stood on the right of the Prætorium, or the apartment of the general. *Polyb.* l. 6, c. 28; *Liv.* l. 10, c. 32.

QUÆ'STUS (*Archæol.*) land gained by labour and industry, which does not depend on hereditary right.

QUAI'-FA (*Bot.*) the *Olea fragrans* of Linnæus.

QUAIL (*Orn.*) a bird nearly allied to the partridge, which has legs without a spur, a short tail, is seven inches and a half long and fourteen broad. Quails are migratory birds, and much less prolific than the partridge, as they seldom lay more than six or seven whitish eggs.

QUA'KERS (*Ecc.*) a denomination of professing Christians, who took their name from their strange gestures and quaking fits.

QUA'KING-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Briga* of Linnæus; an annual.

QUA'LEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 1 *Monandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petals* two, unequal.—STAM. *filament* one, short, ascending; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *berry* one-celled; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are the *Qualea rosea et cœrulea*, trees.

QUA'LE *Jus* (*Law*) a judicial writ which lies where a religious person has judgment to recover lands, &c. to inquire whether the party hath any right to recover such lands, &c. *Stats. Westm.* 2; 13 *Ed.* 1, *Stat.* 1, c. 32; *Reg. Judic.* 8, &c.

QUA'LIFIED (*Law*) or *Base Fee*, one that has a qualification subjoined thereto.—*Qualified Oath*, an oath where the person swears not simply, but circumstantially.

QUA'LITY (*Phy.*) the property or affection of a being, whereby it affects our senses in a particular manner, so that it may be thereby distinguished. — *First Qualities*, or *Tactile Qualities*, are four in number, namely heat, cold, dryness, and moisture.—*Second Qualities*, among chemists, are volatility, fixity, corrosiveness, and corruptibility. — *Sensible Qualities* are such as are the more immediate objects of sense.—*Occult Qualities*, those qualities, or properties of bodies, which, by the ancients, were supposed not to admit of a rational explanation. The term is discarded by modern philosophers, who profess to explain what was before unknown.

QUALITY (*Log.*) one of the ten Predicaments of Aristotle. [vide *Predicament*]

QUALITY *of a Curvature* (*Geom.*) a term used to denote its form, as it is more or less inequable, or as it is varied more or less in its progress through different parts of the curve.

QUAMDI'U *se bene gesserit* (*Law*) i. e. as long as he shall have behaved himself well; a clause frequently used in letters patent for the grant of offices, particularly in those of the judges. 4 *Inst.* 117.

QUA'MOCLIT (*Bot.*) the *Convolvulus verticillatus* of Linnæus.

QUA'NTITY (*Math.*) any thing capable of estimation or mensuration, or that which, being compared with another thing of the same kind, may be said to be equal or unequal to it, greater or less than it.—*Physical*, or *natural quantity*, is that which nature exhibits in matter and its extension, or that which it exhibits in the powers and properties of natural bodies, as gravity, motion, light, heat, cold, density, &c. This is distinguished into continued and discrete.—*Continued Quantity* is when the parts are connected together, which is more commonly called *magnitude*. — *Discrete Quantity* is when the parts of which it consists exist distinctly and unconnectedly; which makes what is called multitude, or number. — *Quantity of action*, vide *Action*.—*Quantity of Curvature*, at any point of a curve, is determined by the circle of curvature at that point, and is reciprocally proportional to the radius of curvature.—*Quantity of matter* is its measure arising from the joint consideration of its magnitude, being proportional to the product of the two; so that if M and *m* denote the magnitude of two bodies, and D *d* their densities; then D M and *d m* will be as their quantities of matter.—*Quantity of Motion*, vide *Momentum*.

QUANTITY (*Algeb.*) an expression of indefinite number, which is usually represented by letters, and constitutes the characteristic of algebraic operations. Algebraic quantities are either known, unknown, indeterminate, positive, or negative.—*Known Quantities* are those which are given or admitted as known, which are usually represented by the first letters of the alphabet, *a, b, c, d, e, &c.*—*Unknown Quantities* are those, the values of which not being known are to be sought for; these are usually represented by one of the last letters of the alphabet, as *z, y, x, w, &c.*—*Indeterminate Quantities* are those which are assumed at pleasure, and are denoted by the middle letters as *m, n, o, p, &c.*—*Positive* or *affirmative Quantities*, are such as are to be added, and have the sign +, or plus, prefixed, or understood, as + *a b* or *a b*.—*Negative Quantities* are to be subtracted, and have the sign —, or minus, prefixed, as — *a b*.

QUANTITY (*Log.*) the second category, or predicament, into which Aristotle distributed all things; it is denoted by the adverb *quam*, how, or *quantum*, how much, how great, comprehending dimensions, number, &c.

QUA'NTUM *meruit* (*Law*) i. e. as much as he deserved; an action on the case grounded on a promise of paying so much as he should deserve, or have earned.—*Quantum valebat*, i. e. so much as it was worth, where goods and ware sold are delivered by a tradesman at no certain price; then *quantum valebat* lies in an action, and the plaintiff is to aver them to be worth so much.

QUA'RANTAIN (*Polit.*) or *quarantine;* i. e. forty; a denying of entrance into a healthy place for forty days, to those persons that are supposed to come from any infected place.

QUARANTAIN (*Law*) the benefit which the law of England allows to the widow of a landed man, of continuing forty days after his decease, in his capital messuage, or chief mansion-house.

QUARANTAIN (*Ecc.*) the season of Lent, which is the forty days preceding Easter.

QUA'RANTINE (*Com.*) vide *Quarantain.*

QUARARI'BEA (*Bot.*) the *Myrodia longiflora* of Linnæus.

QUA'RE *clausum fregit* (*Law*) i. e. why he broke the close; words in an original writ of trespass with which most writs are commenced.—*Quare cum*, words used in original writs, &c.—*Quare ejecit infra Terminum*, a writ which lies by the ancient law where the wrong-doer, or ejector, is not himself in possession of the lands, but another who claims under him. *F. N. B.* 198.—*Quare impedit*, a writ lying for him who hath purchased any advowson against a person who hinders or disturbs him in his right of advowson, by presenting a clerk thereunto when the church is void. *Stat. Westm.* 2, c. 5; *F. N. B.* 32; 2 *Inst.* 356.—*Quare incumbravit*, a writ against the bishop, who, within six months after the vacation of a benefice, confers it on his clerk, whilst two others are contending at law for the right of presentation, to show why he hath *incumbered the church. Reg. Orig.* 32; *F. N. B.* 48; *New Nat. Brev.* 108, &c.—*Quare intrusit matrimonio non satisfacto*, a writ that lay anciently where the lord proffered convenable marriage to his ward, and he refused and entered the land, and married himself to another; which writ was done away by the effect of *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2, c. 24.—*Quare non admisit*, a writ which lies against a bishop who refuses to admit his clerk, who has recovered in a plea of advowson. *New Nat. Brev.* 106.—*Quare non permittit*, an ancient writ which lay for one who had a right to present to a church, against the proprietary. *Fleta*, l. 5, c. 6.—*Quare obstruxit*, a writ against one who fences up his ground, so that they who have a right cannot pass.

QUARENTI'NA (*Archæol.*) a quantity of land containing 40 perches.

QUARENTINA (*Law*) a writ for a widow to enjoy her quarantain. *Bract.* l. 2, c. 40; *F. N. B.* 161.

QUA'RREL (*Law*) any action, real or personal.

QUARREL *of Glass* (*Com.*) a pane, or square piece of glass.

QUARREL *of a Bow* (*Archer.*) in French *quarreau*, a sort of dart to be discharged from a cross-bow.

QUA'RRY (*Min.*) a place from which stones are dug.

QUARRY (*Falcon.*) any fowl which the hawk pursues.

QUARRY (*Sport.*) what is given to the hounds by way of reward after they have taken the game.

TO QUARRY (*Sport.*) to feed upon the quarry.

QUA'RRYINGS (*Mason.*) pieces that are broken off from the different materials that are wrought in quarries.

QUART (*Com.*) an English measure, the fourth part of a gallon.

QUART (*Sport.*) a sequence, or suit of four cards at the game of picquet.

QUA'RTA (*Mus.*) or *quarto*, an Italian word used in music-books for four, or the fourth in number.

QUA'RTAN *Fever* (*Med.*) a fourth-day ague, or an ague the fit of which returns every fourth day.

QUARTATION (*Metal.*) a way of purifying gold by melting three parts of silver with one of gold, and then casting the mixture into aqua fortis, which dissolves the silver, and leaves the gold in a black powder at the bottom.

QUARTA'NT (*Com.*) a French wine-measure, three of which are equal to 100 English gallons.

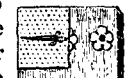
QUARTELOI'S (*Archæol.*) surtouts, or upper garments with coats of arms quartered on them; the habit worn anciently by English knights in warlike expeditions. *Walsingh. in Vit. Ed.* 2.

QUA'RTER (*Arith.*) the fourth part of any thing.—*Quarter of a hundred* in avoirdupois weight is 28 pounds.

QUARTER (*Com.*) a corn-measure containing eight bushels.

QUARTER (*Carpent.*) a piece of timber four inches square and four inches thick. [vide *Quarters*].

QUARTER (*Her.*) or *franc quartier*, a square figure laid as a charge on the field, being formed by two lines, the one drawn from the side of the shield in traverse to the centre, and the other perpendicularly from the chief to meet it in the same place, as "He beareth *gules*, three cinquefoils *argent*, a franc quartier *or*, charged with a sword fesseways *azure;* the arms of Sir Patrick Hamilton, of the Arran family."



QUARTER (*Man.*) is used in the phrase "To ride from quarter to quarter," i. e. to ride a horse three times upon the first of the four lines of a square; then changing the hand to ride him three times upon the second, and so to the third and fourth, always changing hands and observing the same order.

QUARTER (*Vet.*) vide *Quarters.*—A false quarter is when the hoof has a kind of cleft occasioned by a horse's casting his quarter and getting a new one; for then the horn beginning to grow is uneven and ugly. [vide *Quarters*]

QUARTER *of a ship* (*Mar.*) that part of the ship's hull which lies from the steerage to the transum.—*Flat Quarter*, a ship is said to have a *flat* or *broad quarter* when its tack or trussing lies deep in the water.

QUARTER (*Mil.*) the sparing of men's lives, and giving good treatment to a vanquished enemy, hence the phrase "To give quarter."

QUARTER (*Astron.*) vide *Quarters.*

TO QUARTER (*Mil.*) to provide lodgings for soldiers.—*Quarter of assembly*, the place where troops meet to march from in a body; it is the same as the place of *rendezvous.*

QUA'RTER-BULLET (*Mil.*) a bullet quartered into four or eight parts.

QUARTER-DA'YS (*Law*) the days which begin the four quarters of the year, on which rents fall due, and houses are taken, &c.; they are the 25th of March, or Lady-Day; the 24th of June, or Midsummer-Day; 29th of September, or Michaelmas-Day; 25th of December, or Christmas-Day.

QUARTE'RA (*Com.*) a Spanish corn-measure, four of which are equal to one English quarter, and something more.

QUA'RTERAGE (*Com.*) money paid quarterly.

QUARTER-DECK (*Mar.*) that aloft the steerage reaching to the round-house.

QUA'RTERING (*Mar.*) a term for a ship when, under sail, it goes at large, neither by the wind, nor before the wind, but between both, then it is said to go *quarterly*; also the wind with which a ship sails is called the *quartering wind*.

QUARTERING (*Gunn.*) is when a piece of ordnance may be so traversed as to shoot on the same line, and at the same point of the compass as the ship's quarter bears.

QUARTERING (*Her.*) partitions of the escutcheon according to the number of coats that are borne in it, or the several divisions which are made, when the arms of more than one family are borne by the same person; thus, the arms of a wife are quartered with those of her husband, or a man's paternal arms are quartered with those of his office, &c. [vide *Heraldry*, Plate No. V. (42)]

QUARTERING (*Carpent.*) the putting in of quarters. Sometimes it is taken for the quarters themselves.

QUARTERING (*Law*) part of the punishment inflicted on traitors, which consists in dividing the body after it is beheaded into four parts. The quarters used formerly to be set upon poles over the gates of the city.

QUA'RTERLY (*Her.*) is a term of blazoning, when one and the same coat is divided into four equal parts; and a term of marshalling, when two different coats are borne in one and the same escutcheon. [vide *Heraldry*]

QUARTER-MASTER (*Mil.*) an officer whose principal business it is to look after the quarters of the soldiers, their clothing, ammunition, &c.—*Quarter-Master-General*, a considerable officer in the army, whose duty it is to define the marches, to mark out the encampments, to choose head-quarters, &c.

QUARTER-MASTER (*Mar.*) an officer whose business it is to rummage, stow, and trim a ship in the hold; to superintend the victualling of the ship, the delivery of the provisions, &c.

QUARTERO'N (*Com.*) a liquid measure of Geneva equal to half an English gallon.

QUARTER-PIERCED (*Her.*) a term applied to a cross when there is a hole or square figure in the middle.

QUARTER-ROU'ND (*Archit.*) a term among workmen for any moulding whose contour is either a perfect quadrant, or quarter of a circle, or what approaches to that figure; it is commonly called an *ovolo* by architects. [vide *Ovolo*]

QUA'RTERN (*Com.*) a measure, the fourth part of a pint.—*Quartern of Corn*, the fourth of a peck.

QUA'RTERS (*Mil.*) military stations, or the places where soldiers are lodged, which are distinguished into—*Head-Quarters*, the place where the commander in chief has his quarters.—*Quarters of Refreshment*, places where troops, that have been harassed with marching, put in to refresh themselves.—*Winter-Quarters*, the places where soldiers are lodged during the winter; also the space of time that an army lies in winter-quarters.—*Intrenched Quarters*, a place fortified with a ditch and parapet to secure a body of troops.—*Quarters at a siege*, the encampment upon one of the principal passages round to prevent relief and convoys.—*In Quarters*, within the limits prescribed.—*Out of Quarters*, beyond the limits prescribed.

QUARTERS *of a Horse* (*Vet.*) are the *fore-quarters*, or the shoulders and fore-legs; and the *hind-quarters*, which are the hips and the hind-legs.—*Quarters of a Horse's Foot*, the sides of the coffin comprehended between the toe and the heel on both sides of the foot. The *inner-quarters* are those opposite to one another on the two opposite feet; these are always weaker than the *outer-quarters*, or the quarters on the outside of each foot. A horse is said to have a *false quarter* when the hoof has a kind of cleft occasioned by a horse casting his quarter; and, to *cast his quarter*, when for any disorder in his coffin, it is necessary to cut one of the quarters of the hoof.—*Quarter behind* is said of a horse that has the quarters of his hind-feet strong, i. e. the horn thick and capable of admitting a good gripe of the nails.—*Quarters of a saddle*, the pieces of leather or stuff made fast to the lower parts of the sides of the saddle, and hanging down below the saddle.

QUARTERS (*Hor.*) little bells which sound the quarters of an hour.

QUARTERS *of the Heaven* (*Astron.*) the four cardinal points.—*Quarters of the Moon*, certain periods in the moon's age. The first quarter is a fourth part of one lunation, when she shows just half her enlightened side; when she is diametrically opposite to the sun, and shows us her whole enlightened side, she is said to be in the *full*; and when she proceeds towards her conjunction, showing more than half her enlightened side, she is said to be in the *third and last quarter*.

QUARTERS (*Astrol.*) certain intersections in the sphere, both in the world and the zodiac; two of which are called *oriental* and *masculine*, and two *occidental* and *feminine*.

QUARTERS (*Carpent.*) pieces of timber sawn to given dimensions, which are placed between the puncheons and posts, and are used for lathing upon.—*Single Quarters* are sawn stuff two inches thick and four inches broad.—*Double Quarters* are sawn four inches square.

QUARTER-SE'SSIONS (*Law*) a court held quarterly by the justices of the peace in every county to determine civil and criminal cases.

QUARTER-STA'FF (*Archæol.*) a long staff used by foresters, park-keepers, &c.

QUARTE'TTO (*Mus.*) Italian for a piece for four voices, or four instruments.

QUA'RTILE *Aspect* (*Astron.*) an aspect of the planets, marked thus □, when they are ninety degrees distant from each other.

QUARTIE'R (*Com.*) a German wine measure equal to about an English quart.

QUARTI'LLO (*Com.*) a Spanish wine measure equal to about 5 lbs. avoirdupois.

QUA'RTO (*Mus.*) vide *Quarta*.

QUARTO (*Print.*) signifies literally the fourth part of a sheet, or a sheet folded into four parts or leaves; also a book which is composed of sheets so divided.

QUARTO *Die post* (*Law*) the fourth day inclusive after the return of the writ, on which day, if the defendant makes his appearance, it is sufficient.

QUARTO (*Com.*) a Spanish money of account, eight and a half of which are equal to a real vellon. It is equal to something more than a halfpenny English.

QUARTODE'CIMANS (*Ecc.*) a name given to such as maintained that Easter ought always to be kept upon the fourteenth of the moon of the first month, in conformity to the custom of the Jews.

QUARTZUM (*Min.*) Quartz, a genus of Siliceous Earth, consisting of Silica with a small portion of alumina and carbonate of line. It is not fusible *per se*, but, with soda, it runs into a hard pellucid glass.

TO QUASH (*Law*) in French *quasser*, from the Latin *cassum facere*; to overthrow, or annul; as "To *quash* an indictment, an array," &c.

QUA'SI *Contract* (*Law*) an implied contract.

QUASI *modo Sunday* (*Ecc.*) Low-Sunday, or the next after Easter.

QUA'SSIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved; *leaflets*

ovate.—Cor. *petals* five, lanceolate.—Stam. *filaments* ten, filiform; *anthers* oblong.—Pist. *receptacle* fleshy; *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—Per. *capsules* five, lateral; *seeds* solitary.

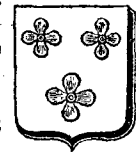
Species. The species are trees, as the—*Quassia amara.* Bitter Quassia.—*Quassia simaraba,* the Simaraba Quassia.—*Quassia excelsa,* Lofty Quassia.

QUA'TER *Cousins* (*Law*) i. e. fourth cousins, the last degree of kindred.

QUATE'RNIO (*Print.*) the same as *Quarto.*

QUATE'RNUS (*Bot.*) fourfold, an epithet for leaves; *folia quaterna,* leaves growing by fours, as in the *Stellatæ.*

QUATREFOI'L (*Her.*) four-leaved grass is a frequent bearing in coat-armour, as in the annexed figure. "The field is *azure,* three quatrefoils, *argent;* by the name of *Vincent,* Surry."



QUATTRI'NO (*Com.*) a small Italian coin not quite a farthing in value.

QUA'TUOR (*Mus.*) a term in music books applied to pieces composed for four voices.

QUA'VER (*Mus.*) a measure of time which is equal to half a crotchet. [vide *Music*]

QUAUHMECA'TL (*Bot.*) the *Paulinia* of Linnæus.

QUAY (*Com.*) a broad space of ground upon the shore of a river, or harbour, paved for the loading and unloading of goods.

QUEACH (*Hort.*) a place full of shrubs or brambles; a thick bushy plot of ground.

QUEEN (*Sport.*) one of the principal pieces used in chess; also one of the court cards.

Queen (*Law*) the wife of a King, who is otherwise called *Queen-Consort,* in distinction from the *Queen-Regnant,* who reigns in her own right; and the *Queen-Dowager,* who is the widow of a King.

QUEEN-BEE (*Ent.*) vide *Bee.*

QUEEN-GOLD (*Law*) a royal revenue belonging to every queen of England, during her marriage to the King, arising from fines, offerings, grants, &c.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOWS (*Bot.*) the *Spiræa ulmaria* of Linnæus.

QUEEN'S GILLIFLOWER (*Bot.*) the *Hesperis matronalis* of Linnæus.

QUE ESTATE (*Law*) i. e. which estate; a plea whereby a man entitling another to land, &c. saith that it is the same estate which he had from him.—*Que est mêsme,* a term used in any action of trespass, &c. signifying a direct justification of the very act complained of by the plaintiff as a wrong.

QUEM *Reditum reddit* (*Law*) a judicial writ which lies against the tenant of the land, who refused to attorn to him, thereby to cause him to attorn and pay the rent which he rendereth. *Old. Nat. Brev.* 126.

QUE'RCUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia,* Order 7 *Polyandria.*

Generic Character. Cal. *ament* filiform, in the female; *involucre* imbricate.—Cor. none.—Stam. in the male; *filaments* five to ten very short.—Pist. in the female; *germ* very small; *style* simple; *stigmas* three.—Per. none; *seed* a nut.

Species. The principal species are the—*Quercus robur,* the Common Oak.—*Quercus ilex,* Evergreen, or Holm Oak-Tree.—*Quercus prinus,* Chesnut-leaved Oak-Tree.—*Quercus suber,* seu *Suber,* Cork-barked Oak, or the Cork-Tree.—*Quercus aquatica,* Water Oak-Tree.—*Quercus viscus,* Live Oak-Tree.—*Quercus nigra,* Black Oak-Tree.—*Quercus rubra,* Red Oak-Tree.—*Quercus rubra latifolia,* Champion-Oak.—*Quercus alba,* White Oak-Tree.—*Quercus esculus,* Italian or Small Prickly-cupped Oak-Tree.

Quercus is also the name of the *Ficus* of Linnæus.

QUERE'LA (*Law*) an action preferred in any court of justice, in which the plaintiff was querens or complainant.—*Querela coram Rege et Consilio discutienda et terminanda,* a writ whereby one is called to justify a complaint of trespass made to the King himself before the King and Council. *Reg. Orig.* 124.—*Querela Fresciæ fortiæ,* a writ of fresh force.

QUE'RENS (*Law*) the Plaintiff.

QUE'RENT (*Astrol.*) one who consults an astrologer.

QUE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria,* Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. Cal. *perianth* five-leaved.—Cor. none.—Stam. *filaments* three short; *anthers* roundish.—Pist. *germ* ovate; *styles* three; *stigmas* simple.—Per. *capsule* roundish; *seed* single.

Species. The species are perennials, as the *Queria canadensis, hispanica, &c.*

QUERI'STA (*Mus.*) a chorister.

QUE'RRY (*Polit.*) or *Gentleman of the Querry,* a gentleman whose office it is to hold the King's stirrup when he mounts his horse.

QUE'SITED (*Astrol.*) the thing or person inquired after.

QUE'STIA (*Law*) an inquest, or inquiry made upon the oath of a jury.—*Quest-Men,* persons chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanors, especially such as relate to weights and measures.

QUE'STION (*Law*) or *la Question,* a term for the torture when it is applied to extort a confession from a person.

QUE'STIONIST (*Lit.*) a candidate for a bachelor's degree at Cambridge.

QUE'STOR (*Law*) the chamberlain of a city.

QUE'STUS (*Law*) land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labour and industry.—*Questus est nobis,* a writ of Nuisance against him to whom the thing was alienated that causeth the Nuisance founded on the equity of the statute of 13 *Ed.* 1, c. 24.

QUEUE *de Hironde* (*Fort.*) i. e. Swallow's-Tail; a kind of outwork. [vide *Fortification*]

Queue (*Her.*) the tail of a beast.

QUIA *Emptores* (*Law*) the statute of Westm. 3, 18 Ed. 1, st. 1, so called from the introductory words.—*Quia improvide,* a *supersedeas* granted in behalf of a clerk of the Chancery sued against the privilege of that court, in the Common Pleas, and pursued to the exigent.

QUICK (*Bot.*) the *Triticum repens* of Linnæus, a noxious weed in corn fields.

Quick *with Child* (*Med.*) bearing a living child in the womb.

QUICKEN-TRE'E (*Bot.*) the *Sorbus* of Linnæus.

QUICK-SILVER (*Min.*) a familiar name for mercury.—*Quick-Lime,* lime in its most caustic state with the air wholly evaporated. [vide *Lime*]

QUI'CK-SET (*Hort.*) a sort of thorn, of which hedges are made.

QUI'CK-SANDS (*Nat.*) moveable sands which often swallow up what is passing over them.

QUICK-SCAB (*Vet.*) a distemper in horses.

QUICK-TO-MATCH (*Mil.*) a kind of combustible preparation formed of three cotton strands dipped in a boiling composition of white wine vinegar, saltpetre, and mealed powder, &c.

QUID *Juris clamat* (*Law*) a writ for the granting of a reversion when the particular tenant will not attorn. *Reg. Judic.* 36, &c.—*Quid pro Quo,* the reciprocal performance of both parties to contract.

Quid *pro Quo* (*Med.*) a term applied to a medicine of one nature or quality which is substituted for another.

QUIETA'NTIA (*Law*) the same as *Acquittance.*

QUIETA'RE (*Archæol.*) to acquit or discharge.

QUIETE *clamare* (*Law*) to quit claim, or renounce all pretensions to a thing.

QUI'ETISTS (*Ecc.*) a sect of religionists, who hold that all religion consists in the rest and internal recollection of the mind.

QUIE'TUS *est* (*Law*) i. e. he is acquitted; a term used by the auditors of the Exchequer in an acquittance of accounts, &c.; whence the acquittance itself is called a *quietus*.—*Quietus Redditus*, a quit Rent.

QUILL (*Mech.*) the horny part of the feathers of birds, which are used for pens, &c.

QUILL-WORT (*Bot.*) the same as *Isœtes*.

QUINA'RIUS (*Ant.*) a small Roman coin equal to half a Denarius.

QUINARIUS (*Arith.*) the number of five.

QUINA'TUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a leaf; *folium quinatum*, a sort of digitate leaf which has five leaflets on a petiole.

QUINCE (*Bot.*) the *Pyrus cydonia* of Linnæus, a sort of apple of a rough acid taste.

QUINCHAMA'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, so called from the vernacular name in America; it is said to be of the Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

QUI'NCUNX (*Ant.*) the five-twelfths of any integer among the Romans, particularly of the As, which consisted of twelve *Unciæ*; whence the word Quincunx, i. e. *quinque unciæ*.

QUINCUNX (*Astrol.*) an aspect in which the planets are five signs distant from each other.

QUINDE'CAGON (*Geom.*) a plain geometrical figure of fifteen sides and angles.

QUINGA'MBO (*Bot.*) the *Hibiscus* of Linnæus.

QUINQUAGE'SIMA *Sunday* (*Ecc.*) so called from its being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

QUINQUANGULA'RIS (*Bot.*) five cornered; an epithet for a leaf or stem; *folium quinquangulare*, a leaf having five prominent angles about the disk.

QUINQUA'TRIA (*Ant.*) a Roman festival in honour of Minerva, which was celebrated on the fifth day after the Ides of March; whence it took its name, or, according to Ovid, it was so called because it was celebrated for five days. *Varro de Lat. Ling.* l. 5, c. 3; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 3, v. 809; *Plin.* l. 35, c. 2; *Gell.* l. 2, c. 21; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

QUINQUE-CAPSULA'RIS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a pericarp; *pericarpium quinque capsulare*, a pericarp having five capsules.

QUINQUEFI'DUS (*Bot.*) five-cleft, an epithet for a leaf, a corolla, and a perianth; *perianthum quinquefidum*, a quinquefid perianth, as in *Nicoliana*.

QUINQUENNA'LIA (*Ant.*) Roman games that were celebrated every five years.

QUINQUE'NNIUM (*Law*) a respite of five years, which insolvent debtors formerly obtained, by virtue of the King's letter, to have time for the payment of their debts.

QUI'NQUE PORTUS (*Law*) the Cinque Ports.

QUINQUI'NA (*Bot.*) vide *Cinchona*.

QUI'NSEY (*Med.*) the *Cynanche*, a disease in the throat.

QUINSIE'ME (*Law*) vide *Quinzieme*.

QUINT (*Sport.*) a sequence, or suit of five cards at picquet.

QUINT *exact* (*Law*) vide *Quinto*.

QUI'NTA (*Mus.*) signifies five, or the fifth.

QUI'NTAIN (*Sport.*) a sport which was formerly in use in some parts of England, in which the parties run a tilt on horseback against a thick post fixed in the ground, and he who broke most poles had the prize.

QUI'NTAL (*Com.*) a weight in France and Germany equal to 100 lb. avoirdupois, and in England to 112 lbs.; in other places more.

QUINTA'NA (*Med.*) an ague which returns every fifth day.

QUINTE'SSENCE (*Chem.*) a preparation consisting of the essential oil of some vegetable substance, and incorporated with spirit of wine.

QUINTESSENCE (*Alchem.*) a mysterious term denoting the fifth and last, or highest essence of any natural body.

QUINTE'TTO (*Mus.*) a composition in five parts.

QUI'NTILE (*Astron.*) an aspect of the planets when they are distant the fifth part of the zodiac. It is marked thus ☌ or ☉.

QUINTI'LLIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics so called from one Quintilla, a pretended prophetess. They were a branch of the Montanists, who admitted women to be priests and bishops, and employed bread and cheese at the eucharist. *Epiphan. de Hæres.* c. 49; *S. August. de Hæres.* c. 27; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 173.

QUI'NTILIS (*Ant.*) the original name of July, because it was the fifth month of Romulus' year.

QUINTO EXA'CT (*Law*) *Quinctus exactus*, mentioned in statute 31 *Eliz.* c. 3; the fifth and last call of the defendant who is sued to outlawry, who, in case he does not appear, is accordingly outlawed.

QUINZIE'ME (*Law*) i. e. the fifteenth; a tax anciently so called because it consisted of the fifteenth part of men's lands and goods.

QUIRE (*Archit.*) vide *Choir*.

QUIRE *of paper* (*Com.*) a certain quantity, consisting mostly of 24 sheets.

QUIRINA'LIA (*Ant.*) feasts observed at Rome in honour of Quirinus, i. e. Romulus, on the twelfth of the calends of May. *Varro de Lat. Ling.* l. 5, c. 3; *Plut. Quæst. Rom.* 88; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

QUIRI'TES (*Ant.*) a name given to the Romans from the Cures, with whom the Sabines made a strict alliance. *Liv.* l. 1, c. 13.

QUIRK (*Archit.*) a piece of ground taken out of any ground-plot, or floor; as if the ground-plot were square or oblong, and a piece be taken out of a corner to make a court or yard, &c. this piece is called a *quirk*.—*Quirk-mouldings*, the convex parts of Grecian mouldings where they recede at the top, and form a re-entrant angle with the soffit or level surface which covers the moulding. Quirks belong to the *ovolo* and *cyma reversa*.

QUI'SQUALIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* filiform.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments ten.*—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *drupe* dry; *seed* a roundish nut.

Species. The single species, the *Quisqualis indica*, is a shrub.

QUI-TA'M (*Law*) i. e. who as well, words used in the process of a popular action, by which the plaintiff describes himself as one who sues *as well* for the king as himself.

QUI'T-CLAIM (*Law*) the releasing a man from any action one hath or might have against him. *Bract.* l. 9, tr. 5, c. 9, &c.—*Quit-Rent*, a small rent of acknowledgment payable by the tenants of most manors. 2 *Inst.* 19.

QUI'TTER (*Med.*) the discharge from a wound.

QUITTER *bone* (*Vet.*) a hard round swelling on the coronet, between a horse's heel and the quarter.

QUO *Jure* (*Law*) a writ which lies for him who has land wherein another challenges common of pasture time out of mind, to compel the challenger to show by what right or title he challenges it. *Britt.* c. 59; *F. N. B.* 128; *Reg. Orig.* 156.—*Quo minus*, a writ which lies for one who has a grant for housebote and haybote in another man's wood. *Old Nat. Brev.* 148.—*Quo Warranto*, a writ against one who usurps a franchise of the king's, or who intrudes himself as heir into land. *Old Nat. Brev.* 149; 2 *Inst.* 282.

QUOAD *Hoc* (*Law*) a term used frequently in law reports to signify that "as to the thing named," the law is so, &c.

QUOD *clerici beneficiati, &c.* (*Law*) a writ to exempt a clerk of the chancery from contribution towards the proctors of

the clergy in parliament.—*Quod clerici non eligantur in officio ballivi*, a writ that lies for a clergyman who is chosen as bailiff or beadle, or to any other office.—*Quod ei deforciat*, a writ that lies for a tenant against him who entered and took away the land recovered. *Stat. Westm.* 2, c. 4; *Reg. Orig.* 171; *New Nat. Brev.* 272, &c.—*Quod permittat*, a writ for the heir of him that is disseized of common of pasture, against the heir of the disseizor.—*Quod persona nec prebendarii*, a writ which lies for spiritual persons distrained in their spiritual possessions for the payment of a tax called the 25th, with the rest of the parish. *F. N. B.* 176.

QUODLIBE'TICAL *Questions* (*Lit.*) questions ingeniously disputed *pro* and *con*.

QUOD *permittat*, *&c.* (*Law*) vide *Quod*.

QUOD *persona*, *&c.* (*Law*) vide *Quod*.

QUOIL (*Mar.*) vide *Coil*.

QUOIN (*Gunn.*) a loose wedge of wood, which is put in below the breech of a cannon, to raise or depress it more or less.

QUOINS (*Archit.*) stones and bricks placed in the corners of a building. When these stand out beyond the rest of the wall, with their edges chamfered off, they are called *rustic quoins*.

QUOINS (*Print.*) small wedges of wood used in locking up forms.

QUOIT (*Sport.*) a round iron to play with, by pitching it to a certain distance.

QUO JU'RE (*Law*) vide *Quo*.

QUO MINUS (*Law*) vide *Quo*.

QUO'NIAM *attachiamenta* (*Law*) one of the oldest books of the Scotch law; so called from the two first words of the volume.

QUO'RUM (*Law*) i. e. of whom; a term applied to justices of the peace, who in the commission are particularly named to be of the number before whom all matters of importance must be transacted.

QUO'TA (*Law*) a share or contribution.

QUOTI'DIAN (*Med.*) an epithet for a fever which seizes and terminates every day, with an intermission of some hours.

QUO'TIENT (*Arith.*) the result of the operation of division; so called because it shows *quoties*, i. e. how often the divisor is contained in the dividend.

R.

R. as a number, denoted 80; and with a dash over it, thus, $\overline{R.}$ 80,000.

R. (*Gram.*) stands for *Rex*, *Recipe*, &c. [vide *Abbreviations*]

R. (*Algeb.*) or $\mathfrak{R}$, stood formerly for Radix, or root of any quantity.

TO RABA'TE (*Falcon.*) a term applied to a hawk when upon a motion of the hand she leaves off pursuing her prey, or quarry, and recovers.

RA'BBET (*Carpent.*) a deep groove or channel cut in a piece of timber longitudinally, to receive the edge of a plank, or the ends of several planks, that are to be fastened therein.

RA'BBETING (*Carpent.*) the planing or cutting of channels or grooves in boards, &c.

RABBETING (*Mar.*) the letting in of the planks of a ship into the keel, which in the rake and run of a ship is hollowed away, that the planks may join the closer.

RABBI (*Theol.*) or rabbin, a doctor in the Jewish law.

RA'BBINIST (*Theol.*) one who is skilled in the doctrines and opinions of the rabbins.

RA'BBIT (*Zool.*) a well-known animal of the hare tribe, the *Lepus cuniculus* of Linnæus, that is 18 inches long, with the hind legs shorter than the body, forms winding burrows, keeps in its hole by day, and seeks its food of grain or vegetables in the evening or the morning. The female is gravid 30 days, and brings from four to eight young seven times a year.

RABDOI'DES *sutura* (*Anat.*) the sagittal suture.

RA'BDOMANCY (*Ant.*) ῥαβδομαντία, a sort of divination by means of rods, according to their manner of falling when they were set up.

RA'BINET (*Gunn.*) the smallest field-piece but one, being an inch and a half in diameter at the bore, five feet and a half long, requiring a charge of six ounces of powder, and weighing three hundred pounds.

RACCOO'N (*Zool.*) an animal of the badger tribe, the *Ursus lotor* of Linnæus, which inhabits the northern parts of America, in hollow trees, washes its food, and carries it to its mouth with its fore paws, has an exquisite smell and touch, a tenacious memory, and sleeps during the day. The female brings forth two or three young.

RACCOURCI' (*Her.*) the same as *Coupé*.

RACE (*Sport.*) a game which consists in running on foot or horseback a certain course for a premium or reward.

RACE (*Mar.*) a name given to a strong rippling tide or current; as Portland Race, which is caused by the projection of the land, with the unevenness of the ground over which the tide flows.

RACE'ME (*Bot.*) vide *Racemus*.

RACE'MUS (*Bot.*) originally signified a bunch of grapes, or other berries, but is now employed to denote a species of inflorescence, consisting of a peduncle with short lateral branches, as in *Vitis*, the Vine, *Ribes*, the Currant, &c. A raceme may be simple, or compound, as in the annexed figure, one-sided, erect, loose, hanging down.

RACHE'TUM (*Law*) the compensation for a theft; the same as *Theft-Bote*.

RACHIA'LGIA (*Med.*) from ῥάχις, the spine, and ἄλγος, a pain; a pain in the spine.

RACHIS (*Bot.*) from the Greek ῥάχις, the spine, or backbone; a filiform receptacle connecting florets longitudinally into a spike, as in *Panicum*, *Crus corvi*, *Crus galli*, *Lolium*, and other grasses.

RACHI'TÆ (*Anat.*) the muscles belonging to the back.

RACHI'TIS (*Med.*) the rickets; a disease so called from ῥάχις, the spine, because it was supposed to originate in a fault of the spinal marrow. It is a genus of diseases, Class *Cachexiæ*, Order *Intumescentiæ*.

RACK (*Mar.*) in French *rateau*, a frame of timber, containing several sheaves, to direct the sailors to the respective ropes passing through it.

RACK (*Polit.*) an engine of torture, particularly used for extorting confession.

RACK (*Mech.*) a wooden frame to hold fodder for cattle.

RACK (*Man.*) a pace in which a horse neither trots nor ambles.

RACKET (*Sport.*) or *Raquette*, the bat by which a tennis-ball is struck; or the game itself.

RACK-RENT (*Law*) the full value of the land let by lease, payable by the tenant for life or years.

RACK-VINTAGE (*Com.*) a second vintage, or voyage made by merchants for racked wines, i. e. wines drawn from the lees.

RACO'MA (*Bot.*) the *Trianthema pentandria* of Linnæus.

RADERMA'CHIA (*Bot.*) the *Artocarpus incassa* of Linnæus.

RADIÆ'US (*Anat.*) two muscles of the wrist, called *externus* and *internus*, one of which serves to bend it, and the other to stretch it.

RA'DIAL *curve* (*Geom.*) curves of the spiral kind, the ordinates of which appear like so many semidiameters.

RA'DIANT *point* (*Opt.*) or *radiating point*, any point from which rays proceed.

RADIANT (*Her.*) an epithet for a charge when it is represented with rays or beams about it.

RADIATE (*Bot.*) vide *Radiatus*.

RADIA'TION (*Opt.*) the darting or shooting forth rays of light as from a centre.

RADIA'TUS (*Bot.*) radiate; an epithet for a corolla or flower; *corolla radiata, flos radiatus*, a radiate corolla or flower, a kind of compound flower in the Class *Syngenesia*, consisting of a disk, in which the corollets or florets are tubular and regular, and of a ray, in which the florets are irregular. The latter are most commonly ligulate, as in Sunflower, Daisy, &c.; but sometimes tubular, although irregular, as in *Centaurea*; sometimes they are naked, or nearly so, as in *Artemisia gnaphalium*.

RA'DICAL (*Chem.*) what is considered as constituting the distinguishing character of an acid, by its union with oxygen, or the acidifying principle. It signifies nearly the same as base; thus sulphur is the *radical* of the sulphuric acid.

RADICAL *moisture* (*Med.*) the fundamental juices of the body, said to nourish and preserve the natural heat, as oil does a lamp.

RADICAL *sign* (*Algeb.*) the sign of the root of any number or quantity formed; thus, as $\sqrt[2]{a}$, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[4]{a}$, &c. denoting the square root, cube root, and biquadratic root of any quantity a, &c. When it is a compound quantity whose root is to be expressed, it is put in a parenthesis, and the sign prefixed thus, $\sqrt[3]{(a^2+b^2)}$ means the cube root of the sum a^2+b^2, which is also thus expressed, $\sqrt[3]{a^2+b^2}$. The figure for the square root, is generally omitted, $\sqrt{a}$ being mostly written for $\sqrt[2]{a}$.

RADICAL *question* (*Astrol.*) a question proposed when the lord of the ascendant and lord of the hour are of one nature or triplicity.

RADICA'LIS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a leaf and a peduncle; *folium radicale*, a leaf proceeding immediately from the root; *pedunculus radicalis*, a radical or root-peduncle very similar to a scape, but sustaining only one flower.

RA'DICANS (*Bot.*) rooting; an epithet for a leaf and a stem; *folium radicans*, a leaf shooting forth roots, as in some aquatic plants; *caulis radicans*, a stem bending to the earth, and striking root, though not creeping.

RADICA'TUS (*Bot.*) rooted, or taken root; an epithet for a leaf and a scape, very similar in meaning to *radicans*.

RADI'CULA (*Bot.*) a radicle or fibre; the fibrous part of a root, by which the stock, or main body, of it is terminated. It serves particularly to imbibe nourishment for the support of the vegetable.

RADICULA is also the name of the *Sisymbrium terrestre* of Linnæus.

RA'DIOLA (*Bot.*) the *Linum radiola* of Linnæus.

RADIO'METER (*Mech.*) another name for Jacob's staff, an instrument for taking altitudes.

RA'DISH (*Bot.*) a well-known garden vegetable, the *Raphanus* of Linnæus, an annual, which is so called from *radix*, a root, because its root is the esculent part.—Horse Radish, the *Cochlearia armoracea*, a perennial.

RA'DIUS (*Opt.*) a ray or beam of light.

RADIUS (*Geom.*) a right line drawn from the centre to the circumference of a circle. In trigonometry this radius is sometimes called the *Sinus totus*, or Whole Sine.

Radius of curvature is the radius of a circle having the same curvature in a given point of the curve with that of the curve in that point; thus, suppose C B to represent a thread, by whose evolution from off the curve A C, upon which it was wound, the curve A B is formed, which is cut by another curve at the point B, then B C is the radius of curvature.

RADIUS (*Mech.*) the spoke of a wheel, which issues from the middle like a ray from the centre.—*Radius astronomicus*, the Fore-Staff, or Cross-Staff, an instrument for taking altitudes.—*Radius vector*, a right line drawn from the centre of force in any curve in which a body is supposed to move by a centripetal force to that point of the curve where the body is supposed to be.

RADIUS (*Bot.*) a ray; the exterior part of a compound corolla.

RADIUS (*Anat.*) the bone of the forearm; so called from its supposed resemblance to the spoke of a wheel. It is of a triangular shape, like the *ulna*, alongside of which it lies, and forms with it what is termed the *brachium*, or fore-arm.

RADIUS (*Astrol.*) the configuration or aspect of two stars.

RA'DIX (*Bot.*) from the Greek ῥιζα, a branch, which is a variation of ῥιζω, a root; that organ of a vegetable through which it draws its nourishment. In most plants it enters the earth, but in some it adheres to extraneous bodies, which serve for its point of attachment, as in lichens, and some tuberous roots; and, lastly, in some it penetrates the substance on which it fixes itself, as in the *Viscum*, *Loranthus*, &c. A root is distinguished, as respects its duration, into Annual, Biennial, and Perennial; as respects its form, into the fibrous, as *fig.* 1; fusiform, as *fig.* 2; præmorse, creeping, jointed, toothed, globular, tuberous, as *fig.* 3; fascicled or bundled, palmate, bulbous, as *fig.* 4; granulate, tunicated, &c. [vide *Botany*, *Annual*, &c.]; as respects its substance, into the bulb, tuber, fibre, and fibril. [vide *Bulb*, &c.]

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

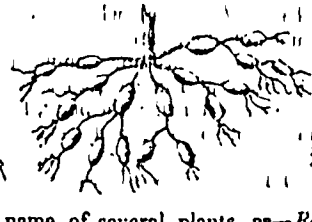


Fig. 4.

RADIX is also the name of several plants, as—*Radix arva*, the *Fumaria bulbosa* of Linnæus.—*Radix mustelæ*, the *Ophroxylum serpentinum*.—*Radix toxicaria*, the *Crinum asiaticum*.—*Radix vesicatoria*, the *Plumbago rosea*.

RADIX (*Algeb.*) vide *Root*.

RADIX (*Astrol.*) the groundwork from which is inferred the reason of computing the motions of the heavenly bodies in respect to some person.

RADIX (*Gram.*) a primitive or original word.

RAERS *of a cart* (*Mech.*) the rails on the top of it.

RAFFLE-NET (*Mech.*) a sort of fishing net.

RAFT (*Mar.*) a float formed by an assemblage of planks or pieces of timber fastened together side by side.—*Raft-port*, a square hole cut through the buttock, and sometimes in the bow, of some merchant ships.

RA'FTER (*Carpent.*) a piece of timber for building.

RAG (*Sport.*) a company or herd of young colts.

RA'G-BOLTS (*Mar.*) iron pins full of jags or barbs on both sides.

RAG-STONE (*Min.*) a coarse kind of gravel.

RA'GEMAN (*Law*) a statute which is supposed to have been made in the reign of Edward I. whereby justices were assigned by the king and his council to hear and determine all complaints of injuries done throughout the realm.

RAGGED HA'WK (*Falcon.*) a hawk that has its feathers broken.

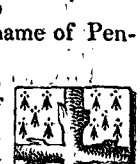
RAGGED RO'BINE (*Bot.*) the *Lychnis flos cuculi* of Linnæus, a perennial.

RAGGU'LED (*Her.*) vide *Raguled*.

RAGO'T (*Man.*) a horse that has short legs, a broad croup, and a strong thick body; it is different from a coussat, which has a thicker neck.

RAGU'LED (*Her.*) *Raguly*, or *Ragguled*; an epithet for any bearing that is ragged or uneven, like the trunk or limb of a tree lopped of its branches, so that only the stumps are seen. One of the lines of partition is termed raguled from its shape, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth *gules* a bend of the limb of a tree raguled and trunked *argent*, by the name of Penruddock, of Hertfordshire."

A cross *raguled* seems to be made up of two trunks of trees without their branches, of which they show only their stumps, as in the annexed figure. "*Ermine*, a cross raguly *gules*."



RA'GUSINE (*Com.*) a dollar equal to about 3*s.* sterling.

RA'GWORT (*Bot.*) the *Senecio squalidus* of Linnæus, an annual.

RA'IA (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes of the *Chondropterigious* Order.

Generic Character. *Spiracles* five on each side; *head* small, pointed, not distinct from the body; *mouth* beneath, transverse; *body* broad, thin, flat.

Species. The principal species are, the—*Raia rubus*, the Rough Ray.—*Raia torpedo*, the Electric Ray.—*Raia batus*, the Skate.—*Raia fullonica*, the Fuller Ray.—*Raia clavata*, the Thornback, &c.

RA'JAH (*Polit.*) an Indian prince, formerly tributary to the mogul.

RAJA'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 6 *Hexandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved, six-parted.—COR. none.—STAM. in the male, *filaments* six; *anthers* simple.—PIST. in the female, *germ* inferior, compressed; *styles* three; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. in the female, *capsule* membranaceous; *seed* single.

Species. Plants of this genus climb by means of a stem twisting towards the left, and have a tuberous root. The principal species are the *Ragania, hastata, cordata*, &c.

RAIL (*Orn.*) *Landrail*, or *Crake*, a migratory bird, the *Rallus* of Linnæus, which inhabits the sedgy places of Europe; is 9½ inches long, runs swiftly along the grass, but flies heavily with its feet hanging down, feeds on insects and seeds, grows prodigiously fat. Its note is harsh, resembling the word *crek, crek*, whence it takes its name of Crake. It lays from 12 to 16 eggs, in the dry grass, of a dirty-white colour; and its flesh is very excellent.

RAIL-WAY (*Archit.*) a road constructed with iron tracks for the carriage-wheels, for diminishing the draught of the horses.

RAILS (*Carpent.*) a wooden fence to enclose a place.

RAIN (*Nat.*) a vapour exhaled by the sun, which falls in drops on the earth.—*Rain-bow*, or *Iris*, a meteor in form of a party-coloured arc, exhibited in a rainy sky, opposite to the sun, by the refraction and reflection of his rays in the drops of falling rain.—*Lunar Rain-bow*, a similar phænomenon exhibited by the moon, from the refraction of her rays in the drops of rain in the night.—*Marine Rain-bow*, a phænomenon sometimes observed in an agitated sea, when the wind carrying the tops of the waves up aloft, and the sun's rays falling upon them they are refracted.

RAIN-BOW (*Her.*) is sometimes borne in the escutcheon, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth *argent* issuing out of two petit clouds in fess *azure* a rain-bow, in the nombril point a star, *proper*, name *Pont.*"

RAIN-GAGE (*Mech.*) an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls.

TO RAISE *a siege* (*Mil.*) to give up the siege.

TO RAISE (*Mar.*) to elevate any distant object at sea by a gradual approach towards it in distinction from laying it. [vide *To Lay*]

TO RAISE *a purchase* (*Mech.*) to prepare certain instruments, or machines, so that by their mutual effects they may overcome the weight or resistance opposed to them.

TO RAISE *a plan* (*Fort.*) to measure with cords and geometrical instruments the length of the lines and the capacity of the angles, in order to represent them upon paper, for the purpose of discovering their advantages and disadvantages.

TO RAISE (*Man.*) to make a horse work at curvets, caprioles, pesades, &c.; also to place his head right and make him carry well, so that he may not carry low or arm himself.

RAISED *in Flesh* (*Falcon.*) when the hawk prospers or grows fat.

RAI'SER (*Carpent.*) a board set on edge, under the foreside of a step or stair.

RAISING *pieces* (*Carpent.*) pieces that lie under the beams or over the posts and puncheons.

RAI'TING (*Mech.*) or *rating*, the laying of hemp, flax, timber, &c. when green, in a pond or running water to season them for use.

RAKE (*Mar.*) in French *quête*, or *elancement*, the projection of the upper parts of a ship at the height of the stem and stern beyond the extremities of the keel, or which is the same thing so much of her hull as hangs over both ends of her keel. The *Rake* is also the inclination of the masts, from a perpendicular direction with the keel.—*Rake Aft* or *Abaft*, the rake of the stern.—*Rake of the Rudder*, the hindermost part of it.

TO RAKE *a Ship* (*Mar.*) to canonade a ship on the stern or the head so that the balls shall scour the whole length of her decks.

RAKEE' (*Falcon.*) a term used of a hawk that flies out too far from the fowl.

RAKING *a Horse* (*Vet.*) drawing his ordure with the hand out of his fundament.

RAKING-TABLE (*Archit.*) a member hollowed in the square of a pedestal, or elsewhere.

RALLENTA'NDO (*Mus.*) an Italian expression, implying that the time of the passage over which it is placed is to be gradually decreased.

RA'LLUS (*Orn.*) a genus of Birds, Order *Gralla*.

Generic Character. *Bill* thickish at the base; *body* compressed; *tail* short; *feet* four toed.

Species. Birds of this genus inhabit sedgy places in

Europe: the principal species are as follow—the *Rallus crex*, the Crake or Land Rail.—*Rallus aquaticus*, Brook Ouzel, or Water Rail.—*Rallus porzana*, the Spotted Gallinule.—*Rallus carolinus*, the Soree.—*Rallus philippensis*, Phillippine Rail.

RAM (*Ant.*) vide *Aries*.

RAM (*Astron.*) vide *Aries*.

RAM (*Her.*) there are but few examples of the ram borne whole, but several of it borne in part, as in the annexed figure "He beareth *sable* a chevron between three ram's heads couped *argent*, by the name of *Ramsey*."

RAM's *Head* (*Mech.*) an iron lever to heave up great stones with.

RAM's *Head* (*Mar.*) a great block or pully into which the ropes called halliards are put.

RAM's *Horn* (*Fort.*) a name given by Belidor to the tenailles.

RA'MADAN (*Theol.*) a sort of *Lent* observed by the Mahometans with great rigour.

RA'MAGE (*Bot.*) boughs or branches of trees.

RAMAGE *Hawk* (*Falcon.*) a wild hawk that has been long among the boughs, or is just taken from the aerie.

RAME'NTUM (*Bot.*) signifies literally gold-dust, chips, &c. but, in application to plants, it is employed to denote the small loose scales that are frequently found on the stems of vegetables.

RA'MEQUINS (*Cook.*) small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese.

RA'MEUM (*Bot.*) the *Urtica æstuans* of Linnæus.

RA'MEUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a leaf or a peduncle; *folium rameum*, a branch-leaf; *pedunculus rameus*, a branch-peduncle; a leaf or peduncle growing from a branch.

RAMIFICA'TION (*Anat.*) the spreading of small vessels which issue out from one large one: thus the several small branches of the Aorta are called its ramifications.

RAMIFICATIONS (*Paint.*) figures resembling boughs or branches.

RAMI'NGUE (*Man.*) a restive horse that resists or cleaves to the spurs.

RAM-LINE (*Mech.*) a long line in mast-making, used to gain a straight middle line on a mast or tree.

RA'MMER (*Mech.*) an instrument for driving stones or piles into the ground, or for driving the charge of a cannon home.

RAMONTCHI (*Bot.*) the *Flacourtia ramontchi* of Linnæus.

RAMO'SUS (*Bot.*) branched, an epithet for a root or stem having lateral divisions, wherefore *ramosissimus* in the superlative degree is put for very much branched.

RA'MPANT (*Her.*) an epithet for a beast when it stands directly upright on its hinder leg, as in fig. 1, in distinction from the *saliant*, when the animal stoops forward, as in

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

fig. 2.— *The Lion Rampant*, as it betokens vigour and courage, is the most frequent of all bearings. When the lion stands upright on his hinder legs, looking full-faced, as in fig. 3, it is called *Rampant Gardant*, in distinction from the *Rampant Regardant*, when the beast looks behind, as in fig. 4.

RAMPANT-GARDANT (*Her.*) and *Regardant*. [vide *Rampant*]

RA'MPART (*Fort.*) in French *Rempart*, a massy bank or elevation of earth round a place to cover it from the fire of the enemy.

RAMPART, a void space left between the wall of the city and the next houses.

RAMPHA'STOS (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Picæ*.

Generic Character. *Bill* enormous; *nostrils* behind the base of the bill; *tongue* feathered at the edges; *feet* mostly climbers.

Species. Birds of this genus, known in English by the name of the Toucan, principally inhabit the tropical parts of South America. The species are distinguished mostly by their colour.

RA'MPONS (*Bot.*) the *Campanula rapunculus* of Linnæus.

RAMROD (*Gun.*) the stick or rod of iron used in charging a piece, to drive home the powder and shot.

RAM'S *Head, &c.* (*Mech.*) vide *Ram*.

RA'MSONS (*Bot.*) the *Allium sub-hirsutum* of Linnæus.

RA'MULUS (*Bot.*) a branchlet, or subdivision of a branch.

RA'MUS (*Bot.*) a branch, or subdivision of the stem.

RAN (*Mech.*) a term used in rope-making to imply twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, every cord being so parted by a knot as to be easily separated.

RANA (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Amphibia*, Order *Reptilia*.

Generic Character. *Body* four-footed, naked; *tail* generally none; *hind legs* longer than the fore.

Species. Animals of this genus are distinguished in English by the names of the Toad and the Frog; the principal species are—the *Rana bufo*, the Common Toad.—*Rana bombina*, the Laughing Toad.—*Rana rubeta*, Natter Jack.—*Rana ridibunda*, the Jocular Toad.—*Rana variabilis*, the Changeable Toad.—*Rana temporaria*, the Common Frog.—*Rana arborea*, the Tree Frog.—*Rana maxima*, the Great Frog.—*Rana esculenta*, the Esculent Frog.

RANÆ MORSUS (*Bot.*) the *Hydrocharis* of Linnæus.

RANANI'TES (*Theol.*) a sect among the Jews so called from *Rana*, a frog, because they are said to have a veneration for frogs, and to pay them a sort of worship because God made use of them to plague Pharoah.

RANA'TRA (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Nepa*, consisting of such insects as have the antennæ palmate.

RA'NCID (*Nat.*) an epithet for oily substances which have acquired an offensive smell and taste by long keeping.

RANDA'LIA (*Bot.*) the *Eriocaulum* of Linnæus.

RA'NDIA (*Bot.*) the *Gardenia aculeata* of Linnæus.

RA'NDOM (*Gun.*) a shot made when the muzzle of a piece of ordnance is raised above the horizontal line, and is not designed to shoot directly forward.

RANFORCE *Ring* (*Gun.*) vide *Reinforce*.

RANGE (*Mar.*) a sufficient length of the cable drawn in upon the deck before the anchor is cast loose from the bow, that by sinking to the bottom without being interrupted, the flooks may be forced deeper into the ground.—*Range*, is also a name given to a large cleat with two arms or branches, bolted in the waist of ships, to belay the tacks and sheets to.

RANGE (*Gun.*) the line a shot describes from the mouth of a piece to the point where it lodges.—*Range*, is also the distance which a bomb or cannon ball is thrown from a piece by the explosion of gunpowder.—*Horizontal Range* of a piece is the distance at which the ball falls upon an horizontal plane, whatever be the elevation or direction of the piece. When the piece is in a line parallel to the horizon it is called a *right level* or *point-blank range*; when it is elevated to 45° it is said to have the *utmost range*, and all other elevations between 0 and 45° are termed *intermediate*.

RANGE (*Mech.*) the beam which is betwixt two horses in a coach.

RA'NGER *of a Forest* (*Law*) an officer whose business it is to walk daily through the forest or park, and to present

all trespasses done in his bailiwick, at the next forest-court. *Manw. For. Law.* part 1, c. 50, &c.

RA'NGES (*Mar.*) two pieces of timber going across from side to side, one aloft on the forecastle, a little abaft the foremast, and the other in the beakhead, before the mouldings of the bowsprit.

TO RA'NGLE (*Falcon.*) is said of a hawk when gravel is given to her to bring her to her stomach.

RANGLE'ER (*Sport.*) a kind of stag, so called by reason of his lofty horns, resembling the branches of trees.

RANI'NÆ *Venæ* (*Anat.*) the frog-veins, certain veins which appear under the tongue.

RANK (*Polit.*) the relative situation which one man holds in respect to another; particularly in application to officers of the army or navy.

RANK (*Mil.*) the straight line which the soldiers of a battalion or squadron make as they stand side by side.—*Rank and File*, a name given to the men carrying firelocks, and standing in the ranks, in which are included the corporals. —*Ranks and Files*, are the horizontal and vertical lines formed by soldiers when drawn up for service.—*Doubling the Ranks*, forming two ranks into one, which is frequently done in the manœuvres of a regiment.

RA'NKING *of Creditors* (*Law*) a term in the Scotch law, implying an arrangement of creditors according to the amount of their claims.

RANS DE VA'CHE (*Mus.*) a favourite air among the Swiss shepherds, which they play upon their bagpipes while tending their flocks.

RA'NSOM (*Mil.*) money paid for the redeeming a captive, or the liberty of a prisoner of war.

RA'NULA (*Med.*) from *rana*, a frog, an inflammatory or indolent tumour under the tongue, so called, as is supposed, because it occasions the patient to make a croaking noise like that of a frog.

RANULA'RES (*Anat.*) the branches of the outward jugular veins which run to the tongue.

RANU'NCULO-AFFINIS (*Bot.*) the *Hydrocharis* of Linnæus.

RANU'NCULOIDES (*Bot.*) a species of the Ranunculus.

RANUNCULO-PLATYCARPOS (*Bot.*) the *Græum tenuifolium*.

RANU'NCULUS (*Bot.*) in the Greek βατράχιον, a plant, supposed to be so called because it delights in watery places which *ranæ*, frogs, inhabit. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 206; *Plin.* l. 25, c. 13.

RANUNCULUS, a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 7 *Polygynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five; *nectary* a little cavity just above the claw in each petal.—STAM. *filaments* very many; *anthers* upright.—PIST. *germs* numerous; *styles* none; *stigmas* reflex.—PER. none; *receptacle* connecting the seeds, which are very many and irregular.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Ranunculus flammula*, seu *Flammula*, the Lesser Spearwort.—*Ranunculus lingua*, Great Spearwort.—*Ranunculus gramineus*, Grassy Crowfoot.—*Ranunculus ficaria*, Pilewort or Lesser Celandine.—*Ranunculus thora*, Kidney-leaved Crowfoot.—*Ranunculus auricomus*, Wood Crowfoot or Goldylocks, &c.—But the *Ranunculus sceleratus*, Marsh or Celery-leaved Crowfoot; and the *Ranunculus aconitifolius*, Aconite-leaved Crowfoot, &c. are annuals. *Dod. Pempt.; Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; &c.*

RANUNCULUS is also the name of the *Alisma cordifolia, &c.*

RA'PA (*Bot.*) the *Brassica rapa* of Linnæus.

RAPA'TIA (*Bot.*) the *Mnassium paludosum* of Linnæus.

RAPE (*Bot.*) the *Brassica napus* of Linnæus.

RAPE (*Law*) a division of a county, similar to that of a hundred, but often containing more than one hundred. These *Rapes* belong to Sussex as *Lathes* to Kent, and *Wapentakes* to Yorkshire, &c. *Rapes* and *Lathes* are supposed by Blackstone to be an intermediate division between the Shire and the Hundred. *Cambd. Britan.; Blackst. Comm.* vol. i. introd. p. 4.—*Rape of the Forest*, a trespass committed by violence on the forest. *LL. H.* 1, *apud Brompton.* — *Rape* is also the unlawful and carnal knowledge of a woman by force, and against her will. *Ll. Gul.* 1, *apud Brompton; Glanvil.* l. 14, c. 6; *Bract.* l. 3, c. 28; *Stat. Westm.* 1, 3 *Ed.* 1, c. 13; *Co. Litt.* 124, &c.

RAPHANIDO'SIS (*Ant.*) ῥαφανιδώσις, a punishment among the Athenians inflicted on adulterers, by forcing ῥαφανις, a raddish, up the fundament. *Schol. in Aristoph. Plut.* act 1, sc. 2.

RAPHANI'STRUM (*Bot.*) the *Raphanus raphanistrum* of Linnæus.

RA'PHANUS (*Bot.*) in the Greek ῥαφάνος, in the English Raddish, was called by the Latins, sometimes by way of distinction, *radix*, the Root. Among the Greeks a distinction was sometimes made between the ῥαφανὶς, by which was understood the raddish, and ῥαφάνος, which, according to Aristotle, was synonymous with the κράμβη. *Aristot. de Hist. Animal*, l. 5, c. 18; *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 1, c. 4; *Varro. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 137; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 5; *Gal.* l. 2, c. 44; *Athen.* l. 2; *Nicand. in Geor.* &c.

RAPHANUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 2 *Siliquosa*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved; *leaflets* oblong.—COR. four-petalled; *petals* obcordate; *claws* a little longer.—STAM. *filaments* six, awl-shaped; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* scarcely any; *stigma* capitate. — PER. *silique* oblong, with a point; *seeds* roundish.

Species. The species are annuals, as—*Raphanus sativus*, Common Garden Raddish. — *Raphanus raphanistrum*, *Raphanistrum*, seu *Rapistrum*, Wild Raddish.—*Raphanus tenellus*, Small Raddish, &c.

RAPHANUS is also the name of the *Brassica eruca* of Linnæus.

RA'PHE (*Anat.*) ῥαφὴ, a suture.—*Raphe scroti*, the longitudinal eminence which divides the scrotum, passing through the perinæum to the anus.—*Raphe cerebri*, the longitudinal eminence which divides the *Corpus callosum*.

RAPHI'DIA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, of the *Neuropterous* Order, having the *mouth* with a curved horny mandible; *stemmata* three; *wings* deflected; *feelers* four.

RA'PIER (*Mil.*) a long sword made only for thrusting.

RA'PINE (*Law*) the taking a thing violently and openly, in distinction from theft, which is the taking in private, whether with violence or otherwise.

RA'PING (*Her.*) an epithet formerly used in blazoning for ravenous beasts that were feeding.

RAPI'STRUM (*Bot.*) the *Raphanus raphanistrum* of Linnæus.

RAPONTICOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Stahælina arborescens* of Linnæus.

RA'PPEN (*Com.*) a small Swiss coin, equal to about half a farthing.

RA'PTOR (*Law*) a ravisher of a woman.

RAPTU-HÆRE'DIS (*Law*) a writ for the taking away an heir held in socage. *Reg. Orig.* 163.

RA'PUM (*Bot.*) the *Brassica rapa* of Linnæus.

RAPU'NCULUS (*Bot.*) the *Campanula rapunculus*, &c. of Linnæus.

RAPU'NTIO *affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Chironia lirioides* of Linnæus.

RAPU'NTIUM (*Bot.*) the *Jasione montana* of Linnæus.

RAPU'TIA (*Bot.*) the *Sciurus aromatica* of Linnæus.

RARE (*Phy.*) an epithet for bodies whose parts are not so closely connected together, and which occupy more space, according to their quantity of matter, than other bodies; it stands opposed to dense.

RAREFACIE'NTIA (*Med.*) rarefying medicines.

RAREFA'CTION (*Phy.*) the extension of the parts of a body, by which it is made to take up more room than it did before.

RA'SANT *Line of Defence* (*Fort.*) a line drawn from the point in the curtain, raising the face of the bastion, and therefore showing how much of the curtain will clear and scour the defence.

RASE (*Com.*) a measure of corn, which is now disused.

TO RASE (*Man.*) to gallop near the ground, after the manner of race horses.

RASING (*Mech.*) the act of marking with the edge of any tool, figures upon timber, &c.—*Rasing-Knife*, a particular tool for rasing figures on wood or metal.

RASH (*Med.*) a familiar name for any papular eruption.

RA'SO (*Com.*) a cloth measure of Italy, equal to about half an English Ell.

RASP (*Mech.*) a steel instrument, with sharp teeth, used in rubbing down the rough edges of different things that are manufactured.

RA'SPATORY (*Surg.*) a surgeon's instrument to scrape foul and scaly bones.

RA'SPBERRY (*Bot.*) the *Rubus idæus* of Linnæus.

RA'SURE (*Mech.*) a name for the shavings or raspings of any substance.

RAT (*Zool.*) a well known animal, which infests houses, &c. is fierce and voracious, devouring whatever comes in its way, even its own species. Among the different kinds of rats is the Black Rat, the *Mus rattus* of Linnæus, which is the common rat in England; the Brown Rat, the *Mus decumanus* of Linnæus, a larger species, better known by the name of Norway Rat. It is the greatest enemy to the common rat, and extirpates the race wherever it comes. The Water Rat, the *Mus aquatilis*, is distinguished from the other species of its tribe by its faculty of swimming. It never frequents houses, but takes up its abode on the banks of rivers and ditches.

RAT (*Mar.*) a place in the sea where there are rapid streams and dangerous currents.

RA'T-TAILS (*Vet.*) a virulent disease in horses, consisting of excrescences that creep from the pastern to the middle of the shank; so called from their resemblance to a rat's tail.

RATAFI'A (*Cook.*) a delicious liquor made of the kernels of apricots, cherries, &c. in Brandy.

RA'TAN (*Mech.*) a sort of cane that serves as a walking stick or instrument of correction.

RATCH (*Mech.*) a sort of wheel, which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and make the clock strike.

RA'TCHETS (*Mech.*) the small teeth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel that stop it in winding up.

RATE (*Mar.*) the class, degree, or distinction into which ships of war are divided, according to their force, burden, &c. as vessels of the first, second, &c. rate up to the sixth, which is the number of rates into which the British navy is divided.

RATE (*Law*) a valuation of every man's estate, for the determining how much every man shall pay to any tax.—*Rate-Tithe*, a duty paid by the owners of cattle, when kept in a parish for less than a year. *F. N. B.* 51.

RATEE'N (*Com.*) or *Ratten*, a thick woollen stuff, quilted and wove on a loom, with four treadles, like serges and other stuffs that have the weale or quilling.

RATIFICA'TION (*Law*) signifies in general confirming; but is particularly applied to the confirmation of a clerk in a prebend, &c. formerly conferred on him by the bishop, where the right of patronage is doubled. *Reg. Orig.* 304.

RA'TING (*Mar.*) the advancement of deserving seamen to be petty officers in his Majesty's ships, which is done at the pleasure of the captain.

RA'TIGAL (*Bot.*) the *Matthiola scabra* of Linnæus.

RA'TIO (*Geom.*) λογος, the mutual habitude or relation of two magnitudes of the same kind in respect to quantity: thus, the ratio of 2 to 1 is double; that of 3 to 1, triple, &c. This is the definition given by Euclid at the beginning of the fifth book of his Elements.

RATIO (*Law*) an account, as *rationem reddere*, to give an account; but *ponere ad rationem* is to cite one to appear to judgment. *Walsingh.* p. 88.

RA'TION (*Mar.*) a share or proportion of meat, drink, or forage given to seamen or soldiers, to subsist themselves and their horses for one day.

RATIONA'BILE *estroverium* (*Law*) a name formerly given to alimony.

RATIONA'BILI *parte bonorum* (*Law*) a writ for a widow claiming her thirds. *F. N. B.* 222; *Reg. Orig.* 142.

RATIONABI'LIBUS *divisis* (*Law*) a writ for settling the boundaries between two adjoining manors. *F. N. B.* 128; *Reg. Orig.* 157.

RA'TIONAL (*Arith.*) an epithet for numbers, fractions, quantities, &c. which can be expressed by common numbers, in distinction from surds or irrational numbers.

RATIONAL *Horizon* (*Astron.*) otherwise called the *true horizon*, the plane of which is conceived to pass through the centre of the earth. It therefore divides the globe into two equal portions or hemispheres, and is distinguished from the *sensible horizon*. [vide *Horizon*]

RATIS (*Com.*) a weight used for diamonds, equal to three grains and a half.

RA'TLINES (*Mar.*) or *Ratlings*, those lines which make the ladder steps to get up the shrouds and puttocks.

RATTA'N (*Bot.*) the *Calamus rotang* of Linnæus.

RA'TTLE (*Com.*) a weight of Arabia, equal to a pound.

RATTLE, *Red* (*Bot.*) the *Pedicularis palustris* of Linnæus.

RATTLE, *Yellow* (*Bot.*) the *Rhinanthus crista galli* of Linnæus, an annual.

TO RATTLE *in the Sheath* (*Vet.*) is said of a horse when he makes a noise with his prepuce. *To Rattle* is also said of a goat when it makes a noise from the desire of copulation.

RA'TTLE-SNAKE (*Zool.*) an animal of the serpent kind, the *Crotalus* of Linnæus, the tail of which is furnished with a rattle. This tribe of animals is provided also with poisonous fangs, by means of which they secure and kill their prey. The rattle is composed of hollow horny joints, which increase every year as far as forty, and give notice of the animal's approach. Although the bite of this animal is mortal, yet it seldom makes any attack unless provoked.

RATTLE-SNAKE-ROOT (*Bot.*) the *Polygala Senegalensis*.

RATTLE-SNAKE-WEED (*Bot.*) the *Eryngium aquaticum*, a perennial.

RATTOO'N (*Zool.*) vide *Raccoon*.

RAVA *pou* (*Bot.*) the *Nyctanthus hirsuta* of Linnæus.

RA'VEL *Bread* (*Archæol.*) a middle sort of bread.

RAVE'LINS (*Fort.*) are works raised on the counterscarp before the curtain of a place, which serve to cover the gates and bridges of a town. They consist of two faces, forming two salient angles, and are defended by the neighbouring bastions.

RA'VEN (*Orn.*) a bird nearly allied to the crow, the *Corvus corax* of Linnæus, which feeds on all sorts of carrion, is thievish and noisy, and may be taught to speak. It builds in high trees or rocks; the eggs blueish green, spotted with brown, which the male sits on by day, and the female by night. It is long lived, and has an exquisite sense of smell. The Greenlanders eat the flesh, make the skins into garments, the wings into brushes, and the split feathers into fishing lines.

RAUCE'DO (*Med.*) hoarseness.

RAVENA'LA (*Bot.*) the *Urania speciosa* of Linnæus.

RAVENSA'RA (*Bot.*) the *Agathophyllum aromaticum* of Linnæus.

RA'VINE (*Fort.*) a deep hollow, commonly formed by floods or violent streams, which are turned to considerable advantage in fortifying any place.

RA'VISHMENT (*Law*) the unlawful taking away either a woman or an heir in ward.—*Ravishment de Gard*, a writ which lay for the guardian by knight's-service; or in socage, against a person who took from him the body of his ward. *F. N. B.* 140.

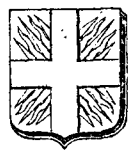
RAVISSA'NT (*Her.*) an epithet for a wolf, which, as in the annexed figure, is in an half-raised posture, as it were, ready to spring forwards upon its prey.

RAY (*Opt.*) a beam of light, propagated from a radiant point. If the ray come directly from the radiant point to the eye, it is said to be *direct*; if it strike upon any body, and is thence transmitted to the eye, it is called a *reflected* ray; but if the ray, in its passage to the eye, be turned out of its direct course by passing through any medium, it is said to be a *refracted* ray. Rays are moreover distinguished into *parallel*, *converging*, and *diverging*; also rays of refraction, reflection, of incidence, &c. [vide *Parallel*, &c.] Among other qualities of rays, it has been found that they vary in their degree of heating power, and produce different chemical effects on the metallic salts and oxides, whence the solar rays have been distinguished into three kinds; namely, those which produce heat, those which produce colour, and those which deprive metallic substances of their oxygen. [vide *Chemistry*]—*Pencil of Rays*, vide *Pencil*.

RAY *Cloth* (*Com.*) cloth that has never been coloured or dyed.

RAY, *Principal* (*Perspect.*) the perpendicular distance between the eye and the vertical plane or table.

RAYA'NIA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Ragania*.



RAYONNA'NT (*Her.*) an epithet for any ordinary that darts forth rays like the sun when it shines forth; a *cross rayonnant* is one, as in the annexed figure, which has rays of glory behind it, darting out from the centre to all the quarters of the escutcheon.

TO RAZE (*Man.*) vide *To Rase*.

RAZEE' (*Mar.*) the name of a two-decked ship, when the round-house, quarter-deck, and forecastle are cut down forward and aft to the upper decksills, and in midships flush to the deck.

RAZIE'RE (*Com.*) a corn measure, equal to about four bushels.

RE (*Mus.*) a syllable used by Guido, and expressed by the letter *d* in the natural scale.

REACH (*Mar.*) the line or distance comprehended between any two points, or stations on the banks of a river, wherein the current flows in a straight uninterrupted course, as Woolwich Reach, &c.

REA'CHING-POST (*Mech.*) a post used in rope-making, sixteen or eighteen inches in diameter, and about four feet high, fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope walk.

REA'CTION (*Phy.*) the action whereby a body acted upon returns the action upon the agent. Action and reaction, according to Newton, are invariably equal, therefore, supposing a body to be urged at the same time, by equal and contrary forces, it will remain at rest.

REA'DINGS (*Lit.*) the different manners of reading the text of authors. It is particularly applied to the text of classical writers.

READINGS (*Law*) commentaries or glosses on the law text, showing the sense in which it is taken by authors.

REA'FAN (*Archæol.*) the banner or flag of the Danes, which bore a raven.

REAFFO'RESTED (*Law*) a term applied to a forest, which, after having been deafforested, is again made forest, as the forest of Dean, by *Stat.* 20, *Car.* 2, c. 3.

RE'AL *Action* (*Law*) vide *Action*.—*Real Burden*, in the Scotch Law, a condition imposed on an estate, which is effectual against creditors and heirs.—*Real Right*, the right of property; the *jus in re*, which, whoever has, he may sue for the subject itself.—*Real Warrandice* is, in the Scotch Law, when infeoffment of one tenement is given in security of another.

REAL (*Com.*) vide *Rial*.

REA'LE (*Mar.*) French for the largest or principal galley used in Catholic countries, particularly that used by the Pope.

RE'ALGAR (*Min.*) otherwise called *Red Orpiment*, a metallic substance, which is a sulphuret of arsenic. It is either native or factitious.—*Native Realgar* is dug out of the same mines with orpiment, being of a cinnabarine colour, smelling like sulphur and garlic when burnt, and made up in solid brittle globes. It is brought from China in different figures, which seem to be cast in moulds.—*Factitious Realgar* is made of orpiment, melted and boiled for some time in subliming vessels, by which the yellow flowers are raised to the upper part of the vessels, and the mass remaining at the bottom becomes of a red colour like cinnabar. The specific gravity of realgar is 3·3384.

REA'LISTS (*Phil.*) a sect of school philosophers formed in opposition to the Nominalists, who held that words, and not things, were the objects of dialectics.

RE'ALITAS (*Phil.*) a term among the school philosophers to denote that which has a full and absolute being of itself, and which is not considered as a part of any other.

TO RE'ALIZE (*Com.*) to convert paper-money into cash or lands.

REAM (*Com.*) a quantity of paper, consisting of twenty quires.

REA'MING (*Mech.*) the increasing the size of a hole with a large instrument in blockmaking.

REAR (*Mil.*) behind, or hindermost; an epithet for any thing situated behind another, as—*Rear of an army*, the hindermost part of an army, a battalion, a regiment, &c. —*Rear-guard*, a certain portion of the army, which acts in different capacities, for picking up stragglers, or as a body of reserve, &c.—*Rear-rank*, the last line of men that are drawn up two or more deep.—*Rear half-files*, the three hindermost ranks of a battalion when it is drawn up six deep.—*Rear-front*, a term applied to a battalion, troop, or company, when it is faced about, and stands in that position.

REAR (*Mar.*) an epithet for the squadron that is hindermost, —*Rear-admiral*, an officer next in rank to a vice-admiral.

TO REAR *a Boar* (*Sport.*) is to dislodge him.

TO REAR *an end* (*Man.*) is when a horse rises so high before as to endanger his coming over with the rider.

RE'ASON (*Arith.*) the same as *Ratio*.

RE'ASON-PIECE (*Carpent.*) or rather *Raising-Piece*, the name of a piece of timber which lies under the beams on the brick or timber in the side of a house.

RE'ASONABLE *Aid* (*Law*) a duty claimed by the lord of the fee of his tenants, to marry his daughter, or make his son a knight. *Stat. Westm.* 2, c. 24.

RE-ATTA'CHMENT (*Law*) a second attachment of one formerly attached and dismissed the court without day.

RE-BAPTI'ZERS (*Ecc.*) vide *Anabaptists*.

REBA'TE (*Arith.*) a rule in arithmetic, called "Rebate and Discount," by which abatements and discounts, upon the payment of ready money, are calculated.

REBATE (*Archit.*) chamfering or fluting.

TO REBATE (*Com.*) to give the discount or allowance of interest, which is commonly done in cases of prompt payment.

TO REBATE (*Her.*) to set an abatement in an escutcheon.

REBA'TEMENT (*Her.*) the diminution of figures in a coat of arms.

REBE'LLIOUS *Assembly* (*Law*) a gathering of twelve or more persons with the intention to alter any law or statute, &c. by force of arms.

REBE'LLUM (*Law*) a rejoinder, or replication to an answer in a court of equity.

REBINA'RE *terram* (*Archæol.*) to give a second stirring or ploughing to land that lies fallow.

RE'BIS (*Med.*) a word used by Paracelsus for the excrements.

REBI'SOLA (*Med.*) a medicine for the jaundice made of urine.

RE'BUS (*Her.*) a name for a coat which, by its figure, alludes to the name of a person, as "Three salmons," for Salmon; a "Pine-tree," for Pine, &c.

REBUS (*Lit.*) a device or symbol represented in a picture, with a motto alluding to one's name.

REBU'TTER (*Law*) from the French *bouter*, i. e. *repellere*, to put back; the answer of a defendant to the plaintiff's surrejoinder: so likewise if I grant to a tenant to hold without impeachment of waste, and afterwards implead him for waste done, he may debar me of this action by showing my grant, which is a *rebutter*.

The term *rebutter* is likewise used in other cases, as where a man by deed, or fine, grants to warranty any land, or hereditament, to another; and the person making the warranty, or his heir, sues him to whom the warranty is made; or his heir, or assignee, for the same thing; if he who is sued plead the deed, or fine, with warranty, this is a *rebutter*.

RECA'PTION (*Law*) a second distress of one formerly distrained for the same cause, or a writ lying for the party thus distrained, in order that he may obtain his remedy. *Stat. ant.* 47 *Edw.* 3, c. 7; *F. N. B.* 71, 72; 3 *Inst.* 134.

RECEI'PT (*Com.*) an acquittance or written acknowledgement for money received.

RECEI'VER (*Law*) a term generally applied to those who receive stolen goods. This term is, however, applied in a good sense, as—*Receiver of Rents*, an officer belonging to the King. *Crompt. Jurisd.* 18.—*Receiver of the Fines*, an officer who receives the monies of all such as compound with the King on original writs issued out of chancery. *Stat.* 1 *Edw.* 4, c. 1.—*Receiver General of the Duchy of Lancaster*, an officer who collects all fines, forfeitures, assessments, &c. within that dutchy.

RECEIVER, *of an air-pump* (*Pneum.*) part of its apparatus, which is a glass vessel placed on the top of the plate out of which the air is to be exhausted.

RECEPTA'CULUM (*Bot.*) the Receptacle, or base, by which the other parts of the fructification are connected; it is distinguished into—*Receptaculum proprium*, a proper or peculiar receptacle appertaining to one fructification only.—*Receptaculum commune*, a common receptacle, connecting several florets, or distinct fructifications, so that if any of them be removed, an irregularity is occasioned. Receptacles of this kind occur in the Umbel, Cyme, Spadix, and Rachis, as well as in Compound Flowers.—*Receptaculum Fructificationis*, common to both flower and fruit.—*Receptaculum floris*, the base to which the parts of the flower only are fixed.—*Receptaculum fructus*, the base of the fruit only.—*Receptaculum seminum*, the base to which the seeds are fixed, as in *Adonis*. The receptaculum may also be *nudum*, naked, i. e. without chaffs, &c.; *punctatum*, dotted; *pilosum*, hairy; *setosum*, bristly; *paleaceum*, chaffy; *planum*, flat; *convexum*, convex; *subulatum*, awl-shaped; *ovatum*, ovate; *globosum*, globular; *conicum*, conical, &c.

RECEPTA'RII *medici* (*Med.*) those who set up for physicians upon the stock only of recipes which they have in hand, without being able to reason on their properties and effects.

RECE'PTION (*Astrol.*) an accidental dignity happening in two planets when they are received into each other's houses.

RECE'SSION *of the Equinoxes* (*Astron.*) the same as *Precession*.

RECHEA'T (*Sport.*) a lesson which huntsmen wind with the horn to call the hounds back from a false scent.

RECHE'RCHE *de couverture* (*Carpent.*) French for the repair of a roof.

RECI'DIVA (*Med.*) a relapse after the disease is cured.

RE'CIPE (*Med.*) i. e. take; the name given to a physician's prescription, ordering what medicines an apothecary should make up, and in what proportions.

RECI'PERE *ferrum* (*Ant.*) a term applied particularly to the vanquished gladiators who laid their bosoms bare to receive the mortal wound.

RECI'PIENT (*Pneum.*) the same as *Receiver*.

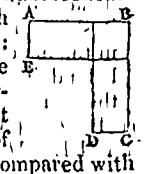
RECI'PROCAL (*Log.*) an epithet for terms which may have the same signification, and may be turned either way.

RECIPROCAL (*Algeb.*) is the quotient which arises from dividing unity by any number, or quantity, as $\frac{1}{2}$ the reciprocal of 2, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4, or $\frac{1}{a}$ of a: so also the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{2}$ is $\frac{2}{1}$, and of $\frac{a}{b}$ is $\frac{b}{a}$.—*Reciprocal equations*, those which contain several pairs of roots which are the reciprocal of each other: thus, an equation whose roots are a, $\frac{1}{a}$; b, $\frac{1}{b}$; c, $\frac{1}{c}$, &c.; is called a reciprocal equation.

RECIPROCAL (*Poet.*) an epithet for those verses that run the same both backwards and forwards.

RECIPROCAL (*Gram.*) an epithet for those verbs in modern languages which express the sense of reflecting on one's self, as "He loves himself," "You love yourselves."

RECIPROCAL *figures* (*Geom.*) those in which the antecedents and consequents have the same ratio in both figures, as in the two rectangles B E and B D: suppose A B : D C :: B C : A E; then those rectangles are reciprocal.—*Reciprocal proportion* is when the reciprocal of the two last terms have the same ratio as the quantities of the first terms; or when the antecedents are compared with the reciprocals of the consequents; thus in the four quantities suppose as 5 : 8 :: 24 : 15; then their reciprocal proportion is as 5 : 8 :: $\frac{1}{24}$: $\frac{1}{15}$.—*Reciprocal ratio* is the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.



RECI'PROCALLY (*Phy.*) an epithet for quantities when one is greater in proportion as the other is less: thus, in bodies of the same weight, the density is reciprocally as the magnitude, i. e. the greater the magnitude the less the density.

RECIPRO'CITY (*Algeb.*) or *the law of reciprocity*, a term employed by Legendre in his "*Theorie des Nombres*," to denote the reciprocal law which subsists between prime numbers of different forms, which is this, that m and n being prime odd numbers, the remainder of $m^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$ divided by n is equal to the remainder of $n^{\frac{m-1}{2}}$ divided by m, if m and n are not both of the form, $4a - 1$; but if they are, then the remainder of $m^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$, divided by n, is equal to —, the remainder of $n^{\frac{m-1}{2}}$, divided by m, and with a contrary sign.

RECIPROCICO'RNUS (*Zool.*) an epithet for an animal

that has the horns turned backward and forward, as rams have.

RECI'TAL (*Law*) the rehearsal, or making mention in a deed, or writing, of something done which has been done before.

RECITA'TION (*Lit.*) the rehearsal of what has been committed to memory.

RECITA'TIVE (*Mus.*) a sort of singing that approaches plain pronunciation, after the manner that dramatic poems are rehearsed on the stage.—*Recitative accompanied*, is that in which, besides the bass, there are parts for other instruments, as violins, hautboys, flutes, &c.—*Recitative style*, a form of composition adapted to the recitative.

RECITATI'VO (*Mus.*) Italian for the Recitative.—*Recitativo secco*, the Simple Recitative.—*Recitativo instrumentato*, accompanied Recitative.

RECI'TO (*Mus.*) an abbreviation for Recitativo.

RE'CKONING (*Mar.*) the estimate of the quantity of a ship's way betwixt place and place.

TO RECLAI'M (*Sport.*) is said of a partridge when she calls back her young.—*To reclaim a hawk*, to tame or make it gentle.

RECLAI'MING (*Law*) the action of a lord pursuing, prosecuting, and recalling his vassal, who had gone to live in another place.

RECLAIMING *bill* (*Law*) a petition of appeal.

RECLINA'TION *of a plane* (*Diab.*) the quantity of degrees which any plane lies or falls backwards from a vertical or upright plane.

RECLINA'TUS (*Bot.*) reclined, an epithet for a leaf or stem; *folium reclinatum*, a leaf bent downwards, so that the point is lower than the base, as in *Aconitum Anemone; caulis reclinatus*, a stem bowed towards the earth, as in *Ficus*.

REC° (*Mus.*) an abbreviation for recitativo.

RECO'GNIZANCE (*Law*) a bond or obligation acknowledged in some court of record, or before some judge.—*Recognizance of assize*, the verdict of twelve men, impannelled on a jury when a man is attainted of disseisin with robbery.

RECOGNIZE'E (*Law*) the person to whom one is bound in a recognizance.

RECO'GNIZOR (*Law*) one who enters into such a bond or recognizance.

RECOGNI'TION (*Law*) signifies generally acknowledgment, but is applied particularly to the acknowledgment of a regal title, as in the case of King James's title to the crown of England on the demise of Elizabeth, acknowledged by *Stat.* 1, *Jac.* 1.

RECOGNITIO'NE *adnullanda per vim et duritiem facta* (*Law*) a writ to send for a record touching a recognizance, which the recognizer affirms to have been acknowledged by hardship and force; that if it so appear the recognizance may be disannulled. *Reg. Orig.* 183.

RECO'GNITORS (*Law*) a jury impannelled on an assize; so called because they acknowledge a disseisin by their verdict.

RECOIL (*Gunn.*) the motion or run which a cannon takes backward when fired.

RECOLLE'CTS (*Ecc.*) the minor brethren of St. Francis; a congregation of Religious established about 1530, so denominated from the spirit of recollection which they cherished by observing the rules of St. Francis in their purity and simplicity.

RECOMMENDA'TION (*Mil.*) a certificate stating an individual to be properly qualified for any situation in the army.—*Book of Recommendation*, a book of entry which is kept in public offices, and by army agents, for the insertion of the names of such officers, or candidates for commissions, as have been recommended to the Commander in Chief for his Majesty's approbation.

TO RECONNOI'TRE (*Mil.*) to examine by personal inspection, as to reconnoitre the position of an enemy's forces.

RECONVE'NTION (*Law*) a contrary action brought by the defendant.

RE'CORD (*Law*) a public act enrolled, or an authentic written testimony contained in rolls of parchment, and preserved in courts of record.—*Court of Record*, any court which has the right of keeping records of its proceedings, which is a distinguishing mark of a superior court. [vide *Court*] —*Trial by Record*, is that in which a matter of Record is pleaded in any action, as a fine, a judgment, and the like.

TO RECORD (*Fowl.*) to tune notes as a bird does.

RECOR'DA (*Law*) records containing the judgments in pleadings and suits tried before the barons of the Exchequer.

RECORDA'RI *facias loquelam* (*Law*) frequently abbreviated *Re-fa-lo*; a writ directed to a sheriff to remove a cause from an inferior court to the King's Bench, or Common Pleas. *F. N. B.* 71; 2 *Inst.* 339; *New Nat. Brev.* 158.

RECO'RDER (*Law*) *recordator*; a person chosen by the King's grant by the Mayor, or other magistrates of a corporate town, having jurisdiction and the court of Record within their precincts, to be an associate unto them for their better direction in matters of justice, and proceedings according to law. The Recorder of London is one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and a Justice of Peace of the Quorum; and being the mouth of the city he delivers the sentences and judgments of the court therein.

RECORDER (*Mus.*) an old wind instrument somewhat resembling a flute.

RECO'RDO *et processo mittendo* (*Law*) vide *Recordari facias loquelam*.

TO RECO'VER *arms* (*Mil.*) a position of the firelock when the piece is held with the lock equal to the shoulder.

RECO'VERY (*Law*) an obtaining of any thing by judgment, or trial at law. Recovery is either true or feigned. —A *true Recovery* is an actual or real recovery of any thing, or the value thereof by judgment; as if a man sue for any land, or other thing moveable or immoveable, and have a verdict or judgment for him.—A *feigned Recovery* is a form in law to be observed for the better assuring lands or tenements; the effect of which is to discontinue and destroy estates tail, remainders, and reversions, and to bar the entails thereof. *West. Symb.* part. 2.

RECOU'PE (*Law*) a quick and sharp reply to a peremptory demand.

RE'CREMENT (*Med.*) any superfluous matter in the blood or the body.

RECREMENT (*Chem.*) a term applied to any liquor which is distilled again several times.

RE'CREMENTS (*Med.*) a general term for the juices of the body which are secreted by means of the glands, &c.

RECRUDESCE'NTIA (*Med.*) a word sometimes used for a relapse.

RECRU'ITS (*Mil.*) new men raised to strengthen the force of an army.

RE'CTA *prisa Regis* (*Law*) the King's right to prisage, or the taking of one butt or pipe of wine before, and another behind the mast, as a custom for every ship laden with wine.

RECTA'NGLE (*Geom.*) a right-angled quadrilateral figure, which is a species of parallelogram distinguished from the rhombus by its angles, which are all right angles, and from the square by its sides, which are not equal. [vide *Parallelogram*]—*Similar Rectangles*, vide *Rectilineal*.

RECTANGLE (*Arith.*) the same as product or factum, thus the rectangle of 3 and 4 is $4 \times 4 = 12$, and of a, b is $a \times b = ab$.

RECTA'NGULAR (*Geom.*) right-angled; an epithet for figures, or solids, having one or more right angles.—*Rectangular section of a cone*, a term used by the ancients before Apollonius for the parabola.

RECTA'TION (*Law*) a claim or right; or any appeal to the law for the recovery of such a claimed right.

RE'CTE (*Mus.*) a word signifying forwards, and particularly pertaining to the canon.

RECTIFICA'TION (*Chem.*) the distilling over again a spirit in order to make it more fine and pure.

RECTIFICATION *of curves* (*Math.*) is the assigning or finding a straight line equal to the curved one, which is best performed by the inverse method of fluxions.

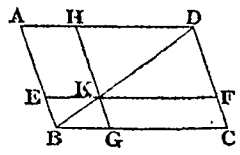
RECTIFI'ER (*Mar.*) an instrument for finding the variation of the compass, and rectifying the ship's course.

TO RE'CTIFY (*Chem.*) to distil any spirit over again, in order to make it more pure.

TO RECTIFY *a globe* (*Astron.*) to put the globe into a proper position for obtaining a correct answer. To rectify for the latitude of a place, is to elevate the pole above the horizon as many degrees as are equal to the latitude of the given place.

TO RECTIFY *a nativity* (*Astrol.*) to bring the estimated time of the person's birth to the real and true one.

RECTILI'NEAL (*Math.*) or rectilinear, right-lined; an epithet for an angle, or figure, that is formed by right lines.—*Similar rectilineal figures*, are those which have their several angles equal, and the sides about the equal angles proportional: thus, the parellelograms E G and H F, about the diameter of the parallelogram A B C D, are similar to one another, and to the whole figure A B C D.



RECTI MINO'RES (*Anat.*) two small muscles of the head let into the middle of the *Os occipitis*.

RECTITU'DINES (*Archæol.*) rights or dues.

RECTO (*Law*) or *Recto de Breve*; a writ of right, trying both for possession and property, in which case, if the cause be lost there is no remedy. *Co. Lit.* 158. This writ is of two kinds, patent and close.—*Writ of right patent*, so called because it is sent open, is the highest of all others.—*Writ of right close*, is brought where one holds lands and tenements by charter in ancient demesne, &c which is directed to the Bailiff of the King's manor, or to the Lords of ancient demesne of the manor, is in the hands of a subject. The former of these is called the *breve magnum de recto*, and the latter *breve parvum de recto*; but Glanvil seems to make every writ whereby a man sues for any thing due to him a writ of right. *Glanv. de Leg. et Consuet.* c. 10, &c.; *Britt.* c. 120; *F. N. B.* 7, 11, &c.; *New Nat. Brev.* 6, &c.—*Recto de advocatione ecclesiæ*, a writ for him that claims the advowson to himself and his heirs in fee. *F. N. B.* 30.—*Recto de custodia terræ et hæredis*, a writ for the guardian in socage, or appointed by the ancestor's will against a stranger that enters upon the land, and takes the body of the heir. *F. N. B.* 139; *Reg. Orig.* 161.—*Recto de Dote*, a writ whereby a woman demands her whole dowry. *F. N. B.* 7, 8, &c.; *Co. Litt.* 32, 38.—*Recto de Dote unde nihil habet*, a writ whereby a woman, having a dowry assured, demands also her thirds. *Old Nat. Brev.* 6; *Reg. Orig.* 170.—*Recto quando dominus remisit curiam*, is when the lord in whose seignory the land lies, remits the cause to the King's courts. *F. N. B.* 16.—*Recto de rationabili parte*, a writ for a co-partner to recover his share. *F. N. B.* 9; *New Nat. Brev.* 19, 20.—*Recto sur disclaimer*, this writ is grounded on the statute of Westmin. 2, c. 2; *Old Nat. Brev.* 150.

RE'CTOR (*Ecc.*) a governor; *rector ecclesiæ parochialis*, the parson of the parish church; he who has the charge and cure of the parish church. *A rector* is entitled to all the tithes; a *vicar* only to the small tithes.

RE'CTORY (*Ecc.*) the parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, glebes, tithes, &c.

RE'CTUM (*Law*) a trial in common course of law. *Bract.* l. 3.—*Rectum esse*. [vide *Rectus in curiâ*]

RECTUM (*Anat.*) or *rectum intestinum*, the last portion of the large intestines, terminating in the *anus*.

RE'CTUS *in curiâ* (*Law*) i. e. right in court; one who stands at the bar, no one objecting any thing against him; also one that has reversed an outlawry.

RECTUS (*Bot.*) straight; an epithet for the stem, and other parts of a plant.

RECTUS (*Anat.*) a name for several muscles, so denominated from the rectilinear direction of their fibres, as *Rectus abdominis*, *Rectus femoris*, *Rectus capitis internus major*, and *Rectus capitis internus minor*, *Rectus capitis lateralis*, *Rectus externus oculi*, &c.

RECUPERATO'RES (*Ant.*) judges delegated by the prætor to decide controversies about receiving or recovering things which had been lost or taken away. *Liv.* l. 20, c. 1; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

RECU'RRENT *verses* (*Poet.*) verses that read the same backwards as they do forwards.

RECURRENT *nerves* (*Anat.*) a branch of the *vagum*, first ascending and then descending.

RECU'RRING *series* (*Arith.*) vide *Series.*—*Recurring decimals*. [vide *Repetend*]

RECURVIROSTRA (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Grallæ*. *Generic Character*. *Bill* depressed; *feet* palmate; *nostrils* narrow, pervious; *tongue* short.

Species. Birds of this tribe, called in English Avoset, inhabit the southern parts of Europe.

RECU'RVUS (*Bot.*) recurved; an epithet for a leaf; *folium recurvum*, a leaf curved downwards. It is applied in the same sense to the Awn, Petiole, Calyx, and Corolla.

RECU'SANTS (*Law*) a name formerly given to members of the Romish Church who refused to submit to the discipline of the Church of England.

RED (*Opt.*) one of the simple or primary colours of natural bodies: it is distinguished into three kinds, namely, one bordering on the blue, as colombine, purple, and crimson; another bordering on yellow, as flame colour and orange; and a medium between those extremes, which is properly red.

RED *Book of the Exchequer* (*Law*) *Liber rubeus scaccarii*, an ancient record, in which are registered the names of those who held lands *per Baroniam* in the time of Hen. II. It is in the keeping of the King's Remembrancer.

REDA'N (*Fort.*) an indented work, forming a saliant or re-entering angle.

RED-BREAST (*Orn.*) or *Robin Red-breast*, a well-known bird, the *Motacilla rubecola* of Linnæus.—Red-pole, a sort of finch, the *Fringilla cannabina* of Linnæus, so called because it has a red spot on the crown and breast.—Red-shank, a bird of the Curlew tribe, the *Scolopax calidris* of Linnæus.—Red-start, a bird very similar to the Robin Red-breast, being of the same genus, *Motacilla*, in the Linnean system.—Red-wing, a sort of Thrush, the *Turdus iliacus* of Linnæus.

REDDE'NDUM (*Law*) i. e. to be yielded; a term used in a lease, whereby the rent is reserved to the lessor.

RE'DDIDIT *se* (*Law*) i. e. hath rendered himself; a term used in cases where a man renders himself in discharge of his bail.

REDDITA'RIUM (*Law*) a roll or rental, in which the rents and services of a manor are set down.

REDDITA'RIUS (*Law*) a renter or tenant.

REDDITIO (*Ant.*) the third part of the ceremony of sacrifice, which consisted of the solemn act of putting in again the entrails of the victims after they had been religiously

inspected. *Lactant. in Stat. Theb.* l. 4, v. 466; *Serv. in Virg. Georg.* l. 2, v. 194; *Suet. in Aug.* c. 1.

REDDITION (*Law*) a judicial acknowledgment that the land or thing in question belongs to the demandant.

RE'DDLE (*Min.*) or *Ruddle*, a species of ochre, or argillaceous earth, of a dark red colour, that is sometimes used as a tonic or antacid, but oftener by painters in making crayons. It is a species of the *Argilla* of Linnæus.

REDEE'MABLES (*Law*) things sold with a reserve of the equity of redemption.

RED EYE (*Ich.*) vide *Red.*

REDELI'VERY (*Law*) the yielding or delivering back.

REDEMI'SE (*Law*) the regranting of lands demised or leased.

REDE'MPTION (*Law*) a ransom or commutation; also a faculty or right of re-entering upon lands, &c. that have been assigned or sold, upon reimbursing the purchase-money.

REDEMPTION *of captives* (*Ecc.*) a religious order, otherwise called *Notre Dame de la mercie*, who made a vow of employing themselves in the redemption of Christian captives who are detained in Barbary.

RED-EYE (*Ich.*) a sort of carp with red fins, the *Cyprinus erithrophthalmus* of Linnæus.

RED-GU'M (*Med.*) a distemper to which new-born children are subject.

REDIMI'CULUM (*Ant.*) a girdle used by the Romans, which being put about the neck, divided on the breast, passed down each side, and then going round, kept the robe tight to the body. *Isid. Orig.* l. 19, c. 33.

REDINTEGRA'TION (*Chem.*) a restoring any mixed body, whose form is destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

REDISSEI'SIN (*Law*) a disseisin made by one who before was found to have disseized the same man of his lands or tenements, for which a special writ lay, called a Writ of Re-disseisin. *Old Nat. Brev.* 106; *F. N. B.* 188.

REDI'TTA (*Mus.*) an Italian word signifying repeat, i. e. that the strain or movement over which it is written must be repeated.

REDOU'BLED (*Mus.*) an epithet applied to any simple interval carried into its octave, as the thirteenth composed of a sixth, and an octave is a redoubled sixth.

REDOU'BT (*Fort.*) a square work raised without the glacis of a place.—*Castle redoubt*, or *donjon*, a place more particularly intrenched, and separated from the rest by a ditch.—*Detached redoubt*, a work made at some distance from the covert way.—*Field redoubt*, a temporary defence of fortification.

RE'D-POLE (*Orn.*) vide *Red.*

TO REDRESS *a stag* (*Sport.*) to put him off his changes.

RED-SAUNDERS (*Bot.*) the *Pterocarpus santolinus.*

RE'D-SHANK (*Orn.*) vide *Red.*

TO RE'DSHIRE (*Mech.*) or *redscer*, is said of iron which cracks under the hammer from being heated too much.

RE'D-START (*Orn.*) vide *Red.*

RED-STREAK (*Bot.*) a sort of apple.

REDU'BBERS (*Law*) a name for such as buy stolen cloth, knowing it to be stolen, and turn it into some other form or colour, that it may not be known. *Stat. Wall.* 12 *Ed.* 1, c. 4; *Britt.* c. 20; 3 *Inst.* 134.

TO REDUCE *a place* (*Mil.*) to oblige the governor to surrender it to the besiegers.—*To reduce the circle*, to restore or bring back a battalion, &c. that has been formed in circle to its original position in line.—*To reduce a square*, to track the battalion, &c. back from an oblong square to its position in line.—*To be reduced*, is said of soldiers taken off the establishment, or not receiving pay.—"To be reduced to the ranks," to be taken from a superior appointment, and ordered to do the duty of a common soldier.

REDU'CING *scale* (*Math.*) a mathematical instrument to reduce any map or draught.

REDU'CT (*Fort.*) an advantageous piece of ground, entrenched, and separated from the rest of the camp by a foss, for an army to retire to in case of a surprize.

REDUCT (*Chem.*) a powder by which calcined metals and minerals are reduced.

REDUCT (*Carpent.*) a quirk, or little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular, or for the purpose of making cabinets, sides of chimnies, &c.

REDU'CTIO *ad absurdum* (*Log.*) a mode of argument by which the truth of a proposition is proved by showing the absurdity of the contrary.

REDUCTION (*Arith.*) the reducing of money, weights and measures, &c. into their least or greatest parts. This is either ascending or descending.—*Ascending reduction*, the reducing a lower denomination into a higher, as farthings into pence, pence into shillings, shillings into pounds, and the like in regard to weights, &c.—*Descending reduction*, the reducing a higher denomination into a lower, as pounds into shillings, shillings into pence.—*Reduction of fractions*, the preparation of fractions for the other operations of addition, subtraction, &c.—*Reduction of equations*, the reducing them into a proper order or disposition for an equation.

REDUCTION (*Metal.*) vide *Metallurgy.*

REDUCTION (*Astron.*) the difference between the argument of inclination and the eccentric longitude.

REDUCTION *of a design, &c.* (*Paint. &c.*) the making a copy of it either larger or smaller than the original.

REDU'NDANT *hyperbola* (*Conic.*) a curve of the higher order, so called because it exceeds the conical hyperbola in the number of its legs, being a triple hyperbola with six hyperbolic legs. *Newt. Enum. Lin. et Ordin.*

REDUNDANT *nouns* (*Gram.*) those that have a number or particular case more than usual.

REDUPLICA'TION (*Rhet.*) a figure wherein a verse ends with the same word that the following begins.

REDU'PLICATIVE *propositions* (*Log.*) those in which the subject is repeated.

RED-WATER (*Vet.*) that which issues from the wound of a horse; also a discharge of bloody urine.

RE'D-WING (*Orn.*) vide *Red.*

REE (*Com.*) *reis*, or *res*, a small Portuguese copper coin, equal to about the fifth of an English farthing. [vide *Money*]

REED (*Bot.*) a plant growing in watery places.

REED (*Ant.*) a Jewish measure of three yards three inches.

REED (*Mus.*) the little moveable tube at the mouth of a hautboy, and other wind instruments.—*Reed stops*, the stops of an organ, which consist of pipes furnished with narrow plates of brass.

RE'EDY-TONED (*Mus.*) an epithet for any voice which is somewhat thick, or that partakes of the tone of the reed.

REEF (*Mar.*) in French *ris des voiles*, a certain portion of a sail, comprehended between the top or bottom, and a row of eyelet-holes, generally parallel thereto.—*Reef-band*, a piece of canvass sewn across the sail to strengthen it in the place where the eyelet-holes of the reefs are formed.—*Reef-bands*, short pieces of small line sewed at certain distances on the reefs of boom-sails.—*Reef-lines*, small ropes by which the seamen formerly reefed the courses.—*Reef-tackle*, a rope which passes from the deck through a block at the top mast-head, and is afterwards attached to a cringle.

TO REEF (*Mar.*) in French *prendre des ris*, to reduce a sail by taking in one or more of the reefs.—*Close-reefed*, an epithet for the position of the sails when all the reefs are taken in.

RE'EK-STAVEL (*Husband.*) a frame of wood set on stones, upon which a mow of hay or corn, &c. is raised.

REEL (*Mech.*) a machine turning round on an axis, on which lines of different kinds are wound.

REEL (*Mus.*) a lively Scotch dance, generally written in common time of four crotchets in a bar, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers.

REE'LING (*Mech.*) the manner of winding thread, silk, cotton, or the like, into a skein, or on a bottom, to prevent its being entangled.

RE-E'NTERING *angle* (*Fort.*) that which turns its point towards the place. [vide *Angle*]

RE-E'NTRY (*Law*) the resuming or retaking a possession lately had.

TO REEVE (*Mar.*) to pass the end of a rope through any hole, as the channel of a block.

RE-EXCHA'NGE (*Com.*) the like sum of money payable by the drawer of a bill of exchange which is returned protested, for the exchange of the sum mentioned in the bill. *Lex. Mercat.* 98.

RE-EXTE'NT (*Law*) a second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made.

RE.-FA.-LO'. (*Law*) an abbreviation for *recordari facias loquelam.* [vide *Recordari*, &c.]

REFE'CTIVES (*Med.*) medicines which refresh, and renew strength.

REFE'CTORY (*Archæol.*) a dining-room in a monastery.

REFERE'E (*Law*) an arbitrator, to whom a law business, or any matter in difference, is referred.

RE'FERENCE (*Law*) the sending any matter by the Court of Chancery to a Master, &c.

REFERE'NDARY (*Law*) an officer in the Court of Chancery; the Master of Requests.

REFI'NING (*Metal.*) the art of separating other bodies from gold and silver.

REFI'TTING *a ship* (*Mar.*) making it fit for farther service.

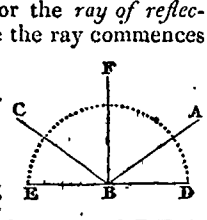
REFLE'CTED *ray* (*Opt.*) or *ray of reflection.* [vide *Reflection*]

REFLECTING *circle* (*Mech.*) or *semicircle;* an instrument invented by Sir Howard Douglas, for the purpose of forming sketches in the practice of reconnoitring.—*Reflecting*, or *reflective dial*, a kind of dial which shows the hour by means of a thin piece of looking-glass plate duly placed to throw the sun's rays to the top of a ceiling, on which the hour lines are drawn.—*Reflecting telescope*, one in which the rays from the object to be viewed are first received on a speculum, or polished reflecting surface, of a proper form, thence to another speculum, and so to the eye.

REFLE'CTION (*Mech.*) or *reflexion*, the return or regressive motion of a moveable body, occasioned by the resistance of another body, which hinders it from pursuing its former course of direction.

REFLECTION (*Astron.*) the distance of the pole from the horizon of the disk in the Copernican system, which is the same thing as the sun's declination in the Ptolemaic system.—*Reflection of the moon*, the third inequality of her motion.

REFLECTION (*Opt.*) a motion of the rays of light, whereby, after infringing on the solid parts of bodies, or rather, after a very near approach thereto, they recede, or are driven therefrom; in catoptrics it is the return of a ray of light from the polished surface of a speculum or mirror, as driven thence by some power residing in it. The ray thus returned is the *reflex*, or *reflected ray*, or the *ray of reflection:* the point of the speculum where the ray commences is called the *point of reflection;* thus the ray A B, proceeding from the radiant, A, and striking on the point of the speculum, B, being returned thence to C, B C represents the *reflected ray*, and B the *point of reflection:* in respect of which A B represents the *incidental ray*, or *ray of incidence:* wherefore the angle C B E is reckoned the *angle of reflection*, and A B D the *angle of incidence*, although some count the angle of incidence and reflection from the perpendicular. The equality of these two angles is a fundamental principle in catoptrics.



REFLE'X (*Paint.*) or *reflect*, an epithet for those places in a picture which are supposed to be illuminated by a light reflected by some other body represented in the same piece.

REFLE'XUS (*Bot.*) reflex, bent back; an epithet for branches, perianth, &c.; *folium reflexum*, a leaf hanging down perpendicularly, as in *Euphorbia portlandica; perianthium reflexum*, a reflex perianth, as in *Asclepias* and *Leontodon; flos reflexus, corolla reflexa, petala reflexa*, a reflex flower, corolla, or petals, as in *Lilium chalcedonicum, Cyclamen, Narcissus*, &c. It is also applied to the Stipule and Bracte.

REFLUX *of the Sea* (*Nat.*) the ebbing of the water, or its return from the shore.

TO REFORM (*Falcon.*) a term applied to a hawk when she prunes, or picks her feathers.

TO REFORM (*Mil.*) to reduce a body of men, either by disbanding the whole, or only breaking up a part, and retaining the rest, &c.; in military movements, it is to bring a line to its natural order by aligning it on some given point.

REFORMA'DO (*Mil.*) an officer who, having lost his men, is continued in whole or half pay.

REFORMA'TION (*Ecc.*) the change from the Roman Catholic to the Protestant religion, which commenced in the reign of Hen. VIII. In Scotland, what is called the *Reformation*, took place in 1560, and was established by the act in 1567.

REFRA'CTED *Angle* (*Opt.*) vide *Angle.*—*Angle of refraction*, vide *Angle.*—*Refracted dials*, or *refracting dials*, such as show the hour by means of some refracting transparent fluid.—*Refracted ray*, or *ray of refraction*, a ray after it is broken, or bent, at the common surface of two different mediums where it passes from the one into the other.

REFRA'CTING *Telescope* (*Opt.*) one by which the rays from an object are transmitted to the eye through certain lenses of a proper form.

REFRA'CTION (*Opt.*) the deviation of a ray of light from that right line in which its motion would have continued were it not for the resistance made by the thickness of the medium through which it passes. [vide *Angle*]

REFRACTION (*Astron.*) or *refraction of the stars*, an inflection of the rays of those luminaries in passing through our atmosphere, by which the apparent altitudes of the heavenly bodies are increased. The effect of refraction is, therefore, opposite to that of the parallax, for the former increases the apparent altitude, and the latter diminishes it. [vide *Parallel* and *Astronomy*] It is also evident that refraction diminishes the right and oblique ascensions of a star, and increases the ascensions; it increases the northern declination and latitude, but decreases the southern; it diminishes the longitude of a star in the eastern part of the heavens, but diminishes it in the western.

REFRAI'N (*Mus.*) the burden of a song, or return to the first part, as in a *rondeau.*

REFRANGIBI'LITY *of rays of light* (*Opt.*) the disposition in rays of light to be refracted, or turned out of the way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

REFRENA'TION (*Astrol.*) when a planet, applying to another by conjunction of aspect, becomes retrograde before it draws near.

REFRI'GERATIVES (*Med.*) cooling medicines.

REFRI'GERATORY (*Chem.*) that part of an alembic which is placed about the head of a still, and is filled with water to cool it.

REFRI'NED (*Falcon.*) an epithet for a hawk that sneezes and casts water through her nostrils.

RE'FUGE (*Ant.*) or *city of Refuge*, the same as Asylum. [vide *Asylum*]

REFUGE'E (*Polit.*) a term applied to the French protestants, who, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, fled from the persecution in France.

REFU'LLUS *aquæ* (*Archæol.*) high-water, or the return of a stream, when it is stopped for the use of a mill.

TO REFUND (*Law*) to pay, or give back money that has been paid wrongfully; also to pay back the costs and charges of a suit.

RE'FUSE (*Metal.*) the dross of metal ore, or any thing that comes away in the trying of it.

REFUTA'NTIA (*Law*) an acquittance, or acknowledgement, so as to bar all future claim.

REFUTA'TIO *Feudæ* (*Archæol.*) the loss of a feudal tenure by forfeiting.

RE'GAL *of France* (*Polit.*) a name given to a costly ring offerred by a King of France to St. Thomas of Canterbury, which was afterwards worn by King Henry VIII.

REGAL *fishes* (*Law*) vide *Royal.*

REGAL (*Mus.*) an epithet for a sort of portable organ differing somewhat in its construction from the barrel organs.

REGALE *Episcoporum* (*Ecc.*) the temporal and legal privileges of bishops.

REGALE (*Polit.*) or *regalio*, a noble entertainment or treat.

REGALE (*Chem.*) a kind of cement with which gold is purified.

REGA'LES (*Archæol.*) the King's officers and servants.

REGA'LIA (*Law*) the rights of a King, which are reckoned by civilians to be six; namely, the power of judicature; of life and death; of war and peace; of masterless goods, as waifs, estrays, &c.; of assessments; and minting of money. *Regalia* are also the ensigns of royalty, as the crown, the sceptre with the cross, &c. used by our Kings at their coronation.—*Regalia facere* is to do homage and fealty when he is invested with the regalia.

REGA'LITY (*Law*) a territorial jurisdiction in Scotland granted with land from the crown.

REGA'RD (*Law*) signifies generally ease, or attention; but, in a special sense, as applied to the forest, the office of regarder of the forest, or the compass of ground belonging to that office. *Cromp. Jur.* 175; *Manw. Part.* 1. 194, &c.

REGA'RDANT (*Law*) an epithet for a villein, who was called Regardant to the Manor, because he had the charge to do all base services within the same, and to see the same freed of all things that might annoy it. 1 *Inst.* 120, &c.

REGARDANT (*Her.*) an epithet which signifies looking behind, and applied to beasts represented on coats of arms, as in the annexed figure, where the animal is painted looking towards its back in an attitude of vigilance.

REGA'RDER *of the Forest* (*Law*) an officer whose office it is to take regard of the forest, and overlook all the other officers.

REGA'TTA (*Mar.*) Italian for a rowing match, or a species of water tournament exhibited on the grand canal at Venice.

REGE *inconsulto* (*Law*) a writ issued from the King to the judges not to proceed in a cause which may prejudice the King without the King being advised of it. 2 *Inst.* 269.

RE'GEL (*Astron.*) a star of the first magnitude in the left foot of Orion.

RE'GENT (*Law*) one who governs the kingdom during the minority of a sovereign prince, or under one who is incapable of reigning.

RE'GIA *Aqua* (*Min.*) another name for *Nitrum.*

RE'GIAM *majestatem* (*Law*) a collection of the ancient laws of Scotland.

REGIFU'GIUM (*Ant.*) a feast celebrated at Rome on the 24th of February, in commemoration of the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, and the abolition of regal power. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2, v. 685.

Nunc dicenda mihi Regis fuga; traxit ab illo
Sextus ab extremo nomina mense dies.

Auson. Eccl. de Fer. Rom. n. 13.

Nec Regifugium pulsis ex urbe tyranni
Latum Romanis fas reticere diem.

Plut. Quæst. Rom. 62; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Ant. Rom.* tom. xi. p. 943.

RE'GIMEN (*Med.*) the method to be observed by a patient with respect to his diet, &c.

REGIMEN (*Gram.*) the government of nouns by verbs, adjectives, or other words by which the case is determined.

RE'GIMENT (*Mil.*) a body of soldiers consisting of several companies of foot soldiers, of troops or horse commanded by a colonel.

REGIMENTAL (*Mil.*) an epithet for any thing belonging to a regiment; as a *regimental band, regimental orders, regimental book, &c.*

REGIMENTALS (*Mil.*) the uniform clothing of the army, consisting of coat, waistcoat, breeches, hat, &c.

RE'GIO *assensu* (*Law*) a writ whereby the King gives his Royal Assent to the election of a bishop. *Reg. Orig.* 294.

REGION *of the air* (*Nat.*) a particular division of the atmosphere, which is either upper, middle, or lower.—The *upper Region* is that part of it which is above the tops of the highest mountains.—The *middle Region* is that which reaches from the tops of the highest mountains to the lowest region.—The *lowest Region of the Air* is that in which we live, which is bounded by the reflection of the sunbeams.—*Regions of the Sea* are the two parts into which the whole depth of the sea is conceived to be divided. The upper of these extends from the surface of the water down as low as the rays of the sun can pierce. The lower region extends from thence down to the bottom of the sea.

REGION, *ethereal* (*Astron.*) or *celestial*, that vast extent of the universe that contains all the heavenly bodies.—*Elementary Region*, a sphere bounded by the orb of the moon, comprehending the atmosphere of the earth.—*Regions of the Moon*, the portions, or provinces, into which modern astronomers have conceived the moon to be divided.—*Planetary Region*, that part of the heavens where planets move.

REGION (*Geog.*) a large extent of land inhabited by a diversity of people.

REGION (*Anat.*) a name for the divisions into which the abdomen is distinguished; namely, the lower, middle, and upper region. [vide *Abdomen* and *Anatomy*]

REGIONA'LIS *morbus* (*Med.*) an endemial disease.

RE'GIONARIES (*Ecc.*) a name given to those who had the charge and administration of the church affairs from the fifth century.

RE'GISTER (*Law*) a memorial or book of public records *Co. Litt.* 159. Also an officer who keeps registers.—*Register of a parish church*, a book wherein marriages, baptisms, and burials are registered.

REGISTER (*Chem.*) a contrivance in furnaces to increase or diminish the intensity of the heat by the admission of more or less air.

REGISTER (*Mus.*) a term applied to the compass, or graduated notes of a voice.

REGISTER *ships* (*Com.*) those ships to which the King of Spain, or the council of the Indies, grant permissions to go and traffic in the ports of the Spanish West Indies, so called because they are registered before they set sail from Cadiz.

REGISTER (*Print.*) one of the inner parts of the mould in which the types are cast.—*To make register*, to make the pages and lines fall exactly one upon another. [vide *Printing*]

RE'GISTRAR (*Law*) an officer who makes or keeps a register.
RE'GISTRY (*Law*) the office where records are kept; also the books and rolls there kept, especially those wherein the proceedings of the chancery, or any spiritual court, are recorded.
RE'GIUS *Professor* (*Lit.*) i. e. King's Professor; a title given to each of the five readers or lecturers in the university of Oxford, so called from King Henry VIII, by whom these professorships were founded.
REGIUS *morbus* (*Med.*) the jaundice.
RE'GLET (*Archit*) a little flat narrow moulding used chiefly in compartments and pannels to separate the parts or members from one another, and to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.
RE'GLETS (*Print*) vide *Riglets*.
RE'GNUM *ecclesiasticum* (*Law*) the absolute and independent power which was possessed and exercised by the clergy, previous to the reformation, in all spiritual matters, in distinction from the *regnum seculare*.
REGRA'TING (*Mason.*) taking off the outer surface of an old hewn stone with the hammer and ripe in order to whiten and make it look fresh again.
REGRA'TOR (*Law*) signified originally a huckster, or trimmer up of old wares; but it is commonly taken for one who buys and sells any wares or victuals in the same market or fair, or within five miles thereof.
RE'GRESS, *Letters of* (*Law*) were granted by the superior of lands mortgaged, to the wadsetter or mortgagor.
RE'GULA (*Archæol.*) the book of rules or orders of a monastery.
RE'GULAR *bodies* (*Geom.*) or *Platonic bodies*, those which are comprehended by like equal and regular plane figures, whose solid angles are all equal. Of this description are the *tetraedron*, or *triangular pyramid*, having four triangular faces; the *hexaedron*, or *cube*, having six square faces; the *octaedron*, having eight triangular faces; the *dodecaedron*, having twelve pentagonal faces; and the *icosaedron*, having twenty triangular faces. [vide *Body*] —*Regular curves*, such as the perimeters of the Conic Sections, which are always curved after the same geometrical manner.
REGULAR *Clergy* (*Ecc.*) those who are bound by some rules; who have taken Holy Orders. The English clergy and the Romish Clergy are, or ought to be, thus distinguished from all sectarian ministers.
REGULAR (*Geom.*) any figure having its sides and angles all equal to one another.
REGULAR (*Mil.*) an epithet signifying well-disciplined and fit for service, when applied to soldiers, as the regular troops. —*Regular attacks*, those in a siege which are made in form, by regular approaches.
REGULARS (*Ecc.*) such as live under some rule of obedience, and lead a monastic life.
REGULARS (*Mil.*) that part of the army which is in the pay, and entirely at the disposal, of government.
RE'GULATING *captain* (*Mar.*) the officer stationed at the different ports, in time of war, to examine the seamen intended for the navy.
RE'GULATOR *of a watch* (*Mech.*) a small spring belonging to the balance, which serves to adjust its rate of going.
RE'GULUS (*Chem.*) the purest part of any metal or mineral, when the dross and all foreign substances are removed.
REGULUS (*Astron.*) a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo, also called, from its situation, *Cor Leonis*, or the Lion's Heart; by the Arabs *Kalbelessed*, or *Kalbesalid*; by the Greeks βασιλισκος, or βασιλικος αστηρ. According to Flamstead, the longitude of Regulus is 25° 31′ ♌ 21″, and its latitude 0° 26′ 38″ North. *Ptol. Almag.* l. 7, c. 5; *Bayer. Uranomet.*; *Ricciol. Almag. nov.* l. 6, c. 3.

REHABE'RE *facias seisinam* (*Law*) a judicial writ. *Reg. Judic.* 13, &c.
REHABILITA'TION (*Ecc.*) the restoring to former ability; a term particularly applied to the act of the Pope, who used heretofore, by his bull or brief, to enable spiritual persons to exercise their functions, who had been disabled. *Stat.* 25 *Hen.* 8, c. 21.
REHEA'RSAL (*Mus.*) the private practising of performers in their several parts previous to their public exhibition
REIMBU'RSEMENT (*Com.*) the repaying or returning of the money to a person, which he has advanced either by way of loan, or otherwise.
REI'N-DEER (*Zool.*) the *cervus tarandus* of Linnæus, an animal of the deer tribe, which inhabits Russia and Lapland, and is trained by the inhabitants to draw sledges. The horns are branched, round, and recurvate, which the male casts at the end of November; the female not till she fawns, about the middle of May. She is gravid about thirty-three weeks, and lives about sixteen years.
REIN-DEER (*Her.*) is painted on coats of arms with double attires, as in the annexed figure.

REINFO'RCE (*Gunn.*) that part of a gun next the breech, which is made to resist the force of the powder. There are commonly two reinforces called the *first* and *second reinforce* — *Reinforce rings*, flat mouldings like iron hoops placed at the breech end of the first and second reinforce.
REIN-GUARD (*Mil.*) that part of armour which guarded the lower part of the back.
REINS (*Anat.*) the kidneys; a viscus, the office of which is to secrete the urine, and carry it through the vessels, called the *Ureters*, into the bladder.
REJOI'NDER (*Law*) the answer or exception of a defendant in any suit.
REJOI'NTING (*Archit.*) the filling up the joints of the stones in old buildings when worn hollow by the course of time or water.
RELAI'S (*Fort.*) a French term, the same as *Berme*.
RELA'PSE (*Med.*) literally a sliding back, particularly applied to the falling back into a state of sickness.
RELA'TERS (*Sport.*) they who stand at advantage with darts to kill deer.
RELA'TION (*Math.*) the habitude of quantities of the same kind with respect to each other, which is more commonly called *ratio* or *proportion*. [vide *Ratio* and *Proportion*]
RELATION (*Log.*) one of the ten predicaments or accidents belonging to substance.
RELATION (*Law*) is when, in consideration of law, different times, or other things, are considered as one.
RELATION *inharmonical* (*Mus.*) a harsh reflection, or a flat against a sharp in a cross form, i. e. when some harsh and displeasing discord is produced in comparing the present note with that of another part.
RELATIVE (*Gram.*) a sort of pronoun, so called because it relates to some word going before called the *antecedent*.
RELATIVE *terms* (*Log.*) such as create a sort of opposition, yet so that the one cannot be without the other. —*Relative propositions*, those which include some relation and comparison.
RELATIVE *gravity* (*Phy.*) the same as specific gravity.— *Relative place* is that part of space which is considered with regard to other adjacent objects.—*Relative motion* is the change of the relative place of a moving body with respect to some other body also in motion.—*Relative time* is the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.
RELATOR (*Archæol.*) an old word for an informer.
RELAXA'TION (*Surg.*) a preternatural distension or straining of a tendon, nerve, or any vessel of the body.
RELA'Y (*Sport.*) a place where dogs are put in readiness to

be cast off when the game comes that way, or the setting of fresh dogs upon a wild beast.

RELAY is also used for a fresh horse or equipage sent before, or appointed to be ready for any one who is on his travels.

RELAY (*Mech.*) an opening left in a piece of tapestry where the figures or colours are to be changed, or which is to be filled up when the other work is done.

RELEA'SE (*Law*) 1. The same as *relaxation*. 2. A deed by which actions, estates, rights, &c. are extinguished, transferred, abridged, or enlarged.

RELEGA'TIO (*Ant.*) a sort of banishment among the Romans, which consisted in sending the person to a certain place for a certain time, but without depriving him of the privileges of a Roman citizen. *Ulpian.* l. 1, § 1, *ff. de Effractor.*

RELEGATION (*Archæol.*) a banishing, or sending away for a time only, in distinction from *abjuration*, which is forswearing the realm for ever.

RELEVANCY *of proof* (*Law*) its fitness for the suit or action in which it is employed.

RELHA'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* imbricate.—COR. *compound*, rayed; *proper* of the hermaphrodites funnel-form; of the females ovate oblong.—STAM. in the hermaphrodites, *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* simple; *stigmas* two, recurved.—PER. none; *calyx* unchanged; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* chaffy.

Species. Plants of this genus are annuals, and natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

RE'LICS (*Ecc.*) remains of the bodies, clothes, &c. belonging to saints, which are regarded by the Roman Catholics with great veneration.

RELI'CTA *verificatione* (*Law*) a term applied to the defendant when he relinquisheth his plea or proof, and hereupon judgment is entered for the plaintiff.

RELIE'F (*Law*) a fine formerly paid to the king by every one who came to an inheritance of land held *in capite*, or military service. *Bract.* l. 2, c. 21; *Britt.* c. 69.—*Reasonable Relief*, otherwise called *ancient* or *lawful relief*, such as is enjoined by some law, or becomes due by custom, not depending on the will of the lord.—*Relief in Chancery*, an order sued out for the dissolving of contracts, &c., on the ground that they are unreasonable or prejudicial.

RELIER (*Mil.*) a French term signifying an order given by the minister at war to authorize an officer to receive the arrears of pay which had accumulated during his absence from the regiment.

RELIER *of a hare* (*Sport.*) that place where she goes to feed in the evening.

TO RELIE'VE *Guard* (*Mil.*) or, *to relieve the trenches*, to bring fresh men upon the guard or trenches for the relief of those who were on duty before.

RELIE'VER (*Gunn.*) an iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.

RELIEVING-TACKLE (*Mar.*) tackle which is occasionally hooked to the tiller in bad weather or in action.

RELIE'VO (*Sculp.*) embossed work, in which the figures protuberate or stand out above the ground or plane whereon they are formed.—*Relievo* is of three kinds, Alto, Basso, and Demi, or mezzo.—*Alto Relievo*, when the work is much raised, or the figure projects as much as the life.—*Basso Relievo*, or *Bas-relief*, when the work is but little raised, as on medals.—*Demi Relievo* is when one half of the figure rises from the plane.

RELIEVO (*Archit.*) the projecture of any ornament.

RELIEVO (*Paint.*) the degree of force or boldness wherewith the figures seem at a due distance to stand out from the ground of the painting, as if really embossed.

RELIQUATOR (*Com.*) one who is behind hand in his accounts.

RELLO'LEUM (*Alchem.*) a term used by Paracelsus and his followers to denote a certain peculiar virtue in plants and other things.

REMAI'NDER (*Math.*) the difference, or that which is left after subtracting one quantity from another.

REMAINDER (*Law*) an estate limited in lands, tenements, and rents, to be left after the expiration of another particular estate. *Glanvil.* l. 7, c. 1.

REME'MBRANCER (*Law*) signifies literally one who puts in mind, but is employed as the name of some officers, as —*Remembrancers of the King*, those who enter all recognizances taken between the barons for any of the king's debts.—*Remembrancer of the Lord Treasurer*, one whose office it is to put the lord treasurer and the rest of the judges of the court in remembrance of such matters as are for the king's benefit.—*Remembrancer of the First Fruits*, an officer who takes all the compositions and bonds for first fruits and tenths, and makes process against such as do not pay them.

REME'DIUM *divinum* (*Bot.*) a name for the *Imperatoria ostruthium* of Linnæus, so called from its medicinal virtues.

RE'MEDY (*Com.*) a term used in coining for the allowance which is made to the master of the Mint for the deficiencies discovered in the weight or fineness of the coin when it is assayed.

REMI'SSION (*Med.*) the abatement of a disorder which does not entirely go off, in distinction from *intermission*, when it goes entirely away for a time.

REMISSION (*Nat.*) the abatement of the efficacy and power of any quality.

REMI'TTANCE (*Com.*) a payment on account from one place to another by a bill of exchange or order.

REMI'TTER (*Law*) the restoration of a man to his best and most ancient title.

REMI'TTITUR (*Law*) i. e. is sent back, a word employed when any record is returned from the Exchequer Chamber or House of Lords to the Court of King's Bench; also the entry of this return goes by the same name.

REMO'NSTRANTS (*Ecc.*) a sect of Arminians in Holland, so called from a remonstrance presented by them to the States in the Synod of Dort in 1611, concerning predestination, and other points of doctrine.

REMO'RA (*Ich.*) in the Greek ἰχθὺς, a fish, so called because it was supposed, by sticking to the bottoms of vessels, to impede their course. *Arist. Hist. Anim.* l. 2, c. 17; *Plin.* l. 9, c. 25, and l. 32, c. 1; *Oppian. Halieut.* l. 1, v. 223.

REMORA is the name in Aldrovandus for the Sucking-Fish, or the *Echineis remora* of Linnæus.

REMORA (*Surg.*) an instrument for setting a broken bone.

REMORA (*Her.*) in blazoning is the name given to the serpent, which is emblematical of prudence.

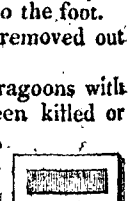
REMO'TUS (*Bot.*) remote or distant, an epithet for leaves or whorls when they stand far apart.

REMO'VE (*Vet.*) the taking off a horse's shoe for the purpose of paring the hoof, or doing something to the foot.

REMO'VER (*Law*) is where a suit or cause is removed out of one court into another.

TO REMOU'NT (*Mil.*) to furnish cavalry or dragoons with horses in the room of those which have been killed or disabled.

REMPLI' (*Her.*) i. e. filled up; an epithet for a chief, which, as in the annexed figure, is filled up with a piece of another colour, leaving only a border of the proper colour of the chief.



REMPLISSA'GE (*Mus.*) a term applied to the flourishes introduced in concertos.

RE'MULUS (*Anat.*) the narrow part of the ribs which joins with the vertebræ.

REMU'RIA (*Ant.*) a festival in honour of Remus, otherwise called Lemuria.

REN (*Anat.*) the kidney. [vide *Kidney*]

RE'NAL ARTERIES (*Anat.*) the arteries of the kidneys, which are also called emulgent arteries. [vide *Emulgent*]—*Renal glands*, two glandular bodies placed one on each side the kidney.

RENCOU'NTER (*Law*) a sudden meeting between two persons who fight, in distinction from a duel, or fixed battle.

RENCOUNTER (*Her.*) in French *rencontré*, an epithet for a beast in blazoning, whose face stands right forward, as if it came to meet the person, as in the annexed figure.

TO RE'NDER (*Law*) a word used in levying a fine. A fine is either single, where nothing is rendered by the cognisee; or double, when it contains a grant, and render back again of the land, &c. to the cognisor.

TO RENDER (*Mar.*) to yield or give way; a term applied to the tackle of a ship, in distinction from sticking or jamming.

TO RENDER (*Carpent.*) the same as *to Purge*.

RENDEZVOUS (*Mil.*) the place appointed by the general for all the soldiers to meet in case of alarm.

RE'NES (*Anat.*) the kidneys.—*Renes succenturiati*, glandulous bodies placed above the kidneys.

RENIFO'RMIS (*Bot.*) kidney-shaped, an epithet for a leaf.—*Folium reniforme*, a leaf hollowed out at the base. This term is applied also to the anther and seeds.

RE'NITENCY (*Phy.*) the resistance which solid bodies oppose to any force that is made upon them.

RE'NNET (*Anat.*) the gastric juice and contents of the stomach of calves. It is commonly used in turning milk into curd.

RENOVA'TION (*Chem.*) the restoration of a mineral body to a perfect state from one that is imperfect.

RENT (*Law*) a sum of money issuing yearly out of lands and tenements, in Latin *reditus*, from *redeundo*, because, *pretium et quotannis redit*, or rather from, *reddendo*, returning. *Flet.* l. 3, c. 14; *Inst.* 144, &c.; *Plowd.* 132.

Rents are of different kinds, as—Rent-Charge, Rent-Seek, Rent-Service, Rents of Assize, &c.—*Rent-Charge* is where a man makes over his estate to another, yet reserves for himself a sum of money to be paid annually, with a clause of distress for non-payment.—*Rent-Seek*, i. e. dry rent, that which a man who makes over his estate reserves yearly to be paid him without any clause of distress.—*Rent-Service* is when a man holds lands, &c. of his lord by fealty, and a certain fealty or rent and service.—*Rents of Assize* were fixed and determined rents, anciently paid by tenants in a set quantity of money or provisions. When these payments were reserved in silver, or white money, they were anciently called *redditus albi*, White-Rents or Blanch-Farms, in distinction from rents paid in work-grain, or baser money, *redditus nigri*, or Black Mail. Those which were paid by freeholders were called *redditus capitales*, Chief-Rents, and all were distinguished by the general name of *redditus quieti*, or Quit-Rents, because thereby the tenant goes quit and free of all other services.—*Rack-Rent*, a rent of the full value of the tenement, or near it.—*Fee-farm Rent*, a rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee.—*Rents Resolute*, such rents as were anciently payable to the crown from the lands of religious houses. 1 *Inst.* 143; and 2 *Inst.* 19.

RE'NTAL (*Law*) corrupted from *rent-roll*, a roll wherein the rents of a manor are set down, by which the lord's bailiff collects the same.—*Rental-right*, a species of lease at low rent, usually for life: the holders of such leases are called *rentalers* or *kindly tenants*.

RE'NTERING (*Mech.*) the sewing of two pieces of cloth edge to edge, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely to be seen.

RENUE'NTES (*Anat.*) a pair of muscles of the head, so named because they are antagonists to the *annuentes*. They serve to throw the head back.

RENVERSE (*Herv.*) an epithet for any thing set with the head downwards, as a *chevron renverse*, a chevron with the point downwards; so also when a beast is laid upon its back, as in the annexed figure.

REPAI'RERS (*Mech.*) artificers who chase figures and beautify sword hilts.

REPAI'RS (*Sport.*) the haunts or places that the hare runs to.

REPA'NDUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a leaf.—*Folium repandum*, a leaf, the rim of which is terminated by angles having sinuses between them, inscribed in the segment of a circle.

REPARATIONE *facienda* (*Law*) a writ against one or two joint tenants who are unwilling to repair. *F. N. B.* 127; *New. Nat. Brev.* 281.

TO REPA'RT (*Man.*) to put a horse on, or make him part the second time.

REPA'STUM (*Archæol.*) meat sufficient for one meal, given to servile tenants while they were at work for their lord.

REPE'AL (*Law*) to revoke, or make void a law.

REPE'AT (*Mus.*) a character marked as in the margin, denoting that the strain which was last sung or played is to be repeated before we proceed any further.

REPEAT (*Sport*) a term used at the game of picquet.

TO REPEAT *signals* (*Mar.*) signifies to make the same signal with the admiral; but "To *repeat* a signal," signifies to make a signal over again.

REPEA'TER (*Mar.*) or *Repeating Ship*, a ship appointed to attend each admiral in a fleet, and to repeat the signals which he makes.

REPEATER (*Mech.*) a watch that, by means of a spring, repeats or strikes the hours.

REPE'ATING *Circle* (*Math.*) vide *Circular Instruments*.

REPE'LLING *Power* (*Phy.*) a certain power or faculty residing in the minute parts of the natural bodies, whereby they fly off from each other.

REPE'LLANTS (*Med.*) medicines which allay the swelling of any part, and drive the humours another way.

REPENS (*Bot.*) creeping, an epithet for a root or stem. [vide *Sarmentosus*]

REPERCUSSION (*Mech.*) a driving or stricking back.

RE'PERTORY (*Lit.*) the name of a book in which things are methodically placed.

REPETEND (*Arith.*) that part of an infinite decimal fraction which is continually repeated *ad infinitum*; thus in the numbers 2131313, &c. the figures 13 are the repetend and are marked thus 13.

Repetends are either single or compound, similar or dissimilar.—*Single Repetends*, those in which only one figure repeats, as 0·3, &c.—*Compound Repetends*, those in which two or more figures are repeated.—*Similar Repetends*, such as begin at the same place, and consist of the same number of figures, as 1·341 and 2·156.—*Dissimilar Repetends*, those which begin at different places, and consist of an unequal number of figures.

REPETITO (*Mus.*) an Italian word, signifying, let it be repeated, which is used in music books.

REPETU'NDÆ (*Ant.*) or *Repetundarum crimen*, the crime of bribery, or of taking bribes on the part of magistrates to the hindrance of justice. *Cic. ad Heren.* l. 1, c. 12; *Sigon. de Judic.* l. 2, c. 27.

REPIA'NO (*Mus.*) an Italian word signifying full, which is used to distinguish those violins in concertos which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole concerto.

REPLE'ADER (*Law*) a pleading again to that which has been before pleaded, but without bringing the issue in question that was to be tried.

REPLE'DGING (*Law*) a power in the Scotch law of reclaiming a criminal and trying him under a different jurisdiction from that of the court before which he is accused.

REPLE'GIARE (*Law*) to replevy, or redeem a distress.—*Replegiare de averiis*, a writ to release cattle distrained, upon surety to answer the suit. *Stat.* 7, *H.* 8, c. 4; *F. N. B.* 68, &c.

REPLE'TION (*Law*) is where the revenue of a benefice is sufficient to fill or occupy the whole right or title of the graduate who holds it.

REPLE'VIN (*Law*) a releasing of cattle or other goods distrained by virtue of the writ called *replegiare*.

REPLICA (*Mus.*) an Italian word for repeat, sometimes used in music books.

REPLICA'TION (*Law*) the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's answer.

REPLICA'TO (*Mus.*) the same as *Replica*.

REPO'LON (*Man.*) a demivolt; the croup inclosed at five times.

REPO'RT (*Mil.*) any specific statement of persons or things.

REPORT (*Law*) the relation of cases judicially debated and decided upon in any court of justice. *Co. Litt.* 293.

REPO'SE (*Paint.*) the place where the masses or great lights and shadows are assembled.

REPOSI'TION *of the Forest* (*Law*) an act whereby several forest grounds, made purlieu, were laid down to the forest again.

REPOSI'TION (*Surg.*) the resetting a bone.

REPO'TIA (*Ant.*) a festival the day after marriage, when an entertainment being given by the new married man, the *potatio*, or drinking, was as it were renewed.

Horat. l. 2, sat. 2, v. 60.

Ille repotia, natales, aliosve dierum,
Festos albatus celebret.

Fest. de Verb. Signif.

REPRE'SA (*Mus.*) the same as repeat.

REPRESENTA'TION (*Law*) the personating another, as in the case of an heir by representation, where a father dies in the lifetime of the grandfather, leaving a son who shall inherit his grandfather's estate before his father's brother.

REPRESENTATION in the Scotch law is the written pleading presented to a lord ordinary of the court of session when his judgment is brought under review.

REPRIE'VE (*Law*) a warrant for suspending the execution of a malefactor.

REPRIME'NTIA (*Med.*) remedies which repel by their astringency.

REPRI'NT (*Print.*) a book printed again, which is equivalent to a new edition.

REPRI'SAL (*Law*) the seizing upon an equivalent for the loss sustained upon another's account, or by another.—*Reprisals* are ordinary or extraordinary.—*Ordinary Reprisals* are to arrest the goods of merchant-strangers within the realm.—*Extraordinary Reprisals* are for satisfaction out of the realm, and are under the Great Seal. *Lex Mercat.* 120.

REPRI'SE (*Mus.*) the burden of a song or ballad.

REPRISES (*Law*) allowance and duties paid annually out of a manor and lands, as rent charges, annuities, &c.

REPROBATES (*Theol.*) a term applied by the Calvinists to those whom they imagine God has predestinated to damnation.

REPROBATOR, *Action of* (*Law*) an action in the Scotch law intended to convict a witness of perjury.

REPRODU'CTION (*Nat.*) the producing of any body again in the same or a similar form.

RE'PSILVER (*Law*) money anciently paid by servile tenants to their lord, to be quit of the service of reaping his corn.

REPTI'LIA (*Zool.*) the first Order of the Class *Amphibia* in the Linnean system, comprehending those animals which have the *lungs* arbitrary, the *legs* generally four, and includes the following genera; namely—*Testudo*, the Tortoise and Turtle.—*Rana*, the Toad and Frog.—*Draco*, the Dragon.—*Lacerta*, the Lizard, Crocodile, Alligator, Newt, Chameleon, Salamander, and Siren.

REPU'GNANCY (*Law*) a contradiction of what has been said before; repugnancy in deeds, grants, &c. makes them void.

REPU'LSION (*Phy.*) a power in bodies of opposing the approach of other bodies, as opposed to attraction.

REQUE'ST (*Sport.*) the putting the dogs afresh upon the same scent.

REQUESTS, *Court of* (*Law*) vide *Courts*.

RE'QUIEM (*Mus.*) i. e. rest; that prayer in the Romish Church which begins with *Requiem æternam dona eis domine*; whence, "To sing a *requiem*," is to sing a mass for the rest of the souls of deceased persons.

REQUISI'TION (*Law*) a notorial demand in the Scotch law of a debt made by a creditor in consequence of a clause in the securities for debt previous to the Reformation, when a personal demand was deemed illegal.

REQUISITION (*Mil.*) the exacting of men or things for the public service.

RERE *County* (*Law*) vide *Rier County*.

RE'RE-WARD (*Mil.*) the same as *Rear-Guard*.

RE'RE-MOUSE (*Zool.*) another name for a bat.

RES *Naturales* (*Med.*) natural things, of which three have been reckoned by physicians, namely, health, the causes of health, and the effects of health, as distinguished from the—*Res non naturales*, or *non naturals*, of which six have been reckoned, namely, air, meat, drink, sleeping, watching, motion and rest; and—*Res præter Naturam*, things besides nature, as diseases, with their symptoms, causes, and effects.

RESERCE'LE (*Her.*) vide *Cercele*.

RESCE'IT (*Law*) an admitting of a third person to plead his right in a cause already begun between two parties; also the admittance of a plea where the controversy is between the same two persons.—*Resceit of Homage*, the lord's receiving homage of his tenant at his admission to the land.

RESCI'SSORY *Action* (*Law*) an action in the Scotch law to rescind a contract.

RESCO'NTRE (*Com.*) the manner of settling the payment of bills of exchange in some places of Germany.

RE'SCOUS (*Law*) or *rescue*, in Latin *rescussus*, a resistance against lawful authority, which is either in law or in fact.—*Rescue in Law* is when a man distraining cattle for damage done, drives them in the highway towards the pound, and they getting into the owner's house he refuses to deliver them up; this is a rescue in law.—*Rescue in Fact* is the violent taking away, or causing to escape, one that is arrested by lawful authority. *Co. Litt.* l. 2, c. 12.

RESCRIBE'NDARY (*Ecc.*) an officer in the court of Rome, who sets a value upon indulgences and supplications.

RE'SCRIPT (*Polit.*) an answer delivered by an emperor or pope, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question or point in law to serve as a decision thereof.

RE'SCUE (*Law*) vide *Rescous*.

RESCU'SSOR (*Law*) the party making a rescue.

RESCUSSE'E (*Law*) the party in whose favour the rescue is made.

RESEA'RCH (*Mus.*) a sort of prelude.

RESEA'RCHING (*Sculp.*) the repairing of a cast figure with proper tools, or the finishing it with art and exactness.

RESE'DA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petals* unequal; *nectary* a flat upright gland.—STAM. *filaments* from eleven to fifteen, short; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* gibbous; *styles* short; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* gibbous, angular; *seeds* very many, kidney-form.

Species. The species are annuals or perennials; of the first sort are the—*Reseda luteola, Luteolea, Lutum, Antirrhinum*, seu *Pseudostruthium*, Dyer's Weed, Yellow Weed, or Wild Wood.—*Reseda alba*, Upright White Reseda.—*Reseda lutea*, Yellow Reseda, Base Dyer's Weed, or Wild Mignionette.—*Reseda triphyteuma*, &c. —Among the perennials are the—*Reseda canescens*, Hoary Reseda—*Reseda glauca*, seu *Sesamoides*, &c.—*Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst. &c.*

RESEDA is also the name of the *Veratum luteum*.

RESEI'SER (*Law*) the taking the lands into the hands of the king where a general livery, or *oustre le maine*, was formerly misused. *Staundf. Prærog.* 26.

RESERVA'TION (*Law*) a rent or service which the grantor in any deed obliges the grantee to perform to him. *Co. Litt.* 47, 143, &c.

RESE'RVE (*Law*) something kept to be used as there shall be occasion.

RESERVE (*Mil.*) a select body of troops posted by a general out of the first line of action to answer some specific or critical purpose.

RESE'RVE-PEAR (*Bot.*) a name given to a sort of pear which is more beautiful to the eye than pleasant to the palate.

RESE'T (*Law*) the receiving or harbouring an outlawed person.

RE'SIANCE (*Law*) residence, abode, or continuance in the same place. *Old. Nat. Brev.* 85; *Kitch.* 33.

RE'SIANT *Rolls* (*Law*) the rolls containing the resiants or inhabitants in a tithing, &c. which are to be called over by the steward on holding courts leet.

RE'SIDENCE (*Law*) is applied both in the Canon and Civil Law to the continuance of a parson or vicar on his benefice.

RESIDENCE (*Chem.*) the settling in a solution.

RE'SIDENT (*Polit.*) a minister of state sent to continue some time in the court of a foreign prince or state.

RESIDENTIA'RIUS (*Archæol.*) or residentiary, a canon installed to the privileges and profits.

RESI'DUAL *figure* (*Geom.*) the remaining figure after the subtraction of a less from a greater.

RESIDUAL *root* (*Algeb.*) a root composed of two parts or members, only joined together by the sign — or *minus*, as $a - b$, or $5 - 3$.

RESI'DUARY *legatee* (*Law*) he to whom the residue of an estate is left by will after all other legacies are paid.

RESI'DUUM (*Chem.*) the residue, remainder, or what is left in any chemical process.

RESIGNA'TION (*Law*) the giving up a benefice into the hands of the ordinary.

RESIGNEE' (*Law*) the party to whom any thing is resigned.

RESI'GNER (*Law*) the person resigning.

RE'SIN (*Bot.*) in Greek ῥητίνη, Latin *resina*, [vide *Resin*] a substance so called from ῥέω, to flow, because it exudes from trees either spontaneously or through wounds that are artificially made. *Resins* are distinguished according to the tree from which they are procured, into—Common Resin or Turpentine from the *Pinus abies, sylvestris, &c.*; Mastich, from the *Pistacea lentiscus*; Sandarach, from the *Thuya articulata*; Elemi, from the *Amyris elemifera*; Tacamahac, from the *Fagara octandra*; Animé, from the *Hymenæa courbaril*, or Locust-Tree; Ladanum or Labdanum, from the *Cystus creticus*.—*Resin tree*, the *Siphonia elastica* of Linnæus, so called because it yields a resinous substance, well known by the name of Indian rubber.—*Elastic resin*, or *Caoutchouc*, another name for Indian rubber.

RESIN (*Chem.*) the essential properties of resins are, that they are solid brittle substances, of an acrid taste, no smell, insoluble in water, perfectly soluble in alcohol, and in oils essential and express: they are all heavier than water, and nonconductors of electricity; and when excited by friction their electricity is negative.—*White resin*, or *yellow resin*, what remains in the still after distilling off of turpentine.—*Black resin*, what remains in the retort after distilling the balsam of turpentine from common turpentine.

RE'SINA (*Bot.*) ῥητίνη, resin. [vide *Resin*] Under this name two sorts are spoken of by the ancients, namely, ξηρὰ, the dry or solid, which is resin, and ὑγρὰ, the liquid, which is more properly turpentine. *Theophrast.* l. 8, c. 2; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 93, &c.; *Plin.* l. 24, c. 6; *Gal. de Comp. Med. sec. Gen.* l. 3, 4.

RESINA'TUM *Vinum* (*Med.*) ῥητίνης οἶνος, wine impregnated with resin of the pitch-tree. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 43; *Cels.* l. 2, c. 24.

RESINO'CERUM (*Med.*) a mixture of resin and wax.

RESI'STANCE (*Phys.*) or *resisting power*, any force which acts in opposition to another, so as to weaken or destroy its effect.

RESO'LVEND (*Arith.*) a term in the extraction of the square and cube roots for the number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction.

RESO'LVENTS (*Surg.*) substances which serve to discuss inflammatory tumours.

RESOLVENTS (*Chem.*) liquors for the dissolving of metals and minerals.

RESOLU'TION (*Phy.*) the reduction of a body to its original and natural state, by the dissolution or separation of its aggregate parts.

RESOLUTION (*Chem.*) the forcible separation of the parts of mixed bodies, by means of a dissolving ingredient.

RESOLUTION (*Math.*) a method by which the truth or falsehood of a proposition is discovered in an order, contrary to the *Synthesis*, or composition. [vide *Analysis*]—*Resolution of Equations*, vide *Algebra*.

RESOLUTION *of Forces* (*Mech.*) the resolving or dividing any force or motion into several others, in other directions, but which, taken together, shall have the same effect as the single one.

RESOLUTION (*Surg.*) the dispersing of swellings, indurations, &c.; or the termination of inflammatory affections.

RESOLUTION (*Mus.*) is when a canto, or perpetual figure, is not written all on the same line, or in one part; but all the voices that are to follow the guide are written separately.

RE'SOLUTIVE (*Phy.*) an epithet for whatever tends to the resolution of bodies.

RE'SONANCE (*Mus.*) the prolongation or return of any sound, as in the case of echo.

RESO'RT (*Law*) the authority or jurisdiction of a court.—*Dernier resort*, the highest tribunal, such as is the House of Lords in cases of Appeal.

RESPE'CTING (*Her.*) an epithet in blazoning, applied to fish, birds, or tame beasts, when placed upright one against the other, as in the annexed figure.

RESPE'CTU *compuli* (*Law*) a writ for respiting a sheriff's accounts. *Reg. Orig.* 139.

RESPIRATION (*Nat.*) an alternate dilatation and contraction of the lungs and chest, whereby the air is taken in by the windpipe and then driven out again.

RESPITE (*Law*) a delay or forbearance of time.—*Respite of homage*, the forbearance or delay of homage.

RESPITE (*Mil.*) signifies, in military accounts, a certain sum of money, which is directed to be withholden from the issue of pay, in order to make up the several stoppages in regimental distributions. So also, "To be *respited* on the muster-rolls," to be suspended from pay. "To *respite*," means also to deprive a person of all the advantages attached to his situation.

RESPONDEAS (*Law*) or *Respondeat ouster*, i. e. answer, or let him answer over, words applied to a defendant after judgment has been given against his plea.—*Respondeat superior*, i. e. let the superior answer, words used in cases where the inferior is insufficient to answer, as in case the Sheriffs of London are insufficient, the Mayor and Commonalty must answer for them. *Stat.* 44 *Ed.* 3, c. 13; 4 *Inst.* 114.

RESPONDEAT (*Law*) vide *Respondeas*.

RESPONDE-BOOK (*Law*) a book kept by the Directors of Chancery in Scotland, for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties, payable by heirs, who take precepts from Chancery.

RESPONDENT (*Law*) in Common Law, he who makes answer to such questions as are demanded of him.

RESPONDENT (*Lit.*) a student at a university, who answers an adversary in disputation.

RESPONSAL (*Ecc.*) an answer made by the parish clerk and people during divine service.

RESPONSALIS (*Law*) he that gives an answer, or appears in court for another on the day assigned. According to Fleta, the *responsalis* was for the tenant, in distinction from the *attturnatus* and the *essoniator*. *Glanvil.* l. 12, c. 1; *Flet.* l. 6, c. 21.

RESPONSE (*Ecc.*) the same as *Responsal*.

RESPONSIONS (*Law*) certain accounts made to the knights templars by such as occupied their lands or stocks.

RESPONSIONS (*Lit.*) the first examination which the students at Oxford are obliged to pass before they can take any degree.

RESPONSORY *Song* (*Mus.*) an anthem in which the choristers sing by turns.

RESTI (*Num.*) an abbreviation for *restitutus*, *restituit*, *restitutor*, very frequently occurring on coins which were restored by one emperor in memory of another.

REST (*Phy.*) the continuance of a body in the same place. It is either absolute or relative.—*Absolute rest* is the continuance of a body in the same part of absolute and immoveable space.—*Relative rest* is its continuance in the same part of relative space; thus, in a ship under sail, relative rest is the continuance of a body in the same part of the ship; but its absolute rest is its continuance in the same parts of absolute space, as that in which the ship itself rests. *Newt. Princip. Def.*

REST (*Mil.*) an instrument in the shape of a fork, which was formerly used to support the old heavy musket, when the men were ordered to present and fire. Sometimes these rests were armed with a contrivance, called a *swine's feather*, which was a sort of sword blade for keeping off the cavalry.

REST is also the third motion in presenting arms.

REST (*Mus.*) a cessation of sound, equal in duration to the note after which it is placed; thus, a *semibreve rest* is equal in length to a semibreve, a *minim rest* to a minim, and so on. [vide *Music*.]

RESTHARROW (*Bot.*) or *Resta Bovis*, the *Ononis* of Linnæus, an herbaceous plant, or undershrub.

RESTINCTION (*Chem.*) the quenching of any metal or mineral, in some exalting liquor, to bring it to a greater perfection.

RESTIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 3 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CALYX *amenti ovati.*—COR. none.—STAM. in the male, *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* in the female three-sided; *style* simple; *stigma* seldom simple.

Species. Plants of this genus are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, where they are used for making brooms, thatches, &c.

RESTITUTION (*Phy.*) the returning of elastic bodies to their natural state, which is called the *motion of restitution*.

RESTITUTION (*Law*) the restoring of any thing that has been unjustly taken from another, particularly the putting a person in possession of lands, of which he has been unjustly dissezed. *Crompt. Justi.* 144.

RESTITUTION is also a writ which lies where judgement is reversed, to restore and make good to the defendant what he has lost.—*Restitution of minors*, in the Scotch Law, is the storing them to the rights lost during their minority.

RESTITUTIONE *extracti ab ecclesia* (*Law*) a writ to restore a man to the church from which he had been forced away, being suspected of felony.—*Restitutione in integrum*, a writ for the bishop to recover the temporalities or barony of his bishopric.

RESTITUTOR (*Numis.*) was very frequently applied as a complimentary title on the coins of emperors, by the people to whom they restored any privileges, or on whom they conferred any political favours. In such cases the emperor is commonly represented in the act of lifting up a figure, which is symbolical of the country that has received the benefit, as in the annexed figure, where the female with a proboscis on her head, and the ears of corn in her hand, is symbolical of Africa, who is raised up by the emperor Adrian. This emperor was more liberally complimented in this manner than any other, owing to the numerous favours which he conferred on the different countries of the Roman empire through which he passed.

RESULTING *use* (*Law*) a term applied to deeds, by which the use of any thing, when it expires or cannot vest, returns back to him who raised it; as if a man makes a feoffment to the use of his wife and first-born son, then, if she die without issue, the whole results back to him in fee.

RESUMMONS (*Law*) a second summons to answer an action.

RESUMPTION (*Law*) signifies particularly the taking again into the King's hands such lands or tenements as he had granted to any man on false suggestions.

RESUMPTIVES (*Med.*) medicines serving to restore decayed nature.

RESUSCITATION (*Chem.*) the restoring of any disguised body to its original form.

RETAIL (*Com.*) in distinction from *wholesale*, buying in a large way, and selling again in small quantities.

RETAILEE' (*Her.*) signifies cut again, an epithet for the escutcheon when it is divided into three parts by two lines in bend sinister.

To RETAIN (*Fet.*) a term used of mares who conceive after covering.

RETAINER (*Law*) one who does not continually dwell in the house of his lord, but only uses his name or livery, or attends sometimes upon special occasions.

RETAINING *Fee* (*Law*) a fee given to a sergeant at law or counsellor, to keep him from pleading for the adverse party.

RETALIATION (*Law*) vide *Lex talionis*.

RETARDA'TION (*Phy.*) the act of delaying the motion or progress of a body.

RETARDATION (*Mus.*) the carrying one, two, or more notes of a preceding chord into succeeding combination.

RE'TE (*Anat.*) the caul that incloses the intestines.—*Rete malpighi*, the fine net work of the extremities of the pulmonary arteries.—*Rete mucosum*, a mucous membrane deposited in a net-like form, between the epidermis and cutis, which covers the sensible cutaneous papillæ, connects the epidermis with the cutis, and gives the colour to the body.

RETE *mirabile* (*Anat.*) a fine plexus, or weaving together of many small arteries in the brain of quadrupeds.

RE'TE-PENNY (*Archæol.*) rate-money; a customary due of a penny for every person, paid to the parish priest.

RETENEME'NTUM (*Archæol.*) restraint or detention.

RETE'NTION *of Urine* (*Med.*) the stay or keeping back of the urine in the bladder.

RETENTION (*Law*) the right of withholding a debt, or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid.

RETERA'TION, *working the* (*Print.*) vide *Printing*.

RETIA'RII (*Ant.*) a kind of gladiators among the Romans, so called from the *rete* or net which they employed for the entanglement of their adversaries, whom they dispatched with a trident that they carried in their left hand when they had them in their power. The adversaries of the *Retiarii* were called Myrmillones. This mode of fighting is supposed to have originated with Pittacus, one of the wise men, who adopted this stratagem in his combat with Phryno. *Strab.* l. 13; *Suet. in Claud.* c. 34; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 18, c. 54.

RETICE'NTIA (*Rhet.*) ἀποσιώπησις, a figure of speech, in which the orator suppresses a part of what he is going to say. *Cic. Orat.* l. 3, c. 53; *Quintil.* l. 9, c. 2; *Aquil. Rom. de Fig. Sent.*

RETI'CULA (*Astron.*) or *Reticule*, a contrivance for very accurately measuring the quantity of eclipses, by means of a small frame with silken threads.

RETICULA'RIS *plexus* (*Anat.*) the folding of the carotid artery in the brain, resembling a nut.

RETICULA'TUS (*Bot.*) netted, an epithet for a corolla or a petal; *petalum reticulatum*, a petal, having distinct veins crossing each other like network, as is exemplified in the *Geranium striatum*.

RETI'CULUM (*Anat.*) a small rete or congeries of vessels.

RE'TINA (*Anat.*) from *rete*, a net, the third or innermost membrane of the eye, expanded round the *tunica choroides*, as far as the ciliary ligament. It is the true organ of vision, formed by a net-like expansion of the pulp of the optic nerve.

RETI'RED *List* (*Mar.*) a list on the ordnance and marine establishment, upon which superannuated and deserving officers are placed.

RETINE'NTIA (*Archæol.*) the retinue of a prince or nobleman.

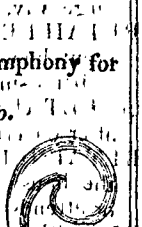
RETIRA'DE (*Fort.*) French for an intrenchment made with two faces.

RETI'RED *flank* (*Fort.*) vide *Flank*.

RETO'RNELLO (*Mus.*) a retornel or short symphony for violins, flutes, and other instruments.

RETO'RNO *habendo* (*Law*) vide *Returno habendo*.

RETO'RT (*Chem.*) a chemical vessel, of a round figure, with a hollow beak or tube curved downwards, as in the annexed figure.



RETOU'R (*Law*) an extract, in the Scotch Law, from the chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.—*Retour-duty* is the valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the retour to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

RETRA'CTION (*Surg.*) the contraction or shortening of a part.

RETRA'CTUS *aquæ* (*Archæol.*) the ebb, or return of a tide.

RETRACTUS *feudalis* (*Law*) a power, in the Scotch Law, anciently claimed by the superior of an estate to pay off a debt adjudged, and to take a conveyance of the estate.

RETRA'HENS *auriculum* (*Anat.*) a muscle of the ear, inserted in the middle of the *Concha auriculæ*.

RETRA'XIT (*Law*) i. e. he hath withdrawn; a term applied to the plaintiff or demandant when he comes into the court and declares he will proceed no further. It is so called because it was the emphatical word in the Latin entry. A retraxit is a bar to any action of equal nature, brought for the same cause or duty, but a nonsuit is not; in its operation it is mostly similar to a *nolle prosequi*. *Instit.* 208, &c.

RETREA'T (*Mil.*) the retrograde movement of any army or body of men, who retire from the enemy.—*Full retreat* is when the army retires with all expedition before a conquering army.—*Checquered retreat*, is so called from the several component parts of a line or battalion, which alternately retreat and face about in the face of an enemy, exhibiting the figure of the chequered squares upon a chess board.

RETRE'NCHMENT (*Fort.*) any work raised to cover a post.

TO RETRIE'VE (*Falcon.*) the springing or finding of partridges again which have been once sprung.

RE'TRO (*Mus.*) i. e. backward; an epithet applied to the subject of the canon, when so constructed as to admit of its being sung in a retrograde direction.

RETROA'CTION (*Law*) a term applied to new laws or statutes, which have effect in regard to what passed previously to their enactment.

RETROCE'SSION *of the equinoxes* (*Astron.*) the going backward of the equinoctial point of the signs Aries and Libra.

RETROCESSION *of curves* (*Geom.*) the same as contrary Flexure. [vide *Flexure*]

RETROFLE'XUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for branches bending in different directions.

RETROGRADA'TION (*Astron.*) an apparent motion of the planets by which they seem to go backwards in the ecliptic, and to move contrary to the order and succession of the signs.—*Retrogradation of the nodes of the moon*, a motion of the line of the nodes of her orbit, by which it continually shifts its situation from east to west, contrary to the order of the signs, completing its retrograde circulation in the period of nineteen years.

RETROGRADATION (*Geom.*) or *Retrocession*, another name for a curve of contrary flexure. [vide *Flexure*]

RETROGRADE (*Astron.*) an epithet for a planet when it appears to move contrary to the order of the signs.

RETROGRADE *verses* (*Poet.*) vide *Recurrent verses*.

RETROPANNA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) the turning of hogs into a forest after the mast or acorns are eaten.

RETROVE'RSIO *uteri* (*Anat.*) a position of the uterus contrary to nature, when the fundus is turned backwards and downwards on its cervix.

RETTE (*Law*) a charge or accusation.

RETU'RN (*Law*) a certificate from sheriffs and bailiffs of what is done in the execution of a writ.—*Return-Days*, vide *Returns*.

RETURN (*Archit.*) a side or part which falls away from the foreside of the straight work.—*Return-Bead*, a bead which appears on the face or edge of a piece of stuff forming a double quirk.

RETU'RNO *habendo* (*Law*) a writ for the return of cattle distrained or replevied, to him that has proved his distress lawfully. *F. N. B.* 74.

RETU'RNS (*Com.*) a term implying that which is returned,

, whether in goods or specie, by the consignee to the consigner of a cargo. Thus, the returns from the West Indies in exchange for articles of British manufacture, consist of sugar, coffee, cotton, &c.

RETURNS (*Law*) or *Return-Days*, certain days in term for the return of writs.

RETURNS *of a mine* (*Fort.*) the turnings and windings of a gallery leading to a mine.—*Returns of a trench*, the various turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench.

RETURNS (*Mil.*) statements given in by the officers of regiments, companies, &c. of the number, condition, &c. of their men, horses, &c. particularly after a battle.

RETURNUM *averiorum* (*Law*) a writ for the return of cattle to the defendant, when the plaintiff doth not declare. *Reg. Judic.* 4.—*Returnum irrepleviabile*, a writ for the final restitution of cattle to the owner, found by the jury to be unjustly distrained. *Reg. Judic.* 27.

RETZIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* compressed.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* several.

Species. The single species, the *Retzia spirata*, is a tree, and native of the Cape of Good Hope.

RE'VE (*Archæol.*) or *Græve*, a bailiff of a manor or franchise, whence a shire-reve or sheriff; also a duty or imposition on merchandises exported or imported. *Kitch.* 13.

REVEILLE (*Mil.*) the beat of the drum in the morning, which summons the soldiers from their beds.

REVELA'CH (*Archæol.*) rebellion.

RE'VELS (*Archæol.*) dancing and acting in noblemen's houses or inns of court.—*Master of the Revels*, an officer who had the principal ordering of these pastimes.

REVETS (*Archit.*) pronounced reveals, from *revello*, to draw back; the two vertical sides of the aperture between the front of the wall and the window.

RE'VENUE (*Law*) the yearly profit that accrues to a man from his lands or possession; but in a particular sense whatever accrues by way of profit to the crown.

REVENUE (*Sport.*) a cluster of whitish worms which collect on the heads of deers, and, gnawing at the roots of their horns, cause them to cast them.—*Revenue of a partridge*, the new tail which grows out when the former is lost.

TO REVE'RBERATE (*Chem.*) to cause the flame of a fire to beat back upon the metal.

REVE'RBERATORY (*Chem.*) a sort of strong furnace used for calcining minerals, &c. by means of a reverberating flame.

REVE'RSAL *of judgment* (*Law*) the making it void by reason of error.

REVE'RSE (*Numis.*) the back side of a medal, as opposed to the *obverse*, or that on which is the head or principal figure.

REVERSE (*Fenc.*) a back stroke.

REVE'RSED (*Her.*) an epithet for a coat of arms, or an escutcheon, turned upside down by way of ignominy, as in the case of a traitor. [vide *Abatement*]

REVE'RSER (*Law*) a reversioner, in the Scotch law.

REVE'RSING (*Mus.*) the inverting the order of the parts, or the placing of the higher part, or treble, in the place of the lower part, or bass.

REVE'RSIO (*Med.*) a relapse.

REVE'RSION (*Law*) is when the possession of an estate, which was parted with for a time, returns to the donor, or his heirs; also the right which a person has to any inheritance, or place of profit, after the decease of another. 1 *Inst.* 22.—*Reversion in annuities*, or *reversionary payments*; payments that are not to be made till after a stated period.

REVERSION *of a series* (*Algeb.*) the finding the value of the root, or unknown quantity, whose powers enter the terms of an infinite series by means of another infinite series in which it is not contained.

REVE'TEMENT (*Fort.*) French for a strong wall built on the outside of the rampart and parapet, to support the earth and prevent its falling into the ditch.

REVIE'W (*Mil.*) the display of a body of men in military order, for the purpose of having them viewed by the King, or some superior officer.

REVIEW *bill of* (*Law*) a bill taken out when a cause has been heard, but some errors in law appear, or some new matter is discovered after the making of the decree.

REVI'SE (*Print.*) the second proof of a printed sheet, which is to undergo a revisal, or a re-examination.

TO REVIVE (*Chem.*) to restore a mixed body which lies disguised by things mingled with it, to its natural form and condition.

REVI'VER *bill of* (*Law*) is when a bill has been preferred against any one in the court of Chancery, and either party dies before the cause is heard, a bill is brought in to revive the cause, called a *bill of reviver*.

REVIVING (*Law*) a renewing of rents, or actions, that have been extinguished.

REVIVIFICA'TION (*Chem.*) the procuring again of metals in their natural state from the mixture of foreign bodies with which they have been blended. This is commonly done by means of some other substance, or preparation, as aqua fortis, mercury, &c.

REVOCATION (*Law*) the calling back of a thing granted; also the destroying or making void of some deed that had existence until the act of revocation made it void. A revocation may either be *general*, of all acts or things done before, or *special*, to revoke a *particular* thing.

REVOLU'TION (*Geom.*) the motion or rotation of a line about a fixed point, or centre, or of a figure about any axis.

REVOLUTION (*Astron.*) the motion of any body in a circular line until it return to the same point again.—*Revolution of the Anomaly*, the return of a planet to any point of its eccentric after it has departed from it.—*Mean Revolution of a planet*, is the return of the line of mean motion of a planet from any one point of the zodiac to the same point again.—*True Revolution of a planet*, is the line of the true motion of that planet from any point in the zodiac to the same point again.

REVOLU'TIONERS (*Polit.*) a name formerly given to those who favoured what some are pleased to call the grand revolution of 1688.

REVOLU'TIONIST (*Polit.*) a favourer of revolutions in general, or all political convulsions.

REVOLU'TUS (*Bot.*) revolute, or rolled backward; an epithet for a species of foliation, a leaf, tendril, a corolla, and a valvula; *vernatio*, seu *gemma revoluta*, a revolute foliation, or leafing, when the sides of the leaf are rolled spirally back; *folium revolutum*, a leaf having the edges rolled back, as in *Teucrium fruticans* and Rosemary; *cirrus revolutus*, a revolute tendril, or one like the spiral of a screw, which, having made half a revolution, turns back again; *corolla revoluta*, a corolla having the petals rolled back, as in *Asparagus*, *Medoela*, *Lilium*, &c.; *revoluta valvula*, a valve turned back after it is opened, as in the silique of Cardamine.

REVU'LSION (*Med.*) the forcing of humours to contrary parts.

REVULSO'RIA (*Med.*) is when the course of the blood which gushes out at one part is turned another way by opening a vein in a remote part.

RE'US (*Ant.*) answered in a court of law among the Romans to what is now called Defendant.

REX *convivii* (*Ant.*) the same as the *arbiter bibendi*. [vide

Arbiter] — *Rex sacrorum*, or *rex sacrificulus*, the high priest among the Romans who was appointed to perform such offices as the Kings of Rome had reserved to themselves before the abolition of their power. His wife was called *regina*, and sacrificed a lamb every month to Juno. The names of the *Rex et regina sacrorum* are still extant in an inscription.

RHA (*Bot.*) the *Centaurea rhapontica* of Linnæus.

RHABARBA'RUM (*Bot.*) Rhubarb, the *Rheum* of Linnæus, a perennial.

RHABDOI'DES (*Anat.*) another name for the Sagittal Suture.

RHABDO'LOGY (*Math.*) the art of computing or numbering by rods, particularly according to the contrivance called after its inventor, Lord Napier, Napier's Bones, or Rods.

RHA'BDOMANCY (*Ant.*) ῥαβδομαντεία; a sort of divination by means of rods, two of which being placed upright: the direction in which they fell afforded the answer.

RHABDO'PHORA (*Ant.*) ῥαβδοφόροι; officers among the Greeks answering to the lictors among the Romans, who kept order in public assemblies by means of their ῥάβδοι. *Etymol. Magn.*

RHACHIA'LGIA (*Med.*) from ῥάχις, and ἄλγος, pain; a pain in the spine of the back.

RHACHISA'GRA (*Med.*) from ῥάχις, the spine, and ἄγρα, a prey; a species of gout fixed in the spine of the back.

RHACHI'TÆ (*Anat.*) ῥαχῖται, from ῥάχις, the spine; muscles belonging to the spine of the back.

RHACITIS (*Med.*) vide *Racitis*.

RHACO'MA (*Bot.*) the *Mygindа Rhacoma* of Linnæus.

RHACO'SIS (*Med.*) from ῥάκος, a rag; a ragged excoriation of a relaxed scrotum.

RHAGA'DES *Med.*) dry and malignant cutaneous fissures.

RHAGADIÆ (*Med.*) apostemations of the Pudenda.

RHAGADIOLOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Hyoseris hedypnois* of Linnæus.

RHAGA'DIOLUS (*Bot.*) the *Lapsana* of Linnæus.

RHAGOI'DES (*Anat.*) ῥαγοειδὴς, another name for the *Uvea Tunica*, or third coat of the eye.

RHAGRO'STRIS (*Bot.*) the *Corispermum hyssopifolium* et *squarrosum* of Linnæus.

RHAMNOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Hippophæ rhamnoides* of Linnæus.

RHA'MNUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petal* imperforate.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *berry*; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are shrubs, or trees, as—*Rhamnus catharticus*, seu *Cervispina*, the Purging Buckthorn.—*Rhamnus erythroxylon*, Siberian Redwood.—*Rhamnus infectorius*, seu *Lycium*, Dwarf or Yellow-berried Buckthorn.—*Rhamnus sarcomphalus*, seu *Sarcomphalus*, Bastard Lignum Vitæ.—*Rhamnus colubrinus*, Pubescent Rhamnus, or Buckthorn Redwood.—*Rhamnus pumilus*, seu *Alaternus*, Dwarf Buckthorn.—*Rhamnus frangula*, *Frangula*, seu *Alnus*, Alder Buckthorn, or Berrybearing Alder.—*Rhamnus alaternus*, seu *Phylica*, Common Alaternus.—*Rhamnus zizyphus*, *Zizyphus*, *Jujube*, Common Jujube.

RHAMNUS is also the name of the *Hippophæ rhamnoides*, the *Ehretia exsucca* and the *Celtis micrantha*, &c.

RHA'NTERES (*Bot.*) the inward corners of the eyes.

RHAPHANUS (*Bot.*) the same as *Raphanus*.

RHAPONTIC *Rhubarb* (*Bot.*) the *Rheum rhaponticum* of Linnæus.

RHAPONTICOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Centaurea* of Linnæus.

RHAPO'NTICUM (*Bot.*) the *Rheum rhaponticum* of Linnæus.

RHA'PSODISTS (*Ant.*) ῥαψῳδοὶ, from ῥάπτω, to sew, and ᾠδὴ, a song; a name given to those poets who went about singing their own verses, or those of others, particularly those who used to recite the verses of Homer, whence the poems of Homer were called rhapsodies, i. e. scattered verses digested and sewn together.

RHAPSODOMA'NCY (*Ant.*) a sort of divination performed by the ancients with the works of the poets, particularly Homer and Virgil. [vide *Sortes*]

RHATA'NIA (*Bot.*) a substance brought from Peru, which is supposed to be the root of the *Cinchona cordifolia*. It is much used by the manufacturers of port wine, and reckoned in medicine a powerful tonic.

RHASTO'NE (*Med.*) ῥᾳστώνη, from ῥᾴδιον, easily; a remission of pain.

RHEE'DIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants named after Rheede van Drakenstein, author of Hortus Malabaricus, Class 12 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. COR. none.—CAL. *petals* four, ovate.—STAM. *filaments* very many; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* cylindrical; *stigma* funnelform.—PER. small, ovate; *seeds* three, ovate.

Species. The single species, the *Rheedia latifolia*, is a tree.

RHENOPHO'NIA (*Med.*) vide *Paraphonia*.

RHE'ON (*Bot.*) vide *Rheum*.

RHETO'RIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the fourth century, who maintained that every man was right in his opinions, whatever they might be.

RHE'TORIC, the art of speaking on any subject in a manner fitted for producing persuasion; it is divided, according to the subject, into the Deliberative, Demonstrative, and Juridical. The *deliberative* consists of persuasion and dissuasion; the *demonstrative* of praise and blame; the *juridical* of accusation and defence.

The parts of rhetoric are, Invention, Disposition, and Elocution.—*Invention* is the finding of suitable arguments for producing conviction. Arguments are distinguished by Aristotle into the artificial ἔντεχνα, and the inartificial ἄτεχνα. The sources from which arguments are drawn are called *topics*, the principal of which used in oratory are, the cause, effect, definition, opposition, &c.—*Disposition* is the due disposition of all the parts of a speech, which are four in number, according to Cicero, namely, *exordium*, *narratio*, *contentio*, and *epilogus*, or *peroratio*. The parts of the *exordium* are, the proposition, or explanation of the grounds of the cause, and *complexio*, which is a transition to the cause itself. The parts of the *narration* are, *procatastasis*, *petitio* or inquiry. The *contentio*, called by Aristotle πίστις, consists of confirmation and confutation, to which belong rhetorical arguments, namely, *induction*, *example*, &c. *Elocution*, called by Aristotle λέξις, and by Demetrius ἑρμηνεία, comprehends perspicuity, propriety, and elegance. The faults of oration which affect perspicuity, are *homonymy*, *amphibology*, *brachylogy*, *apodosis*, *perissology*, *hyperbaton*, *anastrophe*, &c. The forms of speech by which propriety and elegance are produced, are denominated *tropes* and *figures*. The principal figures are, the *metaphor*, *metonomy*, *synecdeche*, *comparison*, *allegory*, *metallepsis*, *catachresis*, *hyperbole*, *quadiplosis*, *antithesis*, *anaphora*, &c.—The general manner in which the orator employs his words for the formation of his speech is called *style*, which is distinguished into the *pure*, *simple*, *sublime*, *rich*, *poor*, *turgid*, &c.

The following are the principal writers on rhetoric among the ancients.

WRITERS ON RHETORIC.

Aristoteles "De Rhetorica," &c.; *Demetrius Phalereus* "De Elocutione;" *Cicero* "De Inventione," &c.; *Dio-*

nysius Halicarnassus "In Judicio;" *Quintiliani* "Institutiones Artis rhetoricæ;" *Hermogenes* "De Inventione," &c.; *Longinus* "De Sublimitate;" *Aphthonius* "Progymnasmata;" *Ælius Aristides* "De Orat. Polit." &c.;" *Rufinianus* "De Figuris;" *Apsinus* "De Arte Rhetorica;" *Ulpianus* "Ad Demosthenis Orationes;" *Eustathius* "Ad Homeri Iliadem," &c.

RHE'UM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 9 *Enneandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none. — COR. one-petalled. — STAM. *filaments* nine, capillary; *anthers* twin, oblong. —PIST. *germ* short, three-sided; *style* scarcely any; *stigma* reflexed.—PER. none; *seeds* single.

Species. Plants of this genus, well known in English by the name of Rhubarb, are mostly perennials, as the—*Rheum palmatum*, Officinal Rhubarb.—*Rheum rhaponticum*, *Rhaponticum*, *Rhaponticoides*, seu *Hippolathum*, Rhapontic Rhubarb.—*Rheum undulatum*, seu *Rhabarbarum*, Wave-leaved Rhubarb, &c. *Bauh. Hist.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.*

RHEUM (*Med.*) ῥεῦμα, from ῥέω; a defluxion of humours from the parts beneath as upon the eyes or nose.

RHEUMA'TISM (*Med.*) *rheumatismus*; wandering pains in the body often accompanied with a small fever, inflammation, swelling, &c. It consitutes a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Phlegmasiæ*.

RHE'XIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved, with a four-cleft border.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight, filiform; *anthers* declining.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *capsule* roundish, four-valved; *seeds* numerous.

Species. Plants of this genus are trees, and natives of North America, as the *Rhexica virginica*, *mariana*, *trichotoma*, &c.

RHE'XIS (*Med.*) ῥῆξις; the breaking or bursting of any part, as of a bone, &c.

RHICNO'SIS (*Med.*) ῥίκνωσις a corrugation of the skin, from ῥικνὸς, rugous or wrinkled.

RHI'GOS (*Med.*) ῥῖγος, a Rigor.

RHINA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* blunt; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are annuals, as the — *Rhinanthus elephas*, *Elephus*, seu *Euphrasia*.—*Rhinanthus crista galli*, *Alectorolophus*, *Mimulus*, *Pedicularis*, seu *Crista Galli*, Yellow Rattle, or Cock's Comb.

RHINA'RION (*Med.*) ῥινάριον; a detersive collyrium. *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 16.

RHINE-LAND-ROD (*Fort.*) a measure of twelve feet.

RHINE'MA (*Med.*) ῥίνημα, scrapings, shavings, or filings, of which Hippocrates speaks. *Hippoc. de Mulier*; *Gal. de Comp. Med. sec. Loc.* l. 3.

RHINENCHY'SIS (*Med.*) ῥινέγχυσις, from ῥὶν, the nose, and ἐγχύω, to infuse; an infusion into the nose by means of an instrument called the rhinenchytes.

RHINENCHY'TES (*Med.*) ῥινεγχύτης; the instrument by which a rhinenchysis is performed.

RHINO'CEROS (*Zool.*) ῥινόκερως, from ῥὶν, the nose, and κέρας, a horn; an animal so called because it has a horn on its nose. It otherwise much resembles the elephant, with which it is said to be engaged in frequent warfare. *Plin.* l. 8, c. 20; *Ælian. de Nat. Anim.* l. 17, c. 44.

RHINOCEROS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Bruta*, having the horn solid, perennial, placed on the nose, and not adhering to the bone.

RHINOMA'CER (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Coleopterous Order, having the *antennæ* setaceous, *feelers* 4, growing thicker towards the end.

RHINO'PTES (*Med.*) ῥινόπτης, from ῥὶν, the nose, and ὀπτάομαι, to see; a person who from a disease in the great canthus in the eye, laying open the passage to the nostrils, is enabled to see through his nose.

RHIZA'GRA (*Surg.*) from ῥίζα, a root, and ἀγρεύω, to seize; an instrument for taking out the stumps and roots of the teeth.

RHI'ZIAS (*Bot.*) ῥίζιας; a liquor collected from roots by incisions made therein.

RHIZO'BOLUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 4 *Tetragynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* very numerous; *anthers* roundish. —PIST. *germ* four-cornered; *styles* four; *stigma* blunt. —PER. *drupes* four; *seeds* nut, solitary.

Species. The two species, the *Rhizobolus butyrosus*, and *tuberculosus*, are trees.

RHIZO'MA (*Bot.*) a name given by some botanists to the parts of roots which consist of wood or flesh, as the carrot, &c.

RHIZOMATOI'DEÆ (*Bot.*) an epithet for roots which are woody or fleshy.

RHIZO'PHORA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* scarcely any: *anthers* four to twelve.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* awl-shaped; *stigmas* acute.—PER. fleshy; *seed* single.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Rhizophora gymnorhiza Mangium*, seu *Candel.* — *Rhizophora mangle*, *Mangle*, seu *Candela*.—*Rhizophora cylindrica*, seu *Kuri Candel*, &c., seu *Peekandel*, Mangrove-Tree, &c.

RHIZOPHORA (*Bot.*) the *Dioscorea bulbifera* and the *Sonneratia acida* of Linnæus.

RHODAPSINTHA'TON (*Med.*) ῥοδαψίνθατον, a name for several preparations of roses. *Act. Tetrab.* 4, serm. 4, c. 117.

RHODELÆ'UM (*Chem.*) Oil of Roses.

RHO'DIA *Radix* (*Bot.*) the *Radiola rosea* of Linnæus.

RHODI'ACON (*Med.*) ῥοδιακὸν, a plaister described by *Galen de Comp. Med. per Gen.* l. 2, c. 17.

RHO'DINON (*Med.*) ῥοδινὸν, Oil of Roses, or Vinegar of Roses.

RHO'DIOLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 7 *Octandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-parted.—COR. *petals* four; *nectaries* four.—STAM. in the male; *filaments* eight, awl-shaped; *anthers* simple.—PIST. in the female; *germs* four, oblong; *styles* straight; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. in the females; *capsules* four; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species, the *Rhodiola rosea*, *Sedum*, *Anacampseros*, *Telephium*, seu *Rhodia Radix*, is a tree.

RHODI'TES *vinum* (*Med.*) ῥοδίτης οἶνος, wine impregnated with roses. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 35.

RHO'DIUM *lignum* (*Bot.*) Rose-Wood.

RHODODA'PHNE (*Bot.*) vide *Rhododendron*.

RHODODE'NDRON (*Bot.*) ῥοδόδενδρον, a plant which was otherwise called ῥοδοδάφνη, Laurel Bay. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 83; *Plin.* l. 24, c. 11.

RHODODENDRON, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. one-petalled. — STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oval.—PIST. *germ* five-cornered; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. Plants of this genus are shrubs, as the—*Rhododendron ferrugineum*, *Chamærhodendron*, *Rosa alpina*,

Ledum, seu *Euonymus*, Rusty-leaved Rhododendron.—*Rhododendron chamæcistus*, *Chamæcistus*, seu *Cistus*, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Instit.* &c.

RHODOME'LI (*Chem.*) Honey of Roses.

RHODOME'LON (*Med.*) Confect of Roses.

RHODO'DORA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish, twin.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* five-cleft.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* very many, minute.

Species. The single species, the *Rhodora canadensis*, is a tree.

RHODOSTA'GMA (*Med.*) ῥοδόσταγμα, from ῥόδον, a rose, and στάζω, to drop or distil; Rose-Water, or distilled liquor of roses.

RHŒ'AS (*Bot.*) the *Papaver rhœas* of Linnæus.

RHŒAS (*Med.*) vide *Rhyas*.

RHO'IS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Rhus* of Linnæus.

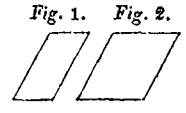
RHOITES (*Med.*) ῥοίτης, a sort of rob or syrup made of the juice of pomegranates; also a confect of pomegranates. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 34; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 15.

RHOMB (*Geom.*) vide *Rhomboid*.—*Solid Rhomb*, a figure consisting of two equal and right cones joined at their bases.

RHO'MBEUS (*Bot.*) rhomb-shaped; an epithet for a leaf which has four equal sides, but the angles not right angles.

RHO'MBOID (*Geom.*) ῥομβοειδὲς, a quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but it is neither equilateral nor rectangular, as in *fig.* 1 annexed; in distinction from the *rhombus*, *fig.* 2, which is equilateral, and equiangular.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.



RHOMBOI'DES (*Anat.*) the name for a pair of muscles of the shoulder-blade, so called from their shape; their use is to draw the Scapula obliquely upwards, and directly backwards.

RHO'MBOS (*Surg.*) ῥόμβος, a sort of bandage mentioned by Galen, so called from its figure.

RHO'MBUS (*Ich.*) a fish now called the *Turbot*.

RHOMBUS (*Geom.*) a foursided figure. [vide *Rhomboid*]

RHO'MPHAL (*Bot.*) the *Arum pentaphyllum* of Linnæus.

RHO'PALA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Rupala*.

RHOPALO'SIS (*Med.*) ῥοπάλωσις, a disorder of the head, which, as it is described by Galen, resembles the *Plica Polonica*. *Gal. Def. Med.*

RHOPE (*Med.*) ῥοπὴ, from ῥέπω, to verge; a violent tendency of the humours to any particular part.

RHOPHE'MA (*Med.*) ῥόφημα, the cremor of ptisan, i. e. the pulp of barley decorticated and boiled, according to Hippocrates; but Cælius Aurelianus renders it by *sorbilis cibus*, from ῥοφέω, to sip. *Gorr. Def. Med.*; *Foes. Œconom. Hippocrat.*

RHU'BARB (*Bot.*) the *Rheum* of Linnæus, a perennial, the root of which is well-known for its purgative quality. The essence of this root is better extracted by water than by spirit.—Monk's Rhubarb, the *Rumex alpinus* of Linnæus.

RHUMB (*Mar.*) or *Rumb*, a vertical circle of any place, or the intersection of a part of such a circle with the horizon. *Rhumbs*, therefore, coincide with the points of the horizon, being divided and subdivided like the point of the compass. — *Rhumb-line*, *Loxodromia*, a line prolonged from any point of the compass in a nautical chart, except the four cardinal points; or it is the line which a ship, keeping in the same collateral point, or rhumb, describes throughout its whole course.

RHUS (*Bot.*) ῥοῦς, a plant, of which three different kinds are distinguished by the ancients; namely, the ῥοῦς μαγειρικὸς, *Rhus obsoniorum*, i. e. the Rhus of the cooks; ῥοῦς βυρσοδεψικὸς, *Rhus coriariorum*, the Rhus of the tanners; and ῥοῦς ἐρυθρὸς, *Rhus rubeum*, the Red Rhus. In the opinion of Mr. Ray, these were not distinct plants, but that the *Rhus obsoniorum* is the fruit, the *Rhus coriariorum* the leaves and the branches, and the *Rhus rubeum* the seed of the same tree, namely, the *Frutex coriarius*, or Sumach. There was also a fourth kind called ῥοῦς Συριακὸς, which Salmasius states to be only a better sort of the *Rhus rubeum*. It is called *Rhus*, ῥοῦς, from ῥέω, to flow, because it stops fluxes. The fruit, which is disposed, as it were, in clusters, is of excellent service in diarrhœas and dysenteries, and was employed by the ancients in numberless preparations. *Theoph.* l. 3, c. 18; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 147; *Plin.* l. 24, c. 11; *Gal. de Comp. Med. sec. Loc.* l. 6, c. 2; *Raii Hist. Plant.*; *Salmas. de Homonym. Hyl. Jatr.* c. 58; *Boerharv. Ind.*

RHUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted, inferior.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five, very short; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* superior, roundish; *styles* scarcely any; *stigmas* three.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seed* one, roundish.

Species. The species are either trees or shrubs, as the—*Rhus coriaria*, Elm-leaved Sumach.—*Rhus glabrum*, Scarlet Sumach.—*Rhus vernix*, seu *Toxicodendron*, Varnish Sumach, Poison Wood-Tree.—*Rhus metopium*, *Metopium*, *Borbonia*, the Hog Plum-Tree.—*Rhus radicans*, Rooting Poison Oak, or Sumach.—*Rhus Toxicodendron*, *Hedera*, seu *Vitis. Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii. Hist.*; &c.

RHUS is also the name of the *Schmidelia racemosa*, et *Allophyllus cominia*.

RHY'AS (*Med.*) ῥυὰς or ῥυὰσις, from ῥέω, to flow; a flux in the eyes occasioned by a defect in the greater canthus, or angle of the eye. *Gal. Def. Med.*; *Aet. Tetrab.* 2, serm. 3, c. 88.

RHYME (*Poet.*) ῥυθμὸς, an epithet for a verse which terminates with words of like sound.

RHYMIC *Art* (*Mus.*) that part of the music which taught how to practise the rules of rhyme according to the laws of the rhymopœia.

RHY'MOPŒIA (*Mus.*) ῥυθμοποιΐα, that part of the musical science which prescribed the laws of rhyme, or what appertained to the rhymic art. The rhymopœia was to the rhymic art what the melopœia is to melody, and was principally connected with poetry, because poetry alone regulated the movements of the ancient music.

RHY'THMUS (*Mus.*) the Greek word ῥυθμὸς, in its most general sense, denoted the proportion of all the parts of any whole to one another, and to that whole; whence it was employed to denote the difference of movement in the voice, which results from the relative duration of sounds. This was formerly determined by the quantity of long and short syllables, of which their singing was simply the expression; but, among the moderns, the rhythmus, which is called *Measure*, is merely the accommodating the long and short notes to syllables, so as properly to separate the words, and give due force to the accented syllable.

RHYTHMUS (*Med.*) the cadence or harmony of the pulse, when there is a due proportion between one pulsation and those which follow.

RI'AL (*Com.*) or *real*, a Spanish silver coin, the eighth part of a piastre, about sixpence three farthings sterling, so called from *real*, royal, because it was stamped with the King's effigy; the same name was given to the *noble* in the reign of Henry VI.

RIB (*Anat.*) vide *Ribs*.

RIB (*Archit.*) an arch-formed piece of timber, as the ribs for sustaining a vaulted or coved ceiling.

RIBAUD (*Law*) a rogue and vagabond, one given to all manner of wickedness. *Stat.* 50 *Ed.* 3.

RIBBAND (*Mar.*) or *ribands*, from *rib* and *band*, in French *lisses des couples*; long narrow flexible pieces of timber nailed upon the outside of the ribs, near the fore-mast, to the aft-mast square-timbers, so as to encompass the ship lengthwise.

RIBBING (*Carpent.*) the whole of the timber-work for sustaining a vaulted ceiling.—*Ribbing-Nails*, nails which are used for fastening the ribs of ships.

RIBBON (*Her.*) an ordinary which is the eighth part of the bend, but which does not touch the escutcheon at its ends, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth, *or*, a ribbon, *gules*."

RIBES (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* bifid; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* very many.

Species. Plants of this genus are well-known shrubs of the currant and gooseberry, the principal species of which are—*Ribes rubrum*, seu *Grossularia*, Common Currant.—*Ribes nigrum*, Common Black Currant.—*Ribes grossularia*, Rough-fruited Gooseberry.—*Ribes uva crispa*, Smooth-fruited Gooseberry, &c.

RIBESIUM (*Bot.*) the same as *Ribes*.

RIBIBLE (*Mus.*) a small viol with three strings.

RIBS (*Anat.*) *costæ*, the long curved bones which are placed in an oblique direction at the sides of the chest. They are generally twelve in number on each side, though sometimes they have been found to be thirteen, and sometimes eleven. They are distinguished into true and false.—*True Ribs* are the seven upper ribs, which are articulated to the sternum.—*False Ribs*, the five lower ones, which are not immediately attached to the sternum. These ribs serve altogether to form the thorax, to cover and defend the lungs, and to assist in breathing. [vide *Anatomy*]

RIBS (*Mar.*) another name for the timbers of which a ship is composed.

RIB-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Plantago lanceolata* of Linnæus.

RICCIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order 4 *Algæ*.

Generic Character. CAL. and COR. none.—PIST. *germ* turbinate; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* sessile; *seeds* very many.

Species. Plants of this genus were formerly known under the name of *Lichen*, *Lichenastrum*, and *Hepaticum*.

RICE (*Bot.*) the *Oryza sativa* of Linnæus.

RICERCA'RE (*Mus.*) an Italian term for a kind of extemporе prelude or overture very similar to what is in English called *voluntary*.

RICH (*Mus.*) an epithet for compositions which are elaborately and ingeniously combined.

RICHA'RDIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled; *border* six-cleft.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigmas* blum.—PER. none; *seeds* three.

Species. The single species is the *Richardia spicata*.

RICHE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 5 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four or five; *nectaries* four or five glands.—STAM. in the male; *filaments* four or five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. in the male *germ* conical; in the female, superior; *style* in the female very short; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* corticate; *seed* one in each cell.

Species. The single species, the *Richeria grandis*, is a tree.

RICHES (*Sport.*) a company of martens or sables.

RICINE'LLA (*Bot.*) *Adelia ricinella* of Linnæus.

RICINOCA'RPOS (*Bot.*) the *Croton ricinocarpus* of Linnæus.

RICINOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Croton althæifolium* et *pallens*, &c. of Linnæus.

RI'CINUS (*Bot.*) κίκι or κρότων, a tick; a plant so called from the resemblance which the form of the seed bears to a tick. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 1, c. 16; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 163; *Plin.* l. 11, c. 34.

RICINUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 8 *Monadelphia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. in the male; *filaments* very numerous.—PIST. in the female; *germ* ovate; *styles* three; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are either annuals or biennials, as the—*Ricinus communis*, seu *Cataputia*; Common Palma Christi.—*Ricinus mappa*, *Tanarius*, &c.

RI'CKETS (*Med.*) the vulgar name for the disease called the *Rachitis*.

RICOCHE'T (*Gunn.*) a French term signifying literally a bound, such as a stone gives on the surface of the water, but is applied particularly to that mode of firing a piece of ordnance at such elevations that the shot or shell should roll or bound along the opposite rampart.

RICO'PHORA (*Bot.*) the *Dioscorea alata* of Linnæus.

RICO'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 2 *Siliquosa*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved; *leaflets* oblong.—COR. four-petalled; *petals* obcordate.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* cylindrical; *style* scarcely any; *stigma* acute.—PER. *silique* lanceolate-oval, one-celled, two-valved; *valves* flat; *seeds* orbicular.

Species. The principal species is the *Ricotia Ægyptiaca*.

RI'CTUS (*Bot.*) the gape or opening between the lips in a labiate flower.

To RIDE (*Med.*) a ship is said to *ride* when she is held in so fast by her anchor that she does not drive away by wind or tide. A rope is said to *ride*, when one of the turns, by which it is wound about the capstan or windlass, lies over another so as to interrupt the operation of heaving. "To *ride* easy" is said of a ship when she does not labour, or feel a great strain upon her cables, in distinction from "*Riding* hard," which is the contrary condition, when she pitches violently into the sea. "To *ride* a peak," i. e. to ride with one end of the yards peaked up. "To *ride* across," i. e. with the main-yards and fore-yards hoisted up. "To *ride* a shot," i. e. when the ship rides with two cables fastened together that it may double in length, which is called a *shot*. "To *ride* between the wind and tide," i. e. when the wind has equal force over the ship one way, and the tide the other way. "To *ride* head to wind," or, as it is otherwise called, "To *ride* wind to wind," i. e. when the wind has more power over the ship in her riding than the tide has. "To *ride* hawse full," i. e. when a ship falls so deep into the sea with her head that the water breaks into her hawses. "To *ride* athwart," i. e. when the ship rides with her side upon the tide. "To *ride* out a gale" is said of a ship that does not drive during a storm. "To *ride* the head-rope of a sail," to shake and stretch it by treading upon it, while a purchase is employed at the end to extend it.

RIDE *of wood* (*Bot.*) a whole clump of sprigs growing out of the same root, as in the hazel.

RIDEAU (*Fort.*) a rising ground commanding a plain; also a trench covered with earth in form of a parapet to shelter soldiers.

RI'DER (*Gunn.*) a piece of wood equal to the length of the body of the axle-tree of the gun-carriage, upon which the side-pieces rest.

RIDER (*Com.*) the name of one who receives a part of the pay belonging to any official situation, while another performs its duties and bears the responsibility. *Rider* is also one who travels for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, &c.

RI'DER-ROLL (*Law*) a schedule, or small piece of parchment, often added to some part of a roll, record, or act of Parliament.

RI'DERS (*Mar.*) great timbers bolted on other timbers to strengthen them, when a ship is but weakly built.

RIDGE (*Mar.*) a long assemblage of rocks lying near the surface of the sea.

RIDGE (*Agric.*) the space of land between two furrows.

RIDGE (*Carpent.*) the highest part of the roof of a house.

RIDGE-BAND (*Man.*) that part of a horse's harness, which runs across his back.

RI'DGES (*Archit.*) the spaces between the channels of timber or wrought stone.

RIDGES (*Vet.*) wrinkles in the roof of a horse's mouth with furrows between them.

RIDGE-WASHED-KE'RSEY (*Mech.*) kersey-cloth made of fleece wool, washed only on the sheep's back.

RI'DING-CLE'RK (*Law*) one of the six clerks in Chancery, who, in his turn, for one year, keeps the comptrolment books of all grants that pass the great seal.

RIDING (*Geog.*) a division of the county of York, of which there are three; namely, the West-Riding, East-Riding, and North-Riding.

RIDI'TTA (*Mus.*) the same as *Repeat.*

RIDOTTO (*Mus.*) an entertainment of music dancing, &c.

RIENS *arriére* (*Law*) i. e. nothing in arrear; a plea used in an action of debt upon arrearages of accounts.—*Riens passe par le fait*, i. e. nothing passes by the deed; a form of an exception taken in some causes to an action:—*Riens per descent*, i. e. nothing by descent; a form of pleading when an heir is sued for the debt of his ancestor, and hath not effects in his hand.

RIER-COUNTY (*Law*) a place appointed by the sheriff (after his court is ended) for the receipt of the King's money. *Stat. West.* 2, 13 *Ed.* 1, c. 38; *Stat.* 2 *Ed.* 3, c. 5; *Flet.* l. 2, c. 67.

RIFFIORME'NTI (*Mus.*) a name given to decorative interpolations introduced by the performer.

RIFFLE (*Gunn.*) *rifle gun*, or *rifle-barrelled gun*, a gun which has lines or channels within its barrel running in a vermicular direction, according to the fancy of the artificer.—*Riflemen*, a description of soldiers armed with rifles, who are employed as marksmen to fire behind hedges, and from covert places.

RIFT *of a horse's hoof* (*Vet.*) that part of it which is parted or cut off.

RIFTS (*Vet.*) a disease in the mouth of a horse when corruption lodges in the palate.

TO RIG (*Mar.*) in French *gréer*, *garnir*, &c.; to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c. to their respective masts and yards.—"*To rig out* a boom," to run out a pole upon the end of a yard or bowsprit, to extend the foot of a sail.—"*To rig in* a boom," i. e. to draw it in from its situation upon the end of a yard, bowsprit, &c.—*Well-rigged*, an epithet for a ship when her ropes are of a size proportioned to her burden.—*Over-rigged*, an epithet for a ship that has her ropes too big for her.

RI'GEL (*Astron.*) vide *Regel.*

RI'GGING (*Mar.*) a general name for all the cordage or ropes whatsoever belonging to the masts or yards, or any parts about the ship.—*Lower rigging* denotes the shrouds, stays, &c. attached to the lower masts.—*Standing rigging*, that which is employed to sustain the masts, and remain in a fixed position.—*Running rigging*, that which is made to pass through various blocks, &c.—*Top-mast rigging* consists of the top-mast shrouds, stays, &c.—*Top-gallant mast rigging*, that which is fixed to the top-gallant masts, &c.—*Rigging-loft*, the room in his Majesty's dock-yards where the rigging is fitted up.

RIGHT (*Law*) includes not only every right for which a writ of right lies, but also any title or claim by virtue of a condition, mortgage, &c. for which no action is given by law, but only an entry. There is a *Jus proprietatis*, a Right of Property; *Jus possessionis*, a Right of Possession; *Jus proprietatis et possessionis*, a Right both of Property and Possession; thus if a man be disseised of lands, the disseisee hath *jus proprietatis*, the disseisor hath *jus possessionis*; and if the disseisee release to the disseisor, the latter hath *jus proprietatis et possessionis*, which was anciently called *jus duplicatum*. There is also a present and a future right, a *jus in re*, which may be granted to a stranger, and a *jus ad rem*, otherwise called a *Naked Right*, where an estate is turned to a right on a discontinuance.—*Right* also includes an estate *in esse* in conveyances; and therefore if a tenant in fee-simple makes a lease and release of all his right in the land to another, the whole estate in fee passes. *Co. Litt.* l. 3, c. 8, &c.; *Wood's Inst.* l. 2, c. 1.—*Writ of right close*, vide *Recto*.—*Right close*, a writ which lies for tenants in ancient demesne, and others of a similar nature, to try the right of their lands and tenements in the court of the lord exclusively.—*Right in court*, vide *Recto*.

RIGHT (*Math.*) an epithet for what lies evenly, without inclining either way, as a *right line*.—*Right angle*, an angle formed by one right line falling perpendicularly on another.—*Right-angled figure*, a figure whose sides are at right angles, or that stand perpendicularly one to another.—*Right-angled triangle*, a triangle having one right angle.—*Right cone, cylinder, prism*, and *pyramid*, one whose axis is at right angles to the base.—*Right sine*, one that stands at right angles to the diameter, in distinction from the *versed sine*. [vide *Sine*]

RIGHT *sphere* (*Astron.*) that position of the sphere by which its poles are in the horizon.—*Right ascension or descension*, the ascension or descension of a star or planet in a right sphere.—*Right circle*, in the stereographic projection of the sphere, is a circle at right angles to the plane of the projection. [vide *Astronomy* and Plate 15]

RIGHT *sailing* (*Mar.*) is when a voyage is performed upon any of the cardinal points.

TO RIGHT *the helm* (*Mar.*) to keep the helm even with the middle of the ship.—To right a ship, in French *redresser un vaisseau*, to restore her to an upright position after she has been laid on a careen.

RI'GIDUS (*Bot.*) stiff, inflexible; an epithet applied to the stem, leaves, and the bristles of plants.

RI'GLET (*Archit.*) any square, flat, thin piece of wood, like those which are designed for making the frames of small pictures before they are moulded.

RI'GLETS (*Print.*) thin slips of wood, which are used in making up a form, for the tightening the pages, &c.

RIGOR (*Med.*) *rigor*, from *rigeo*, to be cold; coldness attended with shivering. This is an affection of the whole body, in distinction from *horror*, or shuddering, which is a violent commotion in the skin, and *papillation*, which is a gentle commotion in the same part.—*Hippocrat. Coac. Prænot.*; *Gal. de Trem.*

RIM (*Mar.*) or *brim*, a name given to a narrow skirting of board round the upper side of any of the tops of a vessel.

RI'MA (*Anat.*) a fissure, or opening, as *rima laryngis*, *rima valvæ*, &c.—*Rima glottidis*, the opening in the larynx, through which the air passes in and out of the lungs.

RIMO'SUS (*Bot.*) chinked, or full of cracks or clefts; an epithet applied to the bark of some trees.

RIND (*Bot.*) the skin of any fruit.

RINDE'RA (*Bot.*) the *Cynoglossum lævigatum* of Linnæus.
RINÆ'US (*Anat.*) a muscle of the nose, otherwise called *Compressor naris*, which serves to dilate and open the nostril.
RING (*Geom.*) a figure returning into itself, the axis being bent round into a circular form.
RING *of an anchor* (*Mar.*) that part of an anchor to which the cable is fastened.—*Ring-bolts*, iron pins which serve for bringing the planks close to each other.—*Ring-ropes*, short pieces of rope occasionally tied to the ring-bolts in the deck.—*Ring-tail*, a small quadrilateral sail extended on a little mast.—*Ring-tail sail*, a sort of studding sail.—*Rings and starts*, small iron rings driven through the hatches.—*Port-rings*, or *shackles*, iron rings clinched both inside and outside the lower parts of the port-lids.
RING (*Astron.*) an instrument used for taking the sun's altitude, &c.—*Ring of Saturn*, vide *Saturn*.
RI'NG-BOLTS (*Mar.*) vide *Ring*.
RI'NG-BONE (*Vet.*) a callow substance in the foot of a horse, growing in the hollow of the pastern, above the coronet.
RI'NGDALL (*Bot.*) the injury a tree receives when young, so that the bark or rind grows into the inner substance of the tree.
RI'NG-DOVE (*Orn.*) a variety of the common pigeon, or the *Columba domestica* of Linnæus.
RI'NGENS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a corolla; *corolla ringens*, an irregular one-petalled corolla, the border of which is usually divided into two parts, called the *upper* and *lower lip*; the first of which is called *galea*, the Helmet; and the second *barba*, the Beard; the opening between them is termed the *rictus*, or Gape; the opening of the tube, *faux*, the Throat or Jaws; the prominent swelling in the *faux* is *palatum*, the Palate; the upper part of the tube is *collum*, the Neck. The ringent corolla is exemplified in the class *Didynamia*, as in the annexed figure.

RI'NG-HEAD (*Mech.*) an instrument to stretch woollen cloth with.
RINGILA'RE (*Archæol.*) a kind of bailiff.
RI'NG-LEADER (*Law*) one who is the head of a party or faction.
RINGOU'ZEL (*Orn.*) a sort of thrush, the *Turdus torquatus* of Linnæus.
RING-ROPES (*Mar.*) vide *Ring*.
RI'NG-STREAKED (*Zool.*) marked with round streaks.
RI'NG-TAIL (*Orn.*) a sort of hawk, the *Falco buffoni* in the Linnean system.
RING-TAIL (*Mar.*) vide *Ring*.
RING-WORM (*Med.*) a species of herpes. [vide *Herpes*]
RINGS *of a gun* (*Gunn.*) are circles of metal, of which there are five kinds, namely, the *base-ring*, *reinforce-ring*, *trunnion-ring*, *cornice-ring*, and *muzzle-ring*. [vide *Cannon*, *Fortification*, and Plate 36]
RI'OT (*Law*) the forcible doing of an unlawful thing by three or more persons assembled together for that purpose. *West. Symbol.* part 2. Between a riot and a rout there is this difference, that in a *riot* the unlawful act is actually executed, but in a *rout* an attempt only is made to execute it.—*Riot act*, an act of parliament prohibiting riotous or tumultuous assemblies, which, being read by a magistrate or peace-officer to the mob, obliges all persons to disperse, within an hour, on pain of being apprehended as rioters.
RIPA'RIÆ (*Archæol.*) a name for waters which run between banks.
RIPIA'NO (*Mus.*) vide *Repiano*.
RI'PIERS (*Com.*) men who bring fish from the sea coasts to sell in the inland parts.
RIPI'PHORUS (*Ent.*) a name given by Fabricius to a division of the genus *Mordella*, comprehending those insects which have the antennæ pectinate.
TO RI'PPEL *flax* (*Husband.*) to rub or wipe off the seeds.
RI'PPING *iron* (*Mech.*) or *ripping chisel*, an iron instrument used by shipwrights to rip the sheathing boards and copper from off the bottom of the ships.
RIPPLE (*Mech.*) a large comb used in dressing flax.
RI'PRESA (*Mus.*) vide *Represa*.
RIP TO'WEL (*Archæol.*) a gratuity or reward given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.
RI'SAGON (*Bot.*) vide *Cassumuniar*.
TO RISE *the tacks* (*Mar.*) to hoist the ropes called tacks.
RI'SING (*Astron.*) the appearance of any star or planet above the horizon which before was hid beneath it. There are three kinds of rising, which are termed poetical risings, namely, the *acronical*, *cosmical*, and *heliacal rising*. [vide *Astronomy* and Plate 15]
RISING-TIMBERS (*Mar.*) the hooks placed on the keel of a ship.—*Rising-line*, an incurvated line drawn on the plane of elevations or sheer draughts of a ship, to determine the height of the end of all the floor-timbers.
RI'SINGS (*Mar.*) the thick planks which go fore and aft, on which the timbers of the decks bear.
RISTO'RUM (*Med.*) a kind of nourishing aliment prepared of the yolk of eggs.
RITE (*Ecc.*) an order to be observed on all solemn occasions in the Christian church.
RITERNE'LLO (*Mus.*) or *ritornello*, the repeating six notes at the end of a song, or of a couplet of verses at the end of a stanza.
RITTE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petal* one.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* pedicelled; *style* short; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *legume* oblong; *seeds* three or four.
Species. The species are trees, as the—*Rittera simplex*, *grandiflora*, &c.
RI'TUAL (*Ecc.*) a book containing the particular rites and ceremonies of a church.
RIVA'GIUM (*Law*) a duty formerly paid to the king for the passage of boats.
RIVEA'RE (*Law*) to have the liberty of a river for fishing and fowling.
RI'VET (*Mech.*) a metal pin clenched at both ends, so as to hold any intermediate substance with more firmness.
RIVET (*Man.*) the extremity of the nail that rests on the horn in shoeing a horse.
RI'VETTING *plates* (*Gunn.*) small thin pieces of iron, through which the ends of the bolts pass.
RIVI'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved. — COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* four or eight; *anthers* small.——PIST. *germ* large; *style* very short; *stigma* simple, blunt.—PER. *berry* globular; *seed* one, roundish.
Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Rivina humilis*, *Solanoides*, *Solanum*, seu *Amarantus*.—*Rivina octandra*, *lævis*, &c.
RIVOGLIAME'NTO (*Mus.*) Italian for the word changing, to signify the changing of the notes of the bass, or some other part, into the treble, or *vice versa*.
RIX-DO'LLAR (*Com.*) a German coin, worth about three shillings and sixpence sterling.
ROACH (*Ich.*) a fish of the carp kind, the *Cyprinus rutilus* of Linnæus, which inhabits deep still rivers with a sandy bottom. It has a greenish black body, scales large, and easily deciduous; flesh white and good. It spawns in May, and is very fertile: the eggs are greenish, and become red by boiling.

ROACH-LEECH (*Mar.*) a term signifying the curve mast-leech of some fore and aft-sails, &c.

ROAD *military* (*Mil.*) a road calculated for the passage of troops, artillery, &c. such as the road directed by act of parliament to be cut from Sussex into Kent. The Romans distinguished themselves above every other people in the structure of such roads; of which a farther account may be found under *Via*.

ROAD (*Mar.*) or *roadstead*, a place of anchorage at some distance from the shore on the sea-coast.—*Good roadstead*, that which is protected from the reigning winds and swell of the sea.—*Open road*, one not sufficiently sheltered from the wind and sea.

ROA'DER (*Mar.*) or *roadster*, a ship that rides at anchor in a road.

ROA'DSTER (*Man.*) a horse that is accustomed to travelling on the high road.

ROAN (*Man.*) a certain colour in horses, being a bay, black, or sorrel intermixed all over with white or gray hairs.

ROA'RING (*Vet.*) a disease in horses which causes them to make a singular noise in breathing. It usually accompanies broken-wind, and is sometimes the forerunner of that disorder.

ROASTING (*Chem.*) a chemical process, performed in crucibles, by which mineral substances are divided.

ROB (*Med.*) the name formerly given to inspissated juices, as the rob of elder, &c.

RO'BBERSMEN (*Archæol.*) a sort of stout, lusty, night thieves.

ROBE'RGIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 4 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five, roundish.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* five; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *drupe* ovate; *seed* nut the form of the drupe.

Species. The single species, the *Robergia frutescens*, is a shrub.

ROBIGA'LIA (*Ant.*) a festival observed by the Romans on the 7th of the Calends of May or the 25th of April, in honour of the deity Robigo, or Robigus, who took care to keep off the blast and mildew from corn in the ear. *Varro de Lat. Ling.* l. 5, c. 3; *Plin.* l. 18, c. 29; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

ROBIN (*Orn.*) or Robin Redbreast, the *Motacilla rubecola* of Linnæus.

ROBI'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, named after Jean Robin, Arborist of the King of France, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous; *standard* roundish; *wings* oblong.—STAM. *filaments* ten, diadelphous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* cylindrical; *style* filiform; *stigma* villose in front.—PER. *legume* large; *seeds* few.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Robinia hispida*, the Rose Acacia.—*Robinia pseudo-acacia*, seu *Pseudo-acacia*, False or Common Acacia.—*Robinia caragena*, *Aspalathus*, seu *Caragena*, &c. *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

ROBINIA is also the name of the *Oteschynomene* and the *Piscidia erethryna*.

RO'BINS (*Mar.*) a corruption of Rope-bands. [vide *Rope-bands*]

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S COA'T (*Bot.*) the *Cactus spinosissimus* of Linnæus.

ROBINSO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* very many; *anthers* two-celled.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* none; *stigma* oblong, striated.—PER. *berry* globular, depressed; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Robinsonia melianthifolia*, a large tree.

ROBIN-WA'KE (*Bot.*) the *Arum maculatum* of Linnæus.

ROBORA'NTIA (*Med.*) strengthening medicines.

ROCAI'LLE (*Archit.*) a French term for that part of ornamental architecture which consists in the representation of shells.

ROCAMBO'LE (*Bot.*) a species of the *Allium* of Linnæus, a bulbous root.

ROCCE'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Lichen* of Linnæus.

ROCCE'LLO (*Archæol.*) a large loose coat, or a cloak.

ROCHE-A'LUM (*Min.*) i. e. rock-alum; a mineral salt of a very binding quality. [vide *Alum*]

ROCHEFO'RTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germs* superior; *styles* two; *stigmas* simple.—PER. sub-globular; *seeds* a few.

Species. The two species, the *Rochefortia cuneata et ovata*, are shrubs.

ROCHELLE *salt* (*Chem.*) a name by which the tartrate of potash and soda is known. This salt was so called from Mr. Seignette, of Rochelle, by whom the preparation was made and brought into use.

ROCHET (*Ecc.*) in Italian *rochetto*, a kind of lawn garment worn by bishops, resembling a surplice, but gathered at the wrist.

ROCK (*Mech.*) an instrument used in spinning flax.

RO'CK-CRESS (*Bot.*) the *Iberis nudicaulus* of Linnæus.

ROCK HALF-TI'DE (*Mar.*) a rock which appears above the water at half-ebb.

ROCK-OIL (*Chem.*) a bituminous substance found in rocks. [vide *Petroleum*]

RO'CKET (*Bot.*) the *Brassica erucastrum*, *eruca*, *vesicaria*, &c.—Base Rocket, the *Reseda lutea*, an annual.

ROCKET (*Pyrot.*) a well-known sort of fireworks, which is constructed to mount in the air to a great height, and there to burst.—*Congreve rockets*, combustible bodies called after Sir William Congreve, their inventor. They possess the projectile force of rockets to a degree before unknown, and conceived to be impossible, and are employed on military expeditions in all cases of bombardment.

RO'CKLING (*Ich.*) or Three-bearded Cod, the *Gadus tricirratus* of Linnæus.

RO'CK-ROSE (*Bot.*) the *Cistus* of Linnæus.

ROCK-SALT (*Chem.*) common salt.

ROD (*Arith.*) a land measure of 16 feet and a half.

ROD-KNIGHTS (*Law*) servitors who held land by serving their lord on horseback.

ROD-NET (*Mech.*) a net for catching blackbirds or woodcocks.

RODGE (*Orn.*) a water-fowl something like a duck, but less.

ROE (*Zool.*) an animal of the deer kind, the *Cervus capreolus* of Linnæus, having branched horns and a tawny body.

ROE'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled; *nectary* of five converging scales.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* awl-shaped.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. *capsule* cylindrical; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are mostly shrubs, and natives of the Cape of Good Hope; but the *Roella squarrosa et decurrens* are annuals.

ROGA'TION *week* (*Ecc.*) the week preceding Whitsuntide, so called from the special prayers performed on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of that week.

ROGUES-YARN (*Mech.*) a sort of rope-yarn twisted in a contrary manner to the other part of a rope.

RO'GUS (*Ant.*) a name given by the Romans to the funeral pile after the burning was begun. [vide *Pyra*]

RO'HRIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* roundish, erect.—PIST. *germ* turbinate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* three, revolute.—PER. none; *seeds* none.

Species. The single species is the *Rohria petioliflora*.

RO'GOC (*Bot.*) the *Morinda rogoc* of Linnæus.

ROLA'NDRA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 5 *Polygamia Segregata*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* none; *perianth* partial, chaffy.—COR. *proper* hermaphrodite.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* compressed; *style* bifid; *stigmas* thickened, erect.—PER. none; *seeds* three-cornered.

Species. The single species, the *Rolandra argentea, Echinops*, seu *Amaranthoides*, is a shrub, and native of the West Indies.

ROLL *muster* (*Mil.*) a return given by paymasters, on which are written the names of both officers and men of a regiment, with their country, age, and service.—*Squad-roll*, the list containing the names of each particular squad.—*Size-roll*, a list containing the names of the men belonging to a troop, &c. together with a specification of their stature, &c.—*Roll-call*, the calling over the names of the men who compose any part of a military body.

ROLL (*Law*) a schedule of parchment that may be turned up with the hand, in the form of a pipe. Rolls are also the parchments on which all the pleadings of the courts are entered. *Staundf. Plac. Coon.* 11.—*Roll of the court*, the court-roll of a manor, in which all admissions, surrenders, names, rents, &c. are entered.—*Rolls of parliament*, manuscript registers of our old court of parliament.—*Rolls of the temple*, a roll in each Temple, called the Calves' Head Roll, wherein every bencher, barrister, and student is taxed yearly, at so much to the cook, and other officers of the house, in consideration of a dinner of calves' head, provided in Easter term.—*Riddle roll*, a small piece of parchment added to some part of a roll or record.

TO ROLL (*Mil.*) to continue one uniform beat of the drum, without variation, for a certain length of time.—*Long roll*, a beat of drum by which troops are assembled at the place of rendezvous.—*To roll in duty*, an old term, signifying to take one's turn upon duty, and be subject to a fixed roster, according to rank and precedence; it answers to the French *rouler*.

RO'LLER (*Mech.*) a wooden or stone instrument of a circular shape, and fitted for rolling along the ground. It is employed in the artillery for moving guns from one place to another, and on several other occasions.

ROLLER (*Surg.*) a long and broad ligature for keeping the parts of the body in their proper places.

ROLLER (*Orn.*) a sort of bird, the size of the Jay, the *Coracias* of Linnæus, which is noisy, gregarious, and migratory.

ROLLER (*Mar.*) a cylindrical piece of timber fixed either horizontally or perpendicularly to the ship's deck, so as to revolve on an axis. It is used to prevent the cables and hawsers, &c. from being chafed, by lessening the friction they would otherwise sustain.

ROLLER (*Vet.*) a stuffed bandage for keeping the cloth upon a horse's back.

ROLLING *press* (*Mech.*) a press for copper-plate printing.

ROLLING-TA'CKLE (*Mar.*) a purchase occasionally fastened to that part of a sail yard which is to the windward of the mast, in order to confine the yard close down to the leeward when the sail is furled.

ROLLS (*Law*) the office where the Chancery records are kept. [vide *Roll*]—*Master of the Rolls*. [vide *Master*]

ROMAI'N (*Bot.*) a French word for a particular sort of tares or vetches.

ROMAINE (*Mech.*) French for a steelyard.

ROMAN *Catholics* (*Ecc.*) those who follow the doctrine and discipline of the Romish church.

ROMAN *indiction* (*Chron.*) a cycle, or revolution of fifteen years.

ROMAN *letter* (*Print.*) the ordinary printing character now in use, in distinction from the Italic. [vide *Printing*]

ROMAN *order* (*Archit.*) the same as the *Composite Order*.

ROMA'NCE (*Lit.*) a fiction, or fictitious tale of wonderful and extraordinary circumstances, as distinguished from a novel, which is a tale of ordinary things.

ROMANI'SCA (*Mus.*) Italian for an old lively dance.

ROME-SCOT (*Ecc.*) another name for *Peter-pence*.

ROMPU' (*Her.*) an epithet for a chevron that is broken, as in the annexed figure, "He beareth *sable* a chevron rompu between three mullets, *or*," by the name of Sault.

ROMULE'A (*Bot.*) the *Ixia bulbocodium* of Linnæus.

RONABE'A (*Bot.*) the *Psychotria axillaris* of Linnæus.

RONDEAU' (*Mus.*) a name applied to all songs or tunes that end with the first part or strain, whether they be minuets, sarabands, gavots, jigs, or any other air.

RO'NDEL (*Fort.*) a tower sometimes erected at the foot of a bastion.

RONDELE'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, named after the naturalist Rondelet, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are trees or shrubs, as the—*Rondeletia americana, odorata, trifoliata, &c.*

RO'NDO (*Mus.*) vide *Rondeau*.

ROOD (*Arith.*) the fourth part of an acre, containing 40 perches.

ROOD-LOFT (*Ecc.*) a shrine on which a crucifix was placed, or the image, relics, &c. of saints.

ROOF (*Archit.*) in the Saxon hrof, in the Greek ὄροφος, from ὀρόφω, to cover; the cover or top of a building, generally consisting of two sloping sides, though occasionally of other figures. The simplest form of a roof is called a *lean-to*, otherwise called a *shed-roof*, or *pent-roof*. Roofs flat on the top are said to be *truncated*; but when the four sides of the roof are formed by inclined planes it is said to be *hipped*, and the inclined ridges are called *hips*; roofs with circular bases are called *revolved roofs*; and if the plan of the roof be a regular polygon, it is called *a dome*. The different parts of a roof are the Wall Plates, Trusses, Tie Straining-pieces, Principal Rafters, Purlins, Tie-beam, King's Post, &c. [vide *Building*, and Plate 29]

RO'OFING (*Carpent.*) the materials of which roofs are made.

ROO'F-TREES (*Mar.*) small timbers which bear up the gratings from the half-deck to the forecastle.

ROOK (*Orn.*) a bird of the crow or raven tribe, the *Corvus frugilegus*, which is the most social species, living in communities called *rookeries*.

ROOK (*Sport.*) or *Castle*, a piece at chess. [vide *Chess*]

ROOM, *Common* (*Cus.*) the room to which all the members of the college have access. There is sometimes one common room for graduates and another for under graduates.

ROOST (*Husband.*) a perch or place for fowls to rest on.

ROOT (*Arith.*) a number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces a higher power.—*Square-root*, any number which, multiplied once by itself, produces a certain power called *the square*, as 2 the square root of 4, or 4 the square root of 16.—*Cube-root*, a number which, being multiplied

twice by itself, produces a power called *a cube*, as 2 the square root of 4, the cube root of 8, &c.—*Root of an equation*, the value of the unknown quantity in an equation.

ROOT (*Mus.*) the sound in Thorough Bass from which all other sounds take their rise; the fundamental note of any chord.

ROOT (*Bot.*) vide *Radix*.

ROO'TING (*Bot.*) vide *Radicans*.

ROOT LEAF (*Bot.*) vide *Radicalis*.

ROO'TLET (*Bot.*) vide *Radicula*.

ROOT-PE'DU'NCLE (*Bot.*) a peduncle arising from the root.

ROPE (*Mech.*) a cord formed of twisted yarn.—*Rope-yarn*, the yarn of any rope untwisted.

ROPE BANDS (*Mar.*) pronounced *robins*, pieces of small rope having an eye at one end, which are used in pairs to the upper edges of the square sails.

ROPES (*Mar.*) all sorts of cordage used in the rigging of ships, which have the different appellations of the Cable, Hawser, Tow-line, Warp Bolt-rope, Buoy-rope, Entering-ropes, Guess-rope, Guy-rope, Parral-rope, King-ropes, Slip-rope, Tiller-rope, Top-rope, &c. [vide *Cable*, *Hawser*, &c.]—*Cable-laid Ropes* are composed of nine strands, the three greatest strands containing each three strands.—*Hawser-laid Ropes* are made of three strands, each composed of a certain number of rope-yarns, in proportion to its required thickness.

ROPOURE'A (*Bot.*) the *Camax guianensis* of Linnæus.

ROQUELA'URE (*Mech.*) or *Roquelo*, a sort of cloak for men.

RORE'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Drosera rotundifolia*, &c. of Linnæus.

RORI'DULA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* inserted above their base.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* truncate.—PER. *capsule* oblong, three-cornered; *seeds* solitary, oval.

Species. The single species, the *Roridula dentata*, is a suffruticose plant, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

RORISMARI'NUM (*Bot.*) vide *Rosmarinum*.

ROS (*Med.*) a name given to that sort of moisture whereby all parts of a living creature are nourished.

ROS SOLIS (*Bot.*) the *Drosera rotundifolia* of Linnæus.

ROS VITRIOLI (*Chem.*) the first phlegm that is distilled from vitriol in *balneo mariæ*.

RO'SA (*Bot.*) ῥόδον, the noblest of all plants, was distinguished among the ancients by the name of ἄνθος, i. e. *the Flower*, and celebrated by the poets above every other object of nature.

Anacreon. od. 6.

Τὸ ῥόδον φέριστον ἄνθος,
Ῥόδον ἔαρος μέλημα.
Ῥοδοδαῖς δὲ θεοῖσι τερπνὰ,
Ῥόδῳ κᾶλὸς ὁ τῆς Κυθήρης,
Στέφεται καλοῖς ὀούλοις,
Χαρίτεσσι συγχορεύων.

A crown of roses was an emblem of dignity and power.

Aristoph.

Ἀλλ' οἴγ' ἐμοὶ λέγουσιν [χρησμοὶ] ὡς ἄρξεί σ' ἐς δέκ'
Χάρας ἀπάσης ἐστεφανωμένον ῥόδοις.

Roses were scattered on occasions of public rejoicing.

Lucret. l. 2, v. 625.

Ergo cum primùm magnas invecta per urbes,
Munificat tacita, mortales muta salute,
Ære atque argento sternunt iter omne viarum
Largiflâ stipe ditantes; ningunt que rosarum
Floribus, umbrantes Matrem, comitumque catervam,

and at festivals they were made into garlands and spread over the table.

Hor. l. 1, od. 36, v. 18.

Nec desint epulis rosæ.

Ovid. Fast. l. 5, v. 335.

Tempora sublimibus cinguntur tota corymbis,
Et latet injecta splendida mensa rosa.

—*Mart.*

Hæc hora est tua, dum furit Lyæus,
Cum regnat rosa, cum madent capilli;
Tunc nec vel rigidi legant Catones.

Propert. l. 4, eleg. 9, v. 12.

Et facilis spargi mundæ sine arte rosæ.

whence the phrases *in rosâ esse*, to be in roses, and *in rosâ dormire*, to sleep in roses, was the same as to indulge in effeminacy.

Hor. Carm. l. 1, od. 5.

Quis multâ gracilis te puer in rosâ,
Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus,
Grato Pyrrha sub antro.

Abinov. in Obit. Mæcen.

Sic et victor amet, victor spatietur in umbra;
—Victum odorata dormiat in rosâ.

Nor was the rose omitted in the honours paid to the gods.

Columel. Hort.

Oscula et (si ingenua cessarit copia) subere
Virgineas admota genas, rosa præbet honores
Cœlitibus, tempusque sabinum miscet humorem.

and being sacred to Venus, it was therefore presented by lovers to their mistresses, as

Theocrit. Idyl. l. 1, v. 10.

Ἠράσθη δ' αὐτᾶς ῥόδεος, οὐ πάλαι, οὐ δὲ χιόνης
Ἀλλ' ἁλδὶς μαπέως.

The redness of the rose was ascribed by Bion to the blood of Adonis.

Αἱ αἱ τᾶν Κυθερείαι, ἀπώλετο κᾶλος Ἄδωνις
Δάκρυα δ' ἁ Παφίη τόσσον χέει, ὅσσον Ἄδωνις,
Αἷμα χέει, τὰ δὲ πάντα πετεῖ χθονὶ γίνεται ἄνθη·
Αἷμα μὲν ὀξὺ τίκτει τὰν δ' ἐδάκρυσε τὰν Ἀδώνιν.

Aristot. Problem. 13; *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 6, c. 6; *Cic. de Fin.* l. 2, c. 20; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 130; *Senec. de Ira.* l. 2, c. 25; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 4; *Gal. de Top.* l. 4; *Plut. Sympos. Quæst.* 2; *Athen.* l. 15; *Clem. Alex. Pædagog.*; *Lamprid. in Heliogab.* c. 19; *Spartian. in Æl. Ver.* c. 5; *Vopisc. in Carin.* c. 17; *Fulgent. Mythol.* l. 2; *Philostrat. in Imag.*; *Hieron. in Esai.* xxxv; *Cassian. Bass.* l. 2, c. 19; *Hesychius*; *Suidas*; *Martian. Capell.* l. 1; *Ursin. de Triclin.*; *Paschal de Coronar.* c. 5, &c.

ROSA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 5 *Polygynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five, obcordate.—STAM. *filaments* very many.—PIST. *germs* numerous; *styles* as many, very short; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. none; *berry* fleshy; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The principal species of this favourite shrub are as follow; namely, the—*Rosa centifolia*, the Hundred-leaved Rose.—*Rosa Damascena*, the Damask Rose.—*Rosa Provincialis*, the Provence Rose.—*Rosa muscosa*, the Musk Provence Rose.—*Rosa rubiginosa*, the Sweet Briar.—*Rosa alba*, the White Rose.—*Rosa gallica*, the Red Rose.—*Rosa pumila*, the Dwarf Rose.—*Rosa canina*, the Wild Briar.—*Rosa chinensis*, the Pale China Rose.—*Rosa semperflorens*, the Blush China Rose, &c.—*Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; &c.

ROSA is also the name of the *Drosera rotundifolia*; the *Anastatica hierochuntica*, et *Camellia Japonica*.

ROSA *solis* (*Chem.*) a pleasant liquor made of brandy, cinnamon, &c.

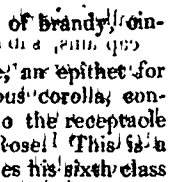
ROSA'CEUS (*Bot.*) rosaceous, or rose like, an epithet for the corolla; *corolla rosacea*, a polypetalous corolla, consisting of four or more petals inserted into the receptacle by a short broad claw, as in the Wild Rose. This is a term used by Tournefort, who distinguishes his sixth class of flowers by the name of *rosacei*.

ROSA'LIA (*Med.*) a disorder among children very similar to the measles.

RO'SARY (*Ecc.*) a mass with prayers to the Virgin Mary; also the beads used on that occasion.

ROSE (*Bot.*) the *Rosa* of Linnæus.—China Rose, the *Hibiscus sinensis*.—Rose of Jericho, the *Anastatica hierochuntica*.—Rock Rose, the *Cistus*.—Rose Root, the *Rhodiola*.

ROSE (*Her.*) this flower, according to Guillim, should be blazoned, *barbed*, and *seeded*, *proper*. The leaves are called *barbs*, and are always green; the seed in the middle is yellow; and the blossom is of different colours, as in the annexed example, "He beareth *gules* on a saltire, *argent*, a rose of the first barbed and seeded *proper*," which are the arms of the illustrious house of Neville.



The *rose* is also a mark of distinction for the seventh brother. [vide *Heraldry*]

ROSE (*Polit.*) a badge of distinction formerly assumed by the houses of York and Lancaster, the former of whom took the white rose, and the latter the red: on the union of the two houses by the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., the two roses were united in one, which became the royal badge of England.

ROSE-BAY (*Bot.*) the *Nerium* of Linnæus.

ROSE-BAY *Willow-Herb* (*Bot.*) the *Epilobium angustifolium*, &c. of Linnæus, a perennial.

ROSE-CAMPION (*Bot.*) the *Agrostemma* of Linnæus.

RO'SEMARY (*Bot.*) the *Rosmarinus* of Linnæus.

ROSE-NOBLE (*Num.*) the name of the coin in the reign of Edward III., which was made of gold, produced as it is said by the alchemical arts of Raimond Lully. [vide *Noble*]

ROSE-WOOD (*Bot.*) *Rhodium Lignum*, a fine kind of wood brought from the Canary Islands.

ROSICRUCIANS (*Alchem.*) a name formerly assumed by the alchemists, who called themselves the brothers of the Rosy Cross.

ROSIN (*Chem.*) an oily resinous substance that exudes from the *Pinus abies*, &c. [vide *Resin*]

ROSMARINUM (*Bot.*) an aromatic plant, called in the Greek λιβανωτὶς, of which garlands were made.

Virgil in Culic. v. 402.

Hìc vitulâ ballatæ, hìc Liliaque et roseo lenis avia cinxa marito.

Horat. Carm. l. 3, od. 23.

Parvos coronantem marino,
Rore Deos fragilique myrto.

Ovid calls it sometimes by the simple name *ros*.

Ovid Fast. l. 4.

Parsithyma[1] pars roris, pars mellilotos amant.

It received this name from the circumstance of its affecting the shores of the sea. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 89; *Columel.* l. 9, c. 4; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 12.

ROSMARINUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. unequal.—STAM. *filaments* two, awl-shaped; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* the same as the stamens in figure, situation, and length.—PER. none; *calyx* containing the seeds at the bottom; *seeds* four, ovate.

Species. The two species are the—*Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Libanotis sive Rosmarinum*.—*Rosmarinus chilensis*.—*Bauh. Hist.* 1.—*Bauh. Pin.*—*Ger. Herb.*—*Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

ROSSA'LIA (*Med.*) red fiery spots breaking out all over the body.

ROSTE'LLUM (*Bot.*) *Rostell*, from *rostrum*, a beak; the decending plane of the corcle or heart of a plant.

ROSTRA'TUS (*Bot.*) beaked, or provided with beaks. [vide *Rostrum*]

ROSTRATUS (*Bot.*) beaked, an epithet for the fruit of a plant; *fructus rostratus*, a process resembling the beak of a bird, as in *Geranium*, *Scandix*, and *Pecten*.

ROSTRUM (*Ant.*) 1. An important part of the ancient ships of war, which were thence denominated *rostratæ*. The rostrum, called in the Greek ἔμβολος, in the English Beak, was made of wood, fortified with brass, and fastened to the prow to annoy the enemy's vessels. The first *rostra* were long and high, but afterwards they were made short and strong by the contrivance of Aristo, a Corinthian; and placed so low that they could pierce the enemy's ships under water.

Virg. Æn. l. 5, v. 142.

Conjunctum remis, rostris ſi identibus æquor
Luc. l. 3, v. 700.

Jam murmure vasto
Impulsum rostris sonuit mare.

Sil. Ital. l. 14, v. 354.

Admibat celtum late Sidonia velis
Classis subsidio, et scindebat cærula rostris.

Polyb. l. 16, c. 2. 2. The stage or pulpit situated in the *forum*, from which harangues were made to the people on public occasions; it was so called because it was first adorned with the *rostra*, or beaks of the ships taken from the Antiatæ, in the first naval victory obtained by the Romans, in the consulship of Duillius.

Albinov. eleg. 1, v. 269.

Stulis et in rostris tituli speciosus honore.

Varro de Ling. Lat. l. 4, c. 32; *Cic. pro Deiot.* c. 12; *Dionys.* l. 1, *Liv.* l. 8, c. 14; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 4; *Sueton. in Aug.* c. 10; *Dio.* l. 156; *Ascon. in Cic. &c.*

ROSTRUM (*Cus.*) a stage or elevation in public schools, from which themes and exercises are delivered, the name has been adopted from the *rostrum* in the Roman *forum*. [vide *Rostrum*]

ROT (*Bot.*) or *White Rot*, the *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* of Linnæus, a perennial.—*Red Rot*, the *Drosera rotundifolia*.

ROTA *Aristotelica* (*Mech.*) i. e. Aristotle's wheel, a wheel considered as moving along a plane until it has made one entire revolution.

ROTALA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* superior, ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* very many, roundish.

Species. The single species is the *Rotala verticillaris*, an annual.

ROTANG (*Bot.*) the *Calamus rotang* of Linnæus.

ROTATOR (*Anat.*) the two apophyses in the upper part of the thigh-bone, otherwise called *trochanters*, which are distinguished into *major* and *minor*.

ROTA'TUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a Corolla.—*Corolla rotata*, a wheel-shaped corolla, or a monopetalous corolla, spreading flat without any tube.

ROTHE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. common, rounded.—COR. com-

pound, imbricate; *proper* one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five, capillary; *anthers* cylindrical.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* flat.

Species. The single species is the *Rothia andryaloides.*

ROTOLO (*Com.*) or *Rotoli*, a weight used in Sicily, which varies in different parts.

ROTO'NDO (*Archit.*) vide *Rotundo.*

ROTTBOE'LLIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* one-flowered.—COR. *glume* two-valved; *nectary* one-leaved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* two, filiform; *stigmas* oblong.—PER. none; *seed* single, oblong.

Species. Plants of this genus are grasses, as the—*Rottboellia incurvata, Ægilops, Agrostis.*—*Rottboellia cylindrica, Nardus, &c.*

ROTULA (*Mech.*) a little wheel or pulley.

ROTULA (*Anat.*) the patella, or bone of the knee-pan.

ROTULI *placitorum* (*Law*) court rolls, or records on roll.

ROTULUS *Wintoniæ* (*Archæol.*) another name for Doomsday Book, because it was kept at Winchester.

ROTU'NDO (*Archit.*) a vulgar term for any building which is circular both within and without, after the fashion of the Pantheon at Rome.

ROTU'NDUS (*Anat.*) a muscle of the radius, serving to turn the palm of the hand downwards.

ROUCOU (*Orn.*) vide *Achiotl.*

ROUE (*Mech.*) the iron pin to which the clinch nail is fastened.

ROVER (*Mar.*) a pirate ship so called because it roves about the sea in quest of plunder.

ROUET (*Mil.*) a small solid wheel formerly fixed to the pans of firelocks for firing them off.

ROUGE (*Chem.*) a red colouring matter extracted from the *Carthamus tinctorius* of Linnæus, which is used as a pigment by females, and by dyers as a die.

ROUGE ET NOIR (*Sport.*) a game at cards, so called from the colours marked on the *tapis*, or green cloth, on which it is played.

ROUGH *Bindweed* (*Bot.*) the *Smilax aspera* of Linnæus, a perennial.

ROUGH *casting* (*Mason.*) vide *Plastering.*—*Rough mortar*, a sort of sand which, when mixed with mortar, makes it look as red as blood.

TO ROUGH *a horse* (*Man.*) to break him in, particularly for military purposes.

ROUGH *rider* (*Mil.*) a sort of non-commissioned officer, whose business it is to assist the riding master in his office.

ROUGH-TREE (*Mar.*) a mast, yard, or boom which remains in a rough or unfinished state.—*Rough-tree-rail*, a rail or fence in a merchantman, placed above the ship's side, from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle.

ROUGHAMON (*Bot.*) the *Lastoma roughamon* of Linnæus.

ROUGHINGS (*Husband.*) latter pasture or grass which comes after mowing.

ROUGH *mortar* (*Mason.*) vide *Rough.*

ROUL (*Mil.*) vide *Roll.*

ROULA'DE (*Mus.*) a trilling or quavering.

ROULEAU'X (*Mil.*) French for round bundles of fascines tied together.

ROUNCE (*Print.*) the handle of a press.

ROU'NCEVAL (*Hort.*) a kind of large pea of a superior quality.

ROUND *Towers* (*Mil.*) buildings formerly constructed at small distances from one another, with portions of wall between them by way of defence for a town.

ROUND (*Mil.*) 1. Any circuit which is made for the purpose of inspection, as the *town-major rounds*, which are called simply the rounds; the *visitation rounds*, gone by captains, subalterns, &c.: and the *grand rounds*, gone by governors, general officers, and the like. 2. A general discharge of cannon and musketry.

ROUND (*Man.*) a volt or circular tread.

ROUND-HEADS (*Polit.*) an epithet applied to the puritanical rebels in Oliver Cromwell's time, because they usually wore their hair short.

ROUND-HOUSE (*Law*) the uppermost room or cabin in the stern of a ship where the master lies.

ROUND-HOUSE (*Mar.*) a name given to the cabin or apartment built on the afterpart of the quarter-deck, which was formerly called the poop in King's ships, where a number of marines are stationed in time of action. Other particular apartments in King's ships have the same name.

TO ROUND *in* (*Mar.*) to pull up any slack rope which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal. The term is applied particularly to the braces, as "Round in the weather main-top-sail brace."—*To round up*, in a similar sense, is applied to tackle which hangs in a perpendicular direction.

TO ROUND *a horse* (*Man.*) to make a horse round, or go upon sorts of rounds; thus, "To round a horse upon a trot, gallop," &c. is to make him carry his shoulders and haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller circle, without traversing or bearing to a side.

ROUND *turn* (*Mar.*) an epithet applied to the situation of the cables of a ship, which, when moored, has swung the wrong way, so as to cause them to be entangled with another. The *round turn* is also the passing a rope once round a timber head, &c.

ROU'NDELAY (*Mus.*) a shepherd's song, sung by several in their turns all round.

ROUNDING (*Mech.*) a term used in mast-making, when, in large masts, the sixteen square is divided into four parts and lined, and those angles dubbed off; also in rope-making, when an additional turn is given after it is closed.

ROU'NDLES (*Her.*) a round figure on coats of arms, which has different names in English blazoning, as *bezants, plates, pomees, hurts, torteaux, golpes, pellets, oranges*, and *guzes*, which are all explained in their respective places.

ROUND-ROBIN (*Polit.*) a compact or agreement by any body of men, to stand by each other in the act of making a statement of their common grievances to the government, a term which is supposed to be corrupted from *ruban rond*, because their complaints are generally stated in a circular form, and the signatures written round them, so that no one might appear to have signed first. The practice is almost entirely confined to the navy and army.

ROU'REA (*Bot.*) the *Robergia frutescens* of Linnæus.

ROU'SANT (*Her.*) an epithet in blazon for a bird that is rising to take wings: when said of a swan, it is to be understood that the wings are endorsed.

ROUSE (*Mil.*) one of the bugle horn soundings for duty.

TO ROUSE (*Falcon.*) is said of a hawk when it rises and shakes herself.

TO ROUSE *up* (*Sport.*) to raise a stag or hart from his harbour.

TO ROUSE *a hawser, &c.* (*Mar.*) to hale in part of a hawser or cable which lies slack in the water.

ROUSSE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-cleft.—COR. bell-shaped.—STAM. *filaments* straight; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* permanent; *stigma* simple, blunt.—PER. *berry* pyramidal, one-celled; *seeds* very numerous.

Species. The single species, the *Roussea simplex*, is a small shrub.

ROU'SSEN (*Man.*) a strong well knit sort of German horse, frequently to be met with in France.

ROUT (*Mil.*) 1. A road or way, especially that taken by military forces. 2. The confused march of a defeated army.

ROUT (*Law*) an assembly of men going to, or purposing to commit an unlawful act by forcible means. [vide *Riot*]

ROUT (*Sport.*) a term applied to a number of wolves in company.

ROU'TINE (*Com.*) the order and succession in which business is conducted; also established usage in general.

TO ROW *a Boat* (*Mar.*) to force it along by means of oars. "*Row* dry!" the order to the men not to splash water into the boat with their oars. "*Rowed off* all!" the order for the rowers to lay by their oars.—*Row-locks*, those parts of the gunwale, or upper edge of a boat's side, whereon the oar rests in the exercise of rowing.—*Row-ports*, little square holes cut in the sides of small vessels of war, for the purpose of rowing them in a calm.

ROWEL (*Man.*) the pointed wheel in a horseman's spur.

ROWEL (*Surg.*) a sort of issue made by drawing a skain of silk or thread through the nape of the neck. This term is, however, more applied to animals than to human subjects.

ROWE'NA (*Bot.*) vide *Royena*.

ROXBU'RGHEA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *inferior* four-leaved.—COR. *petals* four; *nectary* composed of four lanceolate bodies.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* eight, linear.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* none; *stigma* pointed.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* cylindric.

Species. The single species, the *Roxburghia gloriosoides*, is a perennial.

RO'YAL (*Sport.*) one of the starts.—*Royal antler*, the third branch of the horn of a hart or buck which shoots out from the rear, or main horn above the bezantler.

ROYAL-ASSE'NT (*Law*) the assent given by the king to what has been done by others; but particularly to any act of Parliament. The Royal Assent is written on the act itself in these words, for a public bill, *le Roi le veut*; for a private bill, *soit fait comme il est desiré*; for a bill of supply the King gives his assent by addressing the speaker in these words, *le Roi remercia ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et aussi le veut*. When the King refuses his assent, he signifies his refusal by the words *le Roi s'avisera*; i. e. the King will think of it, or advise upon it.—*Royal boroughs*, in corporations created by royal charter, in distinction from those which are held of a subject, and are called *Boroughs of Barony*.—*Royal fishes*, whales and sturgeons, which are the King's fishes by royal prerogative when thrown upon shore.

ROYAL CRO'WN *of England* (*Her.*) vide *Crown*.

ROYAL OA'K (*Astron.*) *Robur Carolinum*, one of the new southern constellations, the stars of which are twelve in number, according to Sharpe's Catalogue annexed to the Britannic.

ROYAL PA'RAPET (*Fort.*) a breastwork in a fortification, raised on the edge of the rampart towards the country.—*Royal army*, an army marching with heavy cannon, &c. fit for besieging a strong fortification.

ROYAL SOCIETY (*Lit.*) a society incorporated by King Charles II. under the name of the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society, for the improvement of Natural Philosophy.

RO'YALS (*Gunn.*) small mortars, about 5½ inches long.

RO'YALTIES (*Law*) the royal rights and prerogatives of a king or queen.

RO'YALTY, *Ensigns of* (*Law*) vide *Regalia*.

ROYE'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*, named after Van Royen, a professor of botany at Leyden.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* acute, twin.—PIST. *germ* ovate, ending in two *styles*, a little longer than the stamens; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* four nuts.

Species. The species are trees and natives of the Cape of Good Hope, as—*Royena lucida*, *Staphylodendron*, seu *Pistacia*, Shining Royena, or African Bladder-Nut.—*Royena glabra*, seu *Vitis*, Myrtle-leaved Royena, or African Bladder-Nut.—*Royena hirsuta*, seu *Arbutus*, Hairy-leaved Royena. *Park. Theat. Botan.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Boerhaav. Lugdb.*

ROYNES (*Archæol.*) streams of running water.

RO'YOE (*Bot.*) the *Mirinda royoe* of Linnæus.

RU'BBER (*Mech.*) a small iron instrument used in sail-making for rubbing down or flattening the seams of sails.

RUBBER (*Sport.*) the best out of three games at Whist.

RU'BBLE (*Mech.*) loose stones, brickbats, and the like, which are put together to confine water; so called because they are rubbed together.

RU'BBY (*Chron.*) an Indian month, answering to part of March and April.

RUBE'COLA (*Orn.*) the Robin Red-Breast.

RUBE'DO (*Med.*) a redness on the skin generally diffused, but not in spots.

RUBEFACIE'NTIA (*Med.*) medicines which, when applied to the skin, induce a redness without blistering.

RUBE'LLIO (*Ich.*) the Sea-Roach.

RUBE'NTIA (*Bot.*) the same as *Elæodendrum*.

RUBE'OLA (*Bot.*) the *Crucianella hispida* of Linnæus.

RU'BIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* very small.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* twin; *style* filiform; *stigmas* capitate.—PER. *berries* two; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Rubia tinctorum*, Dyer's Madder.—*Rubia chilensis*, Chili Madder.—*Rubia cordifolia*, *Cruciata*, seu *Alkanni*, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

RUBIA is also another name for the *Asperula*, &c.

RU'BICAN (*Man.*) a true mixed roan horse.

RUBIGA'LIA (*Ant.*) vide *Robigalia*.

RUBI'GO (*Bot.*) mildew, a rust which appears on the leaves and stems of many plants, and has been found, by means of microscopical examinations, to consist of a small fungus, supposed to arise from a dewy moisture, which, not being exhaled by the heat of the sun, gnaws and corrupts, by its sharpness, the inward substance of the plants.

RUBI'NUS (*Min.*) vide *Carbuncle*.

RUBIOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Opercularia aspera* et *diphylla* of Linnæus.

RU'BRIC (*Ecc.*) *Rubrica*, the constitutions of the church, founded on the statutes of uniformity and public prayer. 5 and 6 *Ed.* 6, c. 1; 1 *Eliz.* c. 2; but, in a particular sense, it means the directions given in the Book of Common Prayer, agreeably to these constitutions. It is so called a *rubro colore*, i. e. from the red colour, because it was written or printed in red ink.—*Rubric of a statute*, the title of the statutes, which was anciently written in red ink.

RU'BRICA (*Min.*) Red Ochre or Reddle.

RU'BUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 5 *Polygynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germs* numerous; *styles* small; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *berry* compounded of a roundish acine; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Rubus idæus*, the Raspberry.—*Rubus cæsius*, Dewberry Bramble.—*Rubus fruticosus*, the Common Bramble.—*Rubus chamæmorus*, *Chamæmorus*, *Chamærubus*, seu *Morus*, the Mountain Bramble, or Cloud-Berry.—*Rubus microphyllus*, seu *Ki-Itsigo*.—*Rubus saxatilis*, Stone Bramble. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pih.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Botan.*; *Raii Hist.*; &c.

RU'BY (*Min.*) a precious stone, the *gemma rubinus* in the Linnean system, which is next to the diamond in value. It derives its name from its red colour, which is a carmine red, sometimes verging to violet. It is found in angular pieces, small pebbles, or regular six-sided pyramids; specific gravity from 3·76 to 4·283. Its constituent parts are alumina, silica, carbonate of lime, and oxide of iron.

RUBY (*Her.*) this precious stone is used in blazon for gules, or the red colour, in the arms of the nobility.

RUCK (*Orn.*) or *Rock*, the name given formerly to a bird, which was said to be of prodigious strength.

RUD (*Ich.*) the name of a sort of carp.

RUDBE'CKIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 3 *Polygamia frustanea*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* scaly.—COR. *compound* radiate.—STAM. in the hermaphrodites, *filaments* five, capillary; *anthers* cylindrical.—PIST. in the hermaphrodites, *germ* four cornered; *style* filiform; *stigma* two-parted; in the females *germ* very small; *style* none; *stigma* none.—PER. none; *calyx* unchanged; *seeds* in the hermaphrodites, solitary; in the females, none.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Rudbeckia laciniata*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Doronicum*, seu *Aconitum*.—*Rudbeckia hirta*, seu *Obeliscotheca*, &c.; but the—*Rudbeckia triloba*, is a biennial.

RU'DDER (*Mar.*) in the Saxon *rother*, a piece of timber, which is fixed to the stern-post, which serves to direct the course of the ship.—*Rake of the rudder*, the fore part of the rudder, which depends entirely on the rake of the sternpost.—*Rudder-coats*, coverings made of well-tarred canvas to prevent the water from coming in at the rudder-hole.—*Rudder-irons*, irons which are fastened to the rudder, in order to hang it to the stern-post.

RUDDER (*Mech.*) a sieve for separating corn from chaff.

RU'DDOCK (*Orn.*) another name for a robin red-breast.

RUDE'NTURE (*Archit.*) the figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up for one-third of their height.

RUDERATION (*Archit.*) the laying a pavement with pebbles or little stones. *Vitruv.* l. 7, c. 1.

RUDIA'RII (*Ant.*) a name given to such gladiators as obtained an exemption from engaging in public exhibitions. This exemption was given by presenting them with a rudis. [vide *Rudis*]

RU'DIS (*Ant.*) a wooden sword, which was given to those gladiators who were exempt from the public service at the exhibition.

Horat. l. 1, ep. 1, v. 2.

Spectatum satis, et donatum jam rude, quæris
Mæcenas iterum, antiquo me includere ludo:
Non eadem est ætas, non mens, &c.

Whence Ovid calls it *tuta rudis*.

Ovid. Amor. l. 2, ep. 2, v. 22.

Tutaque deposito poscitur ense rudis.

Suet. Tiber. c. 7; *Quintil. Declam.* 302; *Tertull. de Spect.* c. 21; *Capitol.* c. 4; *Priscian.* l. 7; *Turneb. Adv.* l. 16, c. 8; *Thys. de Gladiat.*

RUDO'LPHINE *Tables* (*Astron.*) a set of astronomical tables published by Kepler, and called after the emperor Rudolph.

RUE (*Bot.*) the *Ruta* of Linnæus, a perennial.—Goat's Rue, the *Galaga officinalis*, a perennial.—Meadow Rue, the *Thalictrum*.—Wall-Rue, the *Asplenium ruta muraria*.

RUE'LLIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, named after Ruellius.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* scarcely longer than the tube.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* round; *seeds* round, compressed.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Ruellia blechum*, Hairy-leaved Thick-spiked Ruellia.—*Ruellia blechioides*, *Barleria*, *Blechum*, *Brunella*, &c.; but the—*Ruellia paniculata*, seu *Speculum veneris*.—*Ruellia tuberosa*, seu *Gentianella*.—*Ruellia tentaculata*, seu *Euphrasia*, &c.

RUELLIA is also the name of the *Lindernia pyxidaria*.

RUFF (*Cus.*) an old-fashioned ornament for the neck, made of several rows of fine linen, stiffened and plaited.

RUFF (*Orn.*) the male of the Sandpiper, or *Tringa pugnax* of Linnæus, in distinction from the *reeve*, which is the female of the same bird. It appears in the fens early in the spring, and disappears at Michaelmas.

TO RUFF (*Falcon.*) is said of a hawk when she hits the prey, but does not truss it.

TO RUFF (*Sport.*) to trump a card.

RUFFE (*Ich.*) a sort of perch that inhabits the clear streams of Europe.

RU'FFLE (*Mil.*) a sort of vibrating sound produced by a beat of the drum that is less loud than the roll.

RU'FFER-HOOD (*Falcon.*) a hood worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG (*Com.*) a coarse shaggy stuff used mostly for the feet, sometimes as a coverlet for the bed.

RU'GITUS (*Med.*) a commotion in the intestines, from the effervescence of wind and excrementitious matter.

RUI'LLE (*Mason.*) French for a covering of plaster, which is used to keep slates or tiles even with the walls.

RUI'ZIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 6 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petals* five, sickle-shaped.—STAM. *filaments* many, shorter than the corolla; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* globular; *styles* ten, short; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsules* ten, compressed.

Species. The two species are the *Ruizia cordata et variabilis*, shrubs, and natives of Bourbon.

RULE (*Mech.*) a folding ruler used by carpenters and other artificers. A *carpenter's rule* is twenty-four inches long, and one and a half broad; a *mason's rule* is twelve or fifteen feet long; a *stone-cutter's rule* is generally four feet long.—*Central rule*, vide *Central Rule*.

RULE (*Arith.*) a mode of operating with figures, according to a given rule, as Addition, Subtraction, &c.—*Rule of Three*, or *Rule of Proportion*, commonly called the *Golden Rule*, is a rule that teaches how to find a fourth proportional. This is either direct or inverse.—*Rule of Three Direct*, is that in which more requires more, or less requires less, as suppose three men mow twenty-one yards of grass in a certain time, how much will six men mow in the same time? Here more requires more, i. e. as six men is more than three, so is the work of six men more than that of three, which is direct proportion, and expressed thus, as 3 : 6 :: 21 : 42.—*Rule of Three Inverse*, is when more requires less, or less requires more, as if three men mow a certain quantity of grass in fourteen hours, in how much time will six men mow the like quantity? Here, it is evident, that the six men, the greater number, will require less time than the three men for the performance of the work, therefore the proportion is inverse, and must be stated, by making the men change places: thus, as

6 : 3 :: 14 : 7.—*Double Rule of Three*, or *Compound Proportion*, is where two statings are required to be wrought, or to be combined together, to find out the number sought.

RULE *of Court* (*Law*) an order made either between parties to a suit, or for regulating the practice of the court.—*Rules of the King's-Bench* or *Fleet Prisons*, are certain limits without the walls, wherein certain prisoners, particularly those for debt, are allowed to live, on giving security to the marshal that they will not escape.

RULE (*Print.*) a piece of brass used by printers in tabular work, &c. [vide *Printing*]

RU'LER (*Mech.*) a slip of wood fitted for ruling lines.

RU'LERS (*Theol.*) or *Rulers of the Synagogue*, a name given to the council, or assembly of the Jews, who directed the affairs of the synagogue. The president of this council was likewise by distinction, called the Ruler.

RUM (*Mech.*) a well-known spirituous liquor, the produce of the sugar cane.

RUMB (*Mar.*) vide *Rhumb*.

RUMEX (*Bot.*) a plant called in the Greek λαπάθιον and, according to Pliny, was called in the Latin *Lapathum sylvestre* when it grew wild. [vide *Lapathum*]

RUMEX, *in the Linnæan system*, a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* six, very short; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* turbinate three-sided; *styles* three; *stigmas* large.—PER. *utricle*, *corolla* converging; *seed* single.

Species. The species are perennials, as the *Rumex patientia*, *Lapathum*, seu *Hippolapathum*, Patience Dock or Rhubarb.—*Rumex sanguineus*, Bloody-veined Dock, Bloodwort.—*Rumex crispus*, Curled Dock.—*Rumex aquaticus*, *Hydrolapathum*, *Hippolapathum*, seu *Britannica*.—*Rumex acetosa*, *Lapathum*, *Acetosa*, Oxalis, Common Sorrel.—*Rumex acetoscella*, seu *Acetosa minor*; but the *Rumex Patientia* and the *Rumex dentatus*, are annuals. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park.*; *Theat. Bot.*; *Rai Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

RUMEX is also the name of the *Bignonia crenata*.

RU'MINANT (*Zool.*) or *ruminating*, an epithet for animals which chew the cud, as oxen, sheep, deer, &c.

RUMINANT *signs* (*Astrol.*) those signs which are represented by ruminant animals.

RU'MPHIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* three, awl-shaped; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* three-cornered.—PER. *apple* coriaceous; *seed* nut ovate, three-celled.

Species. The single species is the *Rumphia amboinensis*, *Tsjem-tanli*, seu *Myra*, a lofty tree.

RUN (*Mar.*) the aft-most part of a ship's bottom, or that part of her hull under water which becomes narrower by degrees from the floor timbers to the stern-post. A ship is said to have a *good run*, when she comes off handsomely by degrees; and a *bad run*, when her tuck lies too low, so that it hinders the passage of the water towards the rudder.

RUN signifies likewise the distance that the ship has sailed in a certain time; and also the agreement which sailors make with the master or owner of a vessel to work a single passage.

TO RUN (*Mar.*) is used in various phrases, as of *To run down* a coast, i. e. to sail along by it. *To run down a vessel*, i. e. to pass over her by running against her end-ways so as to sink her. "To *run* out the guns," i. e. to force their muzzles out at the port holes by means of the tackles. "To *run* out a-warp," to carry the end of a hawser out from the ship in a boat, and fasten it to some distant place for the purpose of keeping it steady. "To let *run* a rope," to let it quite loose.

RUN *a gantlope* (*Mil.*) vide *Gantlope*.

TO RUN *goods* (*Com.*) to land them clandestinely, without paying the legal customs.

RUN-MAN (*Mar.*) a runaway or deserter from a ship of war.

RUNCARIA (*Archæol.*) lands full of brambles.

RU'NCINUS (*Archæol.*) a sumpter horse, or cart horse, as mentioned in Doomsday Book.

RU'NDLE (*Her.*) vide *Roundle*.

RUNDLET (*Com.*) a cask for liquors from three to twenty gallons.

RUNG-HEADS (*Mar.*) the heads of the ground timbers of a ship, which are made a little bending.

RUNGS (*Mar.*) the ground timbers, or timbers that constitute the floor of a ship, and are bolted to the keel.

RUNGINATUS (*Bot.*) runcinate, an epithet for a leaf; *folium runcinatum*, a sort of pinnatifid leaf with the lobes convex before and straight behind, like the teeth of a large double saw, as in the *Dandelion*.

RU'NIC (*Gram.*) the language of the Goths, Danes, and other ancient northern nations. Some suppose it to have been called *Runic* from its characters being mysterious and symbolical like the Egyptian hieroglyphics. [vide *Alphabets*]

RU'NNEL (*Husband.*) pollard wood, so called from running up apace.

RU'NNER (*Law*) one who runs or goes about to give intelligence of what is passing, as the runners or officers of Bow-street.

RUNNER (*Bot.*) *reptans flagellum*, a shoot producing roots and leaves at the end, and thus propagating the plant, as the Strawberry.

RUNNER (*Mar.*) a rope with a block or pulley at one end and a hook at the other, for hoisting of goods.—*To over-hale the runner*, to pull down the hooked end to hitch it into the sling.

RUNNER (*Mason*) the upper stone of a mill.

RU'NNET (*Husband.*) the maw of a calf, which is used in the making of cheese to turn the milk to curd.

RUNNING-FIGHT (*Mar.*) an action or battle, in which the enemy endeavours to escape.—*Running rigging*, that part of the rigging which passes through blocks.—*Running part of a tackle*, the same as the *Fall*.

RUNNING-KNOT (*Sport.*) a snare for catching hares and rabbits.

RUNRIG-LANDS (*Law*) a name in Scotland for lands, the ridges of which belong alternately to different proprietors.

RUNT (*Husband.*) a small sort of cow commonly of the Welch breed.

RUNTS (*Sport.*) canary birds above three years old.

RU'PALA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* four, oblong.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* subovate.—PER. one-celled; *seed* one.

Species. The species are shrubs and natives of Cayenne.

RUPEE (*Coin*) an Indian coin, equal to about 2*s*. There are two kinds of Rupees; namely, the Sicca Rupee, and the Current Rupee; the former of which is equal to 2*s*. 3*d*. and the latter to 2*s*.

RUPELLENSIS *sal* (*Chem.*) Rochelle salt.

RUPICAPRA (*Zool.*) the Mountain-Goat.

RUPPIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Tetragynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. a spathe; *spadix* subulate.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* four.—PIST. *germs* four or five; *style* none; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. none; *seeds* four or five.

Species. The single species, the *Ruppia maritima, Buccafera, Potmogeton, Fucus,* seu *Muscus.*

RUPPIA is also the name of the *Zostera.*

RUPTA (*Archæol.*) vide *Ruta.*

RUPTA'RII (*Archæol.*) a band of soldiers, or rather robbery, otherwise called *rutarii.*

RUPTORY (*Med.*) a corrosive medicine.

RUPTU'RA (*Archæol.*) arable land, or ground broke up.

RUPTURE (*Surgi*) a protrusion of any of the viscera out of the cavity of the abdomen. [vide *Hernia*]

RUPTURE-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Herniaria* of Linnæus, a shrubby plant.

RU'RAL *Dean* (*Eccl.*) he who formerly, under the bishop and the archdeacon, had the peculiar care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district, now called a *deanery.*

RU'SCA *apum* (*Archæol.*) a hive of bees.—*Ruscarbutyri,* a tub of salted butter.

RU'SCUS (*Bot.*) a plant which was more commonly called by the Greeks μυρσίνη ἄγριος, and by the Romans *Myrtus sylvestris,* or Wild Myrtle. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 3, c. 17; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 147; *Plin.* l. 23, c. 9.

Ruscus, *in the Linnean system,* a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia,* Order *Monadelphia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* six-leaved.—COR. *petals* none; *nectary* central, ovate.—STAM. *in the male; filaments* none; *anthers* three.—PIST. *in the female; germ* oblong ovate; *style* cylindric; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* two globular.

Species. The species are suffruticose perennials, as—*Ruscus aculeatus,* seu *Bruscus,* Prickly Butcher's-Broom.—*Ruscus hypophyllum,* Broad-leaved Butcher's-Broom.—*Ruscus hypoglossum,* seu *Hypoglossum:* Double-leaved Butcher's Broom.—*Ruscus racemosus,* seu *Laurus Alexandrina,* Alexandrine Laurel: *Dod. Pempt.; Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist. &c.*

RUSH (*Bot.*) the *Juncus* of Linnæus, a perennial.—Flowering Rush, the *Butomus umbellatus,* a perennial.—Sweet-Rush, the *Acorus,* a tuberous root.

RUSSE'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia,* Order 2 *Angiospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—Cor. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four, filiform; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* globular.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The single species is the *Russelia sarmentosa.*

RUSSETTING (*Hort.*) a sort of apple, of a brown rusty colour, which is useful for culinary purposes.

RUST (*Chem.*) a well-known crustaceous substance that grows on iron. It is considered as a carbonate of iron, for it consists of the oxide of iron combined with carbonic acid.

RU'STIC (*Archit.*) an epithet for a mode of building in imitation of simple nature.—*Chamfered,* or *regular rustics,* is when the stones are chamfered off at the edges, and form angular or square recesses of about an inch deep at their jointings, or beds and ends.—*Rustic quoins,* called by Vitruvius *lapides minantes,* stones which are placed at the external angles of buildings.—*Rustic frieze.* [vide *Frieze*]—*Rustic order,* an order decorated with *rustic quoins, rustic work,* &c.—*Rustic work* is where the stones in the face, &c. of a building, instead of being smooth, are hatched or picked with the point of an instrument. This is either frosted or vermiculated.—*Frosted rustic work* is where the margins are reduced to a plane parallel to the face of the wall, and the intermediate part has an irregular surface bearing the appearance of ice.—*Vermiculated rustic work* is when the general surface has the appearance of being eaten by worms.

to RU'STICATE (*Cus.*) to send a student for a time from the University by way of punishment.

RU'STICI (*Archæol.*) churls, clowns, or inferior country tenants.

RUSTRE (*Her.*) a lozenge pierced round in the middle, as in the annexed figure, which distinguishes it from the *mascle,* which is pierced square.

to RUT (*Sporting*) to cry like a deer when it is in want of copulation.

RUTA (*Archæol.*) the name for a band of robbers. *Matth. Par.* ann. 1230.

RUTA (*Bot.*) πήγανον, a plant so called because it was supposed to restrain venereal appetite. It was more commonly known in Greek by the name of πήγανον; but the Latin name *ruta* is derived from the former Greek appellation, and the English name Rue from the Latin *ruta.* This plant was much esteemed by the ancients for its medicinal virtues. *Theophrast.* l. 6, c. 1, &c.; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 52; *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Columel.* l. 12, c. ult.; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 8; *Pallad.* l. 4.

Ruta, *in the Linnean system,* a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five parted.—COR. *petals* five spreading.—STAM. *filaments* ten, awl-shaped; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* gibbous; *style* erect, awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* gibbous; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Ruta graveolens,* Common Rue.—*Ruta pinnata, linifolia, fruticulosa,* &c.

RUTA is also the name of the *Peganum harmonica,* the *Scrophularia canina,* and the *Asplenium ruta muraria.*

RUTILO'SIS (*Med.*) a sinking of the cornea from a wound, old age, or death.

RUTHILE (*Min.*) another name for the Red Shorl, an ore of *Titanium.*

RUTICI'LLA (*Orn.*) a name for the Redstart, or the *Motacilla phœnicurus,* in the Linnean system.

RUTILUS (*Ich.*) the Rpach.

RUYSCHIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* none; *stigma* quadrangular.—PER. *berry* four-celled; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are parasitical undershrubs, as the *Ruyschia clusiæfolia,* et *surubaca.*

RUYSCHIA'NA (*Bot.*) the *Dracocephalum* of Linnæus.

RUYSCHIA'NA *tunica* (*Anat.*) the internal surface of the choroid membrane of the human eye.

RYA'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* inferior.—COR. none; *nectary* pitcher-shaped.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* villose; *stigmas* four.—PER. *berry* superous; *seeds* abundant.

Species. The single species, the *Ryania speciosa,* is a tree.

RYAL (*Comm.*) vide *Rial.*

RYAS (*Med.*) vide *Rhœas.*

RYE (*Bot.*) the *Secale* of Linnæus, an annual.

RYE-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Hordeum murinum* of Linnæus, an annual.

RYNCHOPS (*Orn.*) a genus of birds of the Order *Anseres,* having a straight bill with the upper mandible much shorter than the lower, which is truncate at the top. It is a native of America and Asia, and is called in England the Skimmer, from its perpetually skimming over the surface of the water.

RYSAGON (*Bot.*) vide *Cassumunar.*

RYTHMIC (*Poet.*) vide *Rhythm.*

S.

S. (*Ant.*) vide *Abbreviations.* — *S. C.* an abbreviation for *Senatus-consulto*, i. e. by a decree of the senate; is to be found on many of the consular coins, which were struck by order of the senate.

s. as a number, stood for 7.

s. (*Law*) vide *Abbreviations.*

s. (*Gram.*) stands for *socius*, a fellow of a society, &c. [vide *Abbreviations*]

s. (*Mus.*) an abbreviation of the word *Solo*, is used in pieces of music of several parts to signify that, in such places, the voice or instrument must perform alone.

s. (*Med.*) signifies *semis*, half, in recipes.—*S. A. secundum artem, &c.* [vide *Abbreviations*]

S. S. S. (*Chem.*) *stratum super stratum*, i. e. layer upon layer; a term used in placing different substances in the same vessel.

SAAMOU'NA (*Bot.*) the *Æsculus Pavai* of Linnæus.

SABADI'LLA (*Bot.*) vide *Cevadilla.*

SA'BAITES (*Ecc.*) vide *Sabeans.*

SABA'THIANS (*Ecc.*) vide *Sabbatians.*

SABBATA'RIANS (*Ecc.*) an heretical sect of the sixteenth century, who formed a branch of the Anabaptists. They were so called because they observed the Saturday for their Sabbath.

SA'BBATH (*Theol.*) from the Hebrew שבת, rest; the seventh day in the week, to be observed as a day of rest, in commemoration of God's resting on that day from the creation of the world. The same term has been applied, by the Christians, to the first day of the week, which is kept holy in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection on that day.

SABBATH *day's journey* (*Ant.*) a measure of 720 English paces, and three feet.

SABBA'TIANS (*Ecc.*) the followers of one Sabbatius, a Jewish convert to Christianity in the fourth century, who mingled many of the Jewish practices with his profession. He affected to be a bishop among the Novatians, and caused much trouble to the church. *Socrates Hist. Eccles.* l. 5, c. 21; *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7, c. 18; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 31; *Sander. Hæres.* 88.

SABBA'TICAL *year* (*Bibl.*) every seventh year among the Jews, in which it was not lawful for them to till the ground.

SA'BBATUM (*Archæol.*) peace and quiet.

SABDARI'FFA (*Bot.*) the *Hibiscus sabdariffa* of Linnæus.

SABE'ANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of professing Christians, who mingled Christianity, Judaism, Mahometanism, and Paganism in their profession. *M. Thevet. Voyages. du Lev.* tom. ii.; *P. Ange. Dissert. sur la Relig. des Sab.*; *Ricaut. de l'Empire Ottom.*

SABE'LLA (*Con.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea.*

Generic Character. Animal a Nereis, with a ringent mouth; *shell* tubular, composed of particles of sand, broken shells, &c united to a membrane by a glutinous cement.

SABE'LLIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of Christian heretics in the third century, so called from their ringleader Sabellius, who denied that there was any distinction between the persons of the Holy Trinity. *Euseb. de Præp. Evang.* l. 7; *St. Epiphan. Hær.* 57; *S. August. Hær.* 36; *Baron. Annal* ann. 260.

SABI'CES (*Bot.*) the same as the *Schwenkfeldia* of Linnæus.

SABI'NA (*Bot.*) a plant so called, as is supposed, because it grew in the country of the Sabines.

SA'BLE (*Zool.*) an animal of the weasel kind, with a dark tawny body, or snowy white, the *mustela zibellina* of Linnæus, which most resembles the martin. It inhabits the Northern regions, sleeps by day, and seeks its prey by night; goes gravid three months, brings forth from three to five young, and yields a precious fur.

SABLE (*Her.*) signifies black, and in engraving is represented by perpendicular and horizontal lines crossing each other, as in the annexed figure. Of the qualities of the soul, it is said to denote simplicity, wisdom, and prudence; of the planets, Saturn; of the four elements, the earth; of metals, lead and iron; of precious stones, the diamond; of trees, the olive; of birds, the crow and raven; of the ages of men, the last: but many heraldic writers discard these distinctions as fanciful.

SABLIE'RE (*Min.*) a sand or gravel pit.

SABLIERE (*Carpent.*) a piece of timber, as long as a beam, but not so thick.

SA'BRE (*Mil.*) a kind of sword with a very broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little falcated, or crooked, towards the point; it is generally worn by the heavy cavalry and dragoons.

SABULANA'RIUM (*Law*) a liberty to dig gravel, or sand, within a certain precinct.

SA'BULOUS (*Med.*) *sabulosus*, gritty, sandy; a term often applied to the calcareous matter deposited by urine.

SABU'RRA (*Med.*) a name for the sordes, or foulness in the stomach, which is distinguished by authors into the acid, the bitter, the putrid, the insipid, and the empyreumatic.

SAC (*Law*) vide *Soke.*

SAC (*Anat.*) vide *Saccus.*

SA'CABURTH (*Law*) he that is robbed and puts in surety to prosecute the thief with fresh suit, which is called by the Scotch *sikerburgh*, i. e. *siker*, sure, and *burgh*, a pledge. *Bract.* l. 3, c. 32; *Britt.* c. 15 and 29.

SACAR-MA'MBU (*Bot.*) an Indian name for a sort of sugar extracted from the *Arundo bambos.*

SA'CBUT (*Mus.*) a bass wind instrument resembling the trumpet, so contrived as to be capable of being drawn out to different lengths, according to the acuteness or gravity of the scale required. [vide *Sackbut*]

SACCA'DE (*Man.*) French for a violent check or jirk, which the horseman gives his horse by drawing back both the reins very suddenly.

SACCA'TED (*Med.*) an epithet for a sort of dropsy, in which the water is encysted, as in the ovarium

SACCHARINE *Acid* (*Chem.*) or Acid of Sugar; a white crystallized salt procured by distilling sugar with nitrous acid.

SA'CCHARUM (*Bot.*) σάκχαρον, which is supposed to be what was otherwise called μελι καλαμινον, the honey of reeds, is the juice extracted from the reed, or cane, which, by the Arabians, is called *Sacar-Mambu*, and in English, Sugar.

Common sugar is obtained from the *Saccharum officinale* of Linnæus; but whether the *saccharum* of the ancients be the same as the sugar of the moderns, is a matter of dispute. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 104; *Seneca. Epist.* 85; *Gal. de Simpl.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 12, c. 8; *Peripl. Auct.*; *Oribas. Med. Coll.* l. 7. &c.

SACCHARUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* two-valved.—COR. two-

valved; *nectary* two-leaved.—STAM. *filaments* three, capillary; *anthers* somewhat oblong.—PER. none, corolla investing the single seed.

Species. Plants of this genus are of the Natural Order of Grasses; the principal species are the—*Saccharum officinarum, Arundo, Calamus,* seu *Canna,* Common Sugar-Cane.—*Saccharum spontaneum,* seu *Zerpa,* Wild Sugar-Cane.—*Saccharum japonicum, Fuku,* vulgo *Tsckusits,* seu *Boo,* vulgo *Obanna,* Japan Sugar-Cane, &c. *Cæsalpin. Aggypt.; Bauh Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist. &c.*

SACCHO-LA'CTIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) or *Saclactic acid,* the sugar of milk in combination with oxygen.

SA'CCHOLATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the combination of the saclactic acid with different bases, as the *saccholate* of iron, of ammonia, &c.

SACCO'PHORI (*Ecc.*) a sect of Messalian heretics, so called from their covering themselves with sacks.

SA'CCULI *adiposi* (*Anat.*) the *bursæ mucosæ* of the joints.

SA'CCULUS (*Anat.*) a little bag, as the—*Sacculus chylijerus,* the receptacle of the chyle.—*Sacculus cordis,* the pericardium, or receptacle of the heart.—*Sacculus lachrymalis,* the same as the *Saccus lachrymalis.*

SA'CCUS *lachrymalis* (*Anat.*) the lachrymal sac; an oblong membranous sac situated in the internal canthus of the eye, which serves to receive the tears from the *puncta lachrymalia,* and to convey them into the *ductus lachrymalis.*

SACE'LLUM (*Ant.*) a little temple without a roof. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

SA'CER (*Med.*) sacred; an epithet formerly applied to some disorders which were supposed to be immediately inflicted from heaven, as *sacer morbus,* the Epilepsy, *sacer ignis,* the Erysipelas, &c.

SACER *musculus* (*Anat.*) a muscle arising from the *Os sacrum,* and running under the *Longissimus Dorsi.*

SACK (*Com.*) a sort of wine used formerly, which is supposed by some to have been Rhenish wine, and by others Canary wine.—*Sack of cotton,* a quantity from one hundred weight and a half to four hundred weight.—*Sack of wool* is equal to 26 stone, each stone being 14 pounds.

SACKS *of earth* (*Fort.*) are used in fortifications in the making of retrenchments or repairing breaches, &c. in haste.

SA'CK-CLOTH (*Bibl.*) was worn by the Jews by way of mourning, whether for friends or for any public calamity.

SA'CRA *vasa* (*Anat.*) vessels belonging to the *Os sacrum.*

SA'CRAMENT (*Theol.*) from the Latin *sacramentum,* an oath; a sign of any holy thing containing a divine mystery with some promise annexed to it, or, in other words, an outward visible sign of an inward spiritual grace, in the Protestant Church.

SACRAMENTA'LIA (*Ecc.*) certain sacramental offerings formerly paid to the parish priest at Easter, &c.

SACRAMENTA'RIANS (*Ecc.*) a term applied by the Roman Catholics to those who hold tenets respecting the sacrament different from their own.

SACRAME'NTO *recipiendo quod vidua regis, &c.* (*Law*) a writ of commission to one for taking an oath of the King's widow, i.e. the widow of a tenant to the King, that she shall not marry again without the King's licence.

SACRAME'NTUM *militare* (*Ant.*) the oath taken by the Roman soldiers after the levies were completed. It was administered first to one man, whom the Tribunes made choice of, and then the whole legion passing, one by one, swore to the same effect, each man crying "Idem in me." *Polyb.* l. 6, c. 19; *Dionys.* l. 11; *Cic. de Offic.* l. 1, c. 2; *Liv.* l. 22, c. 38; *Aul. Gell.* l. 16, c. 4; *Veget.* l. 2, c. 5; *Lips. de Roman. Milit.* l. 1, &c.

SACRAMENTUM (*Archæol.*) an oath, the common form of all inquisitions made by a legal jury.—*Sacramentum altaris,* the Sacrament of the Mass, or what is now called the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

SACRA'RIUM (*Ant.*) a chapel in a private family among the Romans. *Ulpian. l. sac. § illud notandum ff de Rer. Divis.*

SA'CRED HERB (*Bot.*) the *Ocimum sanctum* of Linnæus.

SA'CRIFICE (*Bibl.*) is taken in a general sense for any offering made to a superior being as an act of devotion, but particularly the offerings made to God according to the Levitical law, which is distinguished, as to the nature of the offering, into the bloody, or animate, where animals were offered, and unbloody, or inanimate, which consisted of the first fruits, tenths, perfumes, and libations: according to the purpose, they were distinguished into the—*Holocaust,* or *whole burnt-offering,* when the whole animal was consecrated to God, and consumed upon the altar as an acknowledgment of God's sovereignty, &c. —*Sin-offering,* a propitiatory sacrifice, or expiation for sin.—*Peace-offering,* a sacrifice offered to return thanks to God for benefits received, to solicit favours from, or to do him honour.—*Trespass-offering,* a sacrifice which was supposed to be made for sins of ignorance, or less heinous offences.

SA'CRILEGE (*Ecc.*) *sacrilegium,* church-robbery, or the taking things out of a holy place, or the stealing the vessels, ornaments, &c. of a church; and formerly signified the alienating to laymen, for profane or common purposes, what had been given for religious persons and pious uses.

SA'CRISTAN (*Archæol.*) *sacristarius,* a vestry-keeper.

SACRISTA'RIUS (*Archæol.*) vide *Sacristan.*

SA'CRISTY (*Ecc.*) a name still in use in the Romish Church for the vestry, or place where the sacred utensils are kept.

SACROLUMBA'LIS (*Anat.*) a muscle arising from the superior part of the *Os sacrum,* and the posterior part of the *Ilium,* &c.

SA'CRUM (*Anat.*) or *os sacrum,* a bone so called from *sacer,* sacred, because it was formerly offered in sacrifice; the broadest of all the bones in the back, that sustains all the other vertebræ, and in shape somewhat resembles a triangle.

SA'DDLE (*Man.*) a seat for horsemen fitted to the back of a horse.—*Saddle-backed,* an epithet for a horse that has its back low with a raised head and neck.—*Saddle-cloth,* a part of the furniture belonging to a horse.

SADDLE (*Mar.*) a small cleat, or block of wood hollowed on the upper and lower sides, and nailed upon the lower yard-arms to retain the studding sail-booms in a firm and steady position. — *Saddle of the bowsprit,* a semicircular piece of wood shaped and fastened to the upper part of the bowsprit.—*Saddle* is also the name of a piece of elm-timber fitted on the upper end of the lacing.

SADDLE-GALL (*Vet.*) a hurt upon a horse's back caused by the saddle.

SA'DDUCEES (*Theol.*) a sect of the Jews so called, as is supposed, from the Hebrew צדק, just; they denied the resurrection, and received only the five books of Moses.

SADLERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) a very ancient company incorporated in the reign of Edward I. Their arms are as in the annexed figure. "*Azure* a chevron between three saddles, *or.*" Their supporters "A horse *argent,* bridled *gules,* bitted of the second." Their motto, "Our trust is in God."

SÆ'CULARIS (*Ant.*) vide *Secular.*

SÆLA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) the *Cissus rotundifolia* of Linnæus.

SAFE *conduct* (*Law*) *salvus conductus,* a security given by the King, under the great seal, to any person for his quiet coming into or passage out of the realm. *Reg. Orig.* 25.—*Safe-guard,* protection given by a prince, or magistrate, to those who implore aid against violence. *Reg. Orig.* 26.

—*Safe-pledge*, a security given for a man's appearance at a day assigned. *Bract.* l. 4, c. 2.

SA'FE-GUARD (*Mil.*) a protection given by a prince, or his general, to an enemy's country, to secure it from being ravaged by his army; also soldiers that are left in certain places for that purpose.

SA'FFLOWER (*Bot.*) the *Carthamus tinctorius* of Linnæus, an annual.

SA'FFRON (*Bot.*) the *Crocus officinalis* of Linnæus, a bulbous root.—Bastard Saffron, the *Carthamus tinctorius*, an annual.—Meadow Saffron, the *Colchicum*, a bulbous root.

SAFFRON *of gold* (*Chem.*) a chemical preparation of gold, which, when fired, makes an explosion like gunpowder.

TO SAG *to leeward* (*Mar.*) is said of a ship that makes a considerable leeway, or is driven too far to leeward of the course whereon she apparently sails.

SA'GA-MAN (*Archæol.*) a tuleteller, or secret accuser.

SA'GAMORE (*Polit.*) a title of dignity in India for one who has the supreme rule.

SAGA'TIO (*Ant.*) vide *Sagum*.

SAGE (*Bot.*) the *Salvia* of Linnæus, most species of which are herbaceous perennials.—Sage of Jerusalem, the *Phlomis fruticosa*, a shrub.—Wood Sage, the *Teucrium Scorodinia* of Linnæus.

SAGIBA'RO (*Archæol.*) or *sachbaro*; a judge.

SAG'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 3 *Tetragynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* four, capillary; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* subglobular; *styles* four, awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Sagina cerastoides*, seu *Cerastium*, Tetrandrous Pearl-Wort. *Sagina procumbens, Alsine, Alsinella Caryophyllus*, Procumbent Pearl-Wort.—*Sagina apetala*, seu *Saxifraga*, Annual Small-flowered Pearl-Wort.—*Sagina erecta*, seu *Mœnchia*, &c.

SAGITTA *barbata* (*Archæol.*) a bearded arrow.

SAGITTA (*Astron.*) ὀϊστός, the dart, or arrow, called by the Arabians *Schahan*, or *Alhance*, one of the 48 old constellations in the Northern hemisphere, which is fabled to have been the arrow with which Hercules slew the vulture that was devouring the liver of Prometheus. It contained, in the catalogue of Ptolemy, 5 stars, in that of Kepler 8, that of Bayer 8, and in those of Tycho and Hevelius only 5, but in that of Flamstead 18. *Arat. Apparent.* v. 311; *Eratosth. Character. Ptol.* l. 6, c. 5.

SAGITTA (*Geom.*) a term used by some writers for the abscissa of a curve.

SAGITTA (*Trigon.*) the versed sine of an arc, so called because it is like a dart or an arrow standing on the chord of the arc.

SAGITTA'LIS *Sutura* (*Anat.*) that suture of the skull which begins at the coronal and ends at the lambdoidal suture.

SAGITTA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 7 *Polyandria*, so called from the form of the leaves resembling the head of an arrow.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. in the female, *filaments* numerous; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germs* numerous, compressed.—PER. none; *receptacle* globular; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are tuberous perennials, as the—*Sagittaria sagittifolia*, seu *Sagitta*, Common Arrow-Head.—*Sagittaria obtusifolia*, seu *Culitamara*. *Dod. Pemp.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.* &c.

SAGITTA'RIUS (*Astron.*) ὁ τοξότης, the archer; the ninth sign in the zodiac, marked ♐, which is drawn after the figure of a centaur, and was fabled to be Crotus, the son of Eupheme, nurse of the Muses. The stars in this constellation are reckoned by Ptolemy 31, by Kepler 16, by Tycho 18, by Bayer 32, two of which are of the second magnitude. Aratus calls this constellation also ἱππος τόξα.

Arat. Apparent. v. 100.

Τόξον δὲ ἠλίου καὶ ἱππος τόξα.

Eratosthen. Character.; *Hygin. Poet. Astron.*; *Manil. Astron.* l. 5, v. 286; *Ptol. Almag.* l. 7, c. 5; *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 1, c. 21; *Bay. Uranomet.*; *Ricciol. Almag. nov.* l. 6, c. 3.

SAGITTARIUS (*Her.*) this sign was borne by King Stephen, of England, as in the annexed figure, "*Gules* a sagittarius *or*," because he entered these kingdoms in that sign, and obtained a great victory by means of his archers.

SA'GOIN (*Zool.*) a sort of monkey having a tail not prehensile, no cheek pouches, and haunches covered.

SAGO'NA (*Bot.*) the *Hydrolæa* of Linnæus.

SA'GO-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Cycas revoluta* of Linnæus.

SA'GUM (*Ant.*) a military garment of two kinds, fitted for winter and summer. It was used by the Greeks, Romans, and Gauls, and was made, after the manner of a cassock, to cover the shoulders, and go down to the hips, where it was fastened with a clasp. The Romans used to toss people in the sagum by way of a punishment, which they thence called *sagatio*, answering to what is now called tossing in a blanket.

Mart. l. 1, epig. 3, 4.

Ibes ab excusso missus in astra sago.

A shorter kind of Sagum was called the sagulum; *Sil. Ital.* l. 17, v. 331.

——*Humeris imponit honorem*
Fulgentis saguli.

and those who wore the *sagum*, or the *sagulum*, were called *sagati*, or *sagulati*.

Mart. l. 6, epig. 11.

Te Caduca Tyros, me pinguis Gallia vestit
Vis te purpureum, Marce, sagatus amem.

Varr. apud. Non. l. 3, c. 20; *Liv.* l. 7, c. 34; *Cæs. de Bell. Civil.* l. 1, c. 75; *Val. Mar.* l. 3, c. 2; *Patercul.* l. 2, c. 16; *Strab.* l. 3; *Tacit.* l. 2, c. 20; *Sueton. in Oth.* c. 2; *App. Hispan.*; *Polyæn.* l. 8, c. 16; *Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyran.* c. 23; *Lamprid. in Alex. Sev.* c. 54; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 8, v. 659; *Acron. et Porphyr. ad Horat. Epod.* 9, &c.

SA'ICK (*Mar.*) in French *saïque*; a sort of merchant ship in the Levant with only one mast, which, with its topmast, is exceedingly high.

TO SAIGNER *a mote* (*Mil.*) to empty or take the water out of it, by conveyances under ground, that it may be passed over more easily, after having laid hurdles, or bulrushes, upon the mud that remains.

SAIL (*Mar.*) a large piece of canvass composed of several breadths sewed together, and extended on or stretched between the masts, for the purpose of catching the wind. Every yard has its proper sail, which takes its name from the yard, as the Main-Sail, Fore-Top-Sail, &c.

SAI'LING (*Mar.*) the conducting a vessel from one port to another, by means of the action of the wind upon her sails, which is otherwise called navigation. Sailing is distinguished, according to the principles upon which the computations are founded, into Plane Sailing, Middle Latitude Sailing, Mercator's Sailing, Globular Sailing, &c.—*Plane Sailing* is that which is performed on a supposition of the earth being an extended plane surface, and by means of plane charts; in which case the meridians are considered as parallel lines, the parallels of latitude at right angles to the meridians, and the lengths of the degrees on the meridians, equator, and parallels of lati-

tude, every where equal. Here the principal terms are the latitude, distance, departure, difference of latitude, and rhumb, and longitude, having no place in plane sailing.—*Traverse Sailing* is a compound plane sailing, being the method of working, or calculating, traverse or compound courses, so as to reduce them into one.—*Globular Sailing*, the method of estimating a ship's motion and run, upon principles drawn from the globular figure of the earth. In this extended sense it comprehends Parallel, Mercator's, Middle Latitude, and Great Circle Sailing.—*Parallel Sailing* is the sailing on a parallel of latitude, or a parallel to the equator, of which there are three cases, namely, 1. Given the distance and difference of longitude, to find the latitude. 2. Given the latitude and difference of longitude, to find the distance. 3. The latitude and distance being given, to find the difference of longitude.—*Middle Latitude Sailing*, a method of resolving the cases of globular sailing by means of the middle latitude, between that departed from and that come to. This method is not accurate, being founded on the plane and globular sailing conjointly.—*Mercator's Sailing*, the method of computing the cases of sailing on the principles of Mercator's chart, which principles were first laid down by Wright in the beginning of the 17th century. These consist in finding on a plane the motion of a ship upon any assigned course that shall be true, as well in longitude and latitude as in distance, the meridians being all parallel, and the parallels of latitude straight lines.—*Circular Sailing*, or *Great Circle Sailing*, the finding what places a ship must go through, and what courses to steer, that her path may be an arc of a great circle on the globe, or nearly so, passing through the place sailed from, and that bound to. As the solutions of the cases of Mercator's sailing are performed by plane triangles in this method, they are resolved by means of spherical triangles, and present a variety of cases.—*Spheroidical Sailing* is computing the cases of navigation on the principles of the true spheroidical figure of the earth.

SAI'LORS (*Mar.*) elder seamen, employed in ordering the sails, getting the tacks on board, and steering the ship.

SAILS (*Falcon.*) the wings of a hawk.

SAINT ANDREW'S CROSS (*Bot.*) the *Ascyrum crux Andreæ*, a shrub.

SAINT BARNABY'S THISTLE (*Bot.*) the *Centaurea solstitialis* of Linnæus, an annual.

SAINT FOIN (*Bot.*) the *Hedysarum onobrychis*, a perennial.

SAINT JOHN'S WORT (*Bot.*) the *Hypericum* of Linnæus, a shrub.

SAINT PETER'S WORT (*Bot.*) the *Hypericum quadrangulum* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SAINT VITUS'S DANCE (*Med.*) vide *Chorea*.

SA'JOR (*Bot.*) the *Plukenetia* of Linnæus.

SA'KER (*Sport.*) a sort of hawk.

SAKER (*Gunn.*) the name formerly given to a great gun, the ordinary size of which, in diameter, was three inches and three quarters at the bore; the extraordinary, four inches; the least size, three inches and a half.

SAK'ERET (*Sport.*) the male of a saker hawk.

SAL A'CIDUM (*Chem.*) an acid salt. [vide *Acid*]—*Sal alcali*. [vide *Alcali*]—*Sal natron*. [vide *Nitre*]—*Sal catharticum amarum*, Epsom Salts.—*Sal fluor*, an acid salt, in a liquid form before it is fixed by uniting with a terrestrial substance.—*Sal gemmæ*, a salt so called from its transparent and crystalline brightness, called Common, or Rock Salt.—*Sal Indicum*, Sugar.—*Sal martis*, a sulphate of iron.—*Sal petræ*, Saltpetre, a kind of volatile salt.—*Sal polychrestum*, a sulphate of potash, or a preparation of saltpetre, made by burning equal parts of it with sulphur.—*Sal prunella*, a preparation of saltpetre, which has some of its most volatile salt, made of sal ammoniac distilled with salt of tartar.

SALA'CIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 20 *Gynandria*, Order 2 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five-parted.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* three.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* very short; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* one-celled; *seeds* roundish.

Species. The species are natives of China, as the *Salacia chinensis*, *Cochin chinensis*, &c.

SALAMA'LEK (*Cus.*) or *Salem*, a Turkish salutation.

SALAMA'NDER (*Zool.*) a sort of lizard, the *Lacerta salamandra* of Linnæus, which exudes from its pores a milky liquor, by which it is enabled for a time to withstand the action of fire.

SALAMANDER (*Her.*) an emblem of constancy, is represented in flames, as in the annexed figure; "He beareth *azure* a salamander, *or*, in the flames proper, name Cenino."

SALAMA'NDER'S *blood* (*Chem.*) the red vapours which fill the receiver with red clouds in distilling the spirit of nitre.

SALAMA'NDRA (*Zool.*) σαλαμάνδρα, the animal now called the Salamander [vide *Salamander*] which was supposed by the ancients to be capable of living in fire, because it can remain some time in the fire without burning. *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 5, c. 18; *Theoph. lib. de Sign. Pluv.*; *Nicand. in Theriac.*; *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 67; *Plin.* l. 8, c. 71; *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 2, c. 31.

SA'LARY (*Law*) in Latin *salarium*, was so called, according to Pliny, from *sal*, salt, because it is as necessary as salt for one who labours. It was applied originally in law to signify the rents or profits of a *sala*, or hall, but was afterwards taken for any stipend or consideration made to a man for his labour. *Plin.* l. 31, c. 7; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Stat.* 29 *Ed.* 3, c. 1.

SALE (*Law*) the transferring the property of goods from one to another upon a valuable consideration.

SA'LESMAN (*Com.*) one who sells clothes, or other commodities.

SALET (*Archæol.*) a headpiece, a piece of armour.

SALICA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Lythrum hyssopifolia* of Linnæus.

SALICORNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 1 *Monandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. four-cornered.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* one or two; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* simple; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *calyx* ventricose; *seed* single.

Species. The species are annuals or biennials, as the—*Salicornia herbacea*, seu *Kali*, Herbaceous Marsh Sampire, or Jointed Glasswort.—*Salicornia fruticosa*, Shrubby Marsh Sampire, or Jointed Glasswort.

SA'LIANT (*Her.*) from *salio*, to leap; an epithet for beasts who seem to be leaping on their prey, as fig. 1. "He beareth *or* a lion saliant *gules*, by the name of Felbridge."—*Counter-saliant* is when two beasts on the same escutcheon are saliant, the one leaping one way, and the other another, so that they look directly opposite ways, as fig. 2. "He beareth *argent* two foxes counter-saliant *in bend*, the dexter surmounted of the sinister, saltire-like *gules*, by the name of Radrod-hard of Wales."

Fig. 1. *Fig. 2.*

SALIENT *angle* (*Fort.*) an angle which carries its point outwards from the body of the work.

SA'LII (*Ant.*) a college of priests, so called *a saliendo*, i. e. from dancing, because during the celebration of festivals, particularly in that of the Ancilia [vide *Ancile*] they used to leap and dance in the procession.

Hor. Carm. l. 1, od. 36.

Neu morem in Saliâm sit requies pedum.

They were instituted by Numa, who, as Plutarch says, made them the guardians of the Ancilia, or sacred shields. They were at first twelve in number, the three eldest of which presided over the rest; the first being called the *præsul*, the second *vates*, and the third *magister*. The Salii instituted by Numa were called *Palatini*, in distinction from the *Collini*, *Agonales*, and *Quirinales*, who were also twelve in number, that were added by Tullus Hostilius. They were all of patrician families, and the office very honourable, to which Juvenal alludes when he inveighs against the wives of the patricians who tried to pass over their adulterous offspring as lawful progeny.

Juv. Sat. 6, v. 602.

Transeo suppositos, et gaudia, votaque sæpe
Ad spurcos decepta lacus, atque inde petitos
Pontifices, Salios, Scaurorum nomina falso
Corpore laturos.

The entertainments of these priests were of so sumptuous and costly a nature, that Horace speaks of the *Dapes Saliares* as the highest and most luxurious treat that could be given.

Hor. Carm. l. 1, od. 37.

——— *nunc Saliaribus*
Ornare pulvinar Deorum
Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

The Salii used to shake their shields with great violence whenever the Romans declared war; on which occasions they also danced, and sung songs in honour of Mars and Juno. The chief of these hymns was called the *carmen saliare*, the original form of which was composed by Numa.

Hor. l. 2, epist. 1, v. 86.

Jam Saliare Numæ carmen qui laudat,

Dionys. l. 2; *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 15; *Cic. pro Dom.* c. 14; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 20; *Flor.* l. 1, c. 2; *Plut. in Numa*; *Lucian. de Saltat.* l. 1; *Quintil.* l. 1, c. 6; *Tertull. Apolog.* c. 26; *Minuc. Fel.* p. 237; *Macrob. Saturn*, l. 3, c. 12; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 8, v. 285, &c.

SA'LINE (*Chem.*) an epithet for what contains salt, or is like salt.

SA'LIQUE *law* (*Polit.*) a law made in France by King Pharamond, or as some say by Philip the Long, by which females are excluded from the throne; so called, as is supposed, from the words *si aliqua*, which occur very frequently therein.

SALISBU'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 8 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. in the male flowers, *ament* naked; in the female, *perianth* four cleft.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* many; *anthers* incumbent.—PER. *drupe* superior; *seed nut* triangular.

Species. The single species is the *Salisburia adiantifolia*, seu *Ginkgo*, a tree of China and Japan.

SALI'VA (*Chem.*) an excretion, the constituent parts of which are, according to Berzelius, water, 992·9; peculiar animal matter, 2·9; mucus, 1·4; alkaline muriates, 1·7; lactate of soda and animal matter, 0·9; pure soda, 0·2.

SALI'VAL *ducts* (*Anat.*) the excretory ducts of the salival glands.—*Salival glands*, the glands which secrete the saliva, consisting of the parotid glands, the submaxillary glands, and the sublingual glands.

SALIVA'NTIA (*Med.*) medicines which excite salivation.

SALIVA'TION (*Med.*) an evacuation, or drawing humours out of the mouth by salivating medicines, which are commonly mercurial preparations. Salivation is also sometimes taken for a preternatural increase of spittle.

SA'LIX (*Bot.*) ἰτέα, a tree, which derives both its Greek and Latin name from its quick growth, as παρὰ τὸ ἵεσθαι ταχέως, i. e. its rising quickly, and *a saliendo*, i. e. from leaping, because it seems to grow up as it were by a leap or start. This tree is designated by Homer ὠλεσικάρπος, i. e. destructive to the fruits.

Odyss. l. 10, v. 510.

Μακραὶ τ' αἴγειροι καὶ ἰτέαι ὠλεσίκαρποι.

By Apollonius Rhodius, ἱερὸν τύπος.

Apollon. Argonaut. l. 4, v. 1427.

Ἐσπέρη, αἰγείρος πτελέη δ' Ἐρυθηΐς ἔγεντο
Αἴγλη δ' ἰτέης ἱερὸν τύπος.

It is an aquatic plant which affects the banks of rivers.

Virgil. Georg. l. 2.

Fluminibus salices, crassisque paludibus alni.

Theophrast. Hist. Plant. l. 1, c. 7; *Columel.* l. 5, c. 6; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 37; *Geopon. Auct.*

SALIX, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 2 *Diandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *ament*, oblong, imbricate.—COR. *petals* none; *nectary* a gland, cylindric.—STAM. in the male, *filaments* two, straight; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* ovate, attenuated into a style; *stigmas* two, bifid.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The principal species are the—*Salix alba*, the White Willow.—*Salix repens*, the Dwarf Creeping Willow.—*Salix viminalis*, the Osier.—*Salix cinerea*, Cinereous-leaved Sallow.—*Salix caprea*, Round-leaved Sallow.—*Salix helix*, Rose Willow.—*Salix fragilis*, the Crack Willow.—*Salix vitellina*, the Yellow Willow. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Botan.*; *Raii Hist.*

SA'LLED *headpicce* (*Archæol.*) an ancient term for a helmet.

SALLOO'N (*Archit.*) vide *Saloon*.

SA'LLOW (*Bot.*) a sort of willow, the *Salix cinerea*, &c.

SA'LLY (*Mil.*) the issuing of the besieged out of a town or fort, for the purpose of falling on the besiegers or their works, and otherwise annoying the enemy; whence "To cut off a *sally*," is to get between those that made the sally and their town.—*Sally-ports*, or *postern-gates*, the subterraneous passages which lead from the inner to the outer works.

SALLY (*Mech.*) a particular way of ringing a bell.

SA'LLY-PORTS (*Mar.*) a large port on each quarter of a fire-ship, out of which the officers and crew make their escape into the boats as soon as the train is laid.

SALMA'SIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five, oblong.—STAM. *filaments* five, capillary; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* three-cornered; *style* none; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* three-cornered; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species, the *Salmasia racemosa*, is a shrub.

SA'LMO (*Ich.*) a fish so called, as is supposed, *a saliendo*, i. e. from leaping, because it takes immense leaps. It was unknown to the Greeks, but is mentioned by Pliny as *piscis fluviatilis*, a river fish in Aquitania, and is enumerated by Ausonius among those of the Moselle.

Auson. Mosel. v. 97.

Nec te puniceo rutilantem viscere salmo
Transierim, latæ cujus vaga verbera caudæ
Gurgite de medio summas referuntur in undas
Occultus placido cum proditur æquore pulsus, &c.

Plin. l. 9, c. 18.

SA'LMON (*Ich.*) the *Salmo* of Linnæus [vide *Salmo*] is a fish that lives both in salt and fresh waters, but is impatient of foul water. Salmons quit the sea at a certain season, and

deposit their spawn, called *Salmon-souse*, in beds of gravel. There are scarcely any difficulties which they will not overcome in order to reach their place of destination. They ascend rivers for hundreds of miles, force themselves up against the most rapid streams, and leap with amazing agility over cataracts several feet in height. After spawning they return to the sea poor and lean. The vent is near the tail.—Salmon Trout, the *Salmo trutta* of Linnæus, a species of the salmon which has a body spotted with black

SALMON-LOUSE (*Ent.*) an insect, the *Lernæa salmonea* of Linnæus, which infests salmon.

SALMON-PIPE (*Mech.*) a device for catching salmon.

SALOO'N (*Archit.*) a lofty spacious sort of hall, vaulted at the top, and usually comprehending two stories, with two ranges of windows. It is a state room much used in Italy for the reception of ambassadors.

SA'LOP (*Bot.*) a substance brought from Persia, which is supposed to be the prepared root of the *Orchis morio, mascula*, &c.

SA'LPA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*, having the *body* tubular, loose, and gelatinous; *intestines* placed obliquely. Animals of this genus are gregarious, and often adhere to each other: they swim with great facility, and have the power of contracting or opening at pleasure the cavities of the extremities.

SALPINGO-PHARY'NGEUS (*Anat.*) a muscle which assists in dilating the Eustachian tube.—*Salpingo-staphilinus*, the same as the *Levator palati*.

SA'LSAFY (*Bot.*) the root of the *Tragopogon pratense*, or the Purple Goat's Beard.

SALSI'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Alstroemeria salsilla* of Linnæus.

SALSIRO'RA (*Bot.*) the *Drosera rotundifolia* of Linnæus.

SA'LSOLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted. — COR. none. — STAM. *filaments* five. — PIST. *germ* globular; *style* three-parted; *stigmas* recurved. — PER. *capsule* ovate; *seed* single.

Species. Plants of this genus derive their name from their salt quality, and are well known for producing the alcaline salt commonly called *Barilla, Soda*, or *Kelp*. The species are mostly herbaceous annuals, as the—*Salsola kali, Tragum*, seu *Tragus*, Prickly Saltwort.—*Salsola sativa*, Spanish Saltwort.—*Salsola altissima*, seu *Chenopodium*.—*Salsola muricata*, seu *Bassia*.

SALSOLA is also the name of the *Chenopodium oppositifoliuu*.

SALTS (*Chem.*) were originally considered as an intermediate class of bodies between earths and minerals; but at present the term salt is restricted to three sorts of substances, namely, acids, alkalies, and the compounds which acids form with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides. The two former of these sorts were called *simple* or *primitive* salts, in distinction from the latter, which, being composed of two or more simple saline substances, are therefore denominated *compound* or *secondary*. Acid salts, which are known by their acid taste, are more properly considered under the head of *Acids*; and alkalies, which are known by their urinous and caustic taste, fall under the head of *Alkalies*; [vide *Acid* and *Alkalies*] wherefore the term salts are now still more especially confined to the secondary saline bodies which are otherwise called *neutral*, because they possess the properties of neither acids nor alkalies, as Epsom Salts, nitre, &c. Salts are denominated from the acids which they contain; the earth, alkali, and metallic oxide, combined with the acid, being called the *base* of the salt: thus common salt, which is a compound of muriatic acid, and soda, is called a *muriate*, and soda is called the *base* of common salt; but when any salt has more than one substance for its base it is called *a triple salt*, as the *tartrate of soda and potash*, a salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with the two bases soda and potash. To denote the proportions between the acid and the base a particular nomenclature has been adopted; namely, the termination *ate* to denote an excess of neither acid nor base, the preposition *super* to denote an excess of acid, and *sub* to denote an excess of base; also the termination *ate* to denote a maximum of oxygen in the acid, and *ite* to denote the minimum, &c. [vide *Chemistry*]

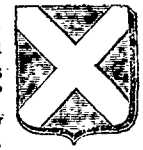
SALTS (*Com.*) are distinguished according to the process by which they are prepared, and by their properties, into essential, fixed, and volatile.—*Essential salts* are drawn from the juices of plants, by crystallization.—*Fixed salts* are made by calcining or reducing the matter to ashes, then boiling it in water, and afterwards straining it, suffering all the moisture to evaporate, when the salt will remain in the form of a powder at the bottom of the vessel.—*Volatile salts*, those which are principally drawn from the bodies or parts of animals, or from the fermented parts of plants, &c.

SALTATO'RIUM (*Archæol.*) a deer leap, or place to keep deer in.

SA'LTER (*Com.*) one who deals in salt, or salt fish.

SA'LTERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated in the reign of Henry VIII. They consist of a master, 3 wardens, 28 assistants, and 140 on the livery, besides yeomanry. Their armorial ensigns are "*Azure* and *gules*, three covered salts, *or*, sprinkling salt, proper."

SA'LTIRE (*Her.*) a cross, which is an ordinary formed by the bend dexter, and bend sinister, crossing each other at acute angles in the centre, which, uncharged, contains the fifth, and charged, the third part of the field, as "*Azure*, a saltire *argent*, name Gerrard." The saltire is not so subject to variations by the different lines as the others, but there are examples of *saltires engrailed*, and *saltires reguled*.—*Per Saltires*. [vide *Saltireways*]



SA'LTIREWAYS (*Her.*) or *per Saltire*, an epithet for any charge that is in the form of a saltire, or for any field that is divided off into four parts by two lines in fashion of a saltire, as in the annexed figure.

SALT-PE'TRE (*Chem.*) from *sal*, salt, and πετρα, a rock; a kind of mineral salt, which, being very combustible, forms the principal ingredient in gunpowder.

SALTS (*Her.*) or *Salt-cellars*, a name for the vessel in which the salt is put when it is brought to the table. It is borne in the arms of the Salters' company; and, in former times, it was customary to place one of these salts in the middle of the table at entertainments, by way of distinguishing the quality of the persons by their seats, the nobility being placed above the salt and the yeomanry below.

SA'LT-SILVER (*Law*) a penny paid to the lord by the tenants to be excused from the service of carrying his salt from the market to his larder.

SA'LTUS (*Archæol.*) from *saltus*, a grove; high wood, in opposition to coppice.

SALT-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Salsola* of Linnæus.

SALTZ (*Chem.*) a pickle made of salt, dissolved by the coldness or moisture of a cellar.

SALVADO'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. one-petalled. — STAM. *filaments* four, reflex; *anthers* round. — PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* single; *stigma* simple, blunt.—PER. *berry* globular; *seed* covered with an aril.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Salvadora persica, Rivina, Cissus,* seu *Embelia.*—*Salvadora capitulata, et biflora.*

SALVA GA'RDIA (*Law*) the protection given by a prince to a stranger to secure the latter from the violence of any of his subjects.

SA'LVAGE (*Law*) a recompence allowed to a ship that has rescued another from capture, or wreck.

SALVETE'LLA (*Anat.*) the vein which runs from the veins of the arm, and is terminated in the little finger.

SA'LVER (*Law*) one who has saved a ship, or its merchandise.

SALVER (*Mech.*) a piece of wrought plate to set glasses upon.

SA'LVIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* two, very short.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four, roundish.

Species. Plants of this genus are herbaceous, perennials, or undershrubs, as the—*Salvia officinalis,* Garden Sage.—*Salvia sclarea,* Common Clary.—*Salvia pratensis, Orvala, Sclarea,* seu *Horminum,* Meadow Sage or Clary.—*Salvia indica,* Indian Sage or Clary.—*Salvia verbenaca,* Vervain Sage or Clary.—*Salvia glutinosa,* Yellow Sage or Clary.—*Salvia æthiopis,* seu *Æthiopis.*

SALVIA is also the name of the *Phlomis fruticosa, Italica,* &c.

SALVIFO'LIA (*Bot.*) the *Celtis orientalis* of Linnæus.

SALVI'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, of the Class *Cryptogamia.*

SALUTA'RIS *litera* (*Ant.*) the letter A, so called because it was a note of acquittal among the Romans. [vide *A*]

SA'LUTARIES (*Med.*) such diseases as admit of an easy cure, and are supposed to have a salutary effect on the constitution.

SALUTATO'RES (*Ecc.*) a set of enthusiasts in Spain of the order of St. Catherine, who pretended to the cure of many disorders by touching, or only breathing on the penitents.

SALU'TE (*Numis.*) the name of a coin made by Henry V. after his conquest of France, whereon the arms of England and France were stamped and quartered.

SALUTE (*Mil.*) a discharge of artillery, or presenting of arms, as a mark of honour or respect to some person.

SALUTE (*Mar.*) a testimony of respect to the ships of an admiral or superior, by the discharge of the ordnance, the striking of colours, &c.

SAMA'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* very small.—COR. *petals* four, ovate.—STAM. *filaments* four, awl-shaped; *anthers* subcordate.—PIST. *germ* ovate, ending in a *style* that is superior; *stigma* funnel-form.—PER. *drupe* roundish; *seed* solitary.

Species. The species are trees, as the *Salvia laeta, coniacea, pentandra,* &c.

SAMA'RITANS (*Theol.*) a sect among the Jews who rejected all the Scriptures except the five books of Moses, and denied the resurrection.

SA'MBAC (*Bot.*) the *Jasminum sambac* of Linnæus.

SAMBENI'TO (*Ecc.*) or *san-banito,* a coat of sackcloth used by penitents on their reconciliation to the church. A coat of the same name, painted with hideous figures, was formerly worn by persons condemned for heresy by the inquisition, when they went to execution.

SAMBU'CA (*Mus.*) an ancient stringed instrument used by the Greeks.

SAMBU'CUS (*Mus.*) an ancient wind instrument, resembling a flute in shape.

SAMBUCUS (*Bot.*) in the Greek ἄκτη; a plant so called, as some have supposed, from the musical instrument of the same name. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 3, c. 13; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 175; *Plin.* l. 24, c. 8; *Myrep.* sect. 3.

SAMBUCUS, *in the Linnean system,* a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* none; *stigmas* three.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Sambucus ebulus,* seu *Ebulus.*—*Sambucus nigra,* Common Elder.—*Sambucus japonica,* Japonese Elder. *Dod. Pempt.; Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

SAMBUCUS, another name for the *Erithales*; also for the *Viburnum opulus.*

SA'MECH (*Chem.*) the salt of tartar.

SA'MIA TERRA (*Min.*) Σαμία γῆ, Samian earth; a medicinal sort of earth of the argillaceous kind, brought from the island of Samos, which was reckoned astringent. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 172.

SA'MIUS *lapis* (*Min.*) λίθος ὁ Σάμιος, Samian stone; a stone brought from the island of Samos, and used by goldsmiths in polishing and brightening gold. It was reckoned astringent. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 173.

SAMNI'TES (*Ant.*) a sort of gladiators mentioned by Cicero and others. They derived their name from their armour, which is described by Livy. *Cic. pro Sest.* c. 64; *Liv.* l. 9, c. 40; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 20; *Solin.* c. 1.

SAMOLOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Scoparia dulcis* of Linnæus.

SA'MOLUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five, short; *anthers* converging.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* very numerous.

Species. The single species, the—*Samolus, valerandi, Anagallis, Alsine,* seu *Samolus,* Brookweed or Water Pimpernel, is a perennial.

SAMOTHRA'CIAS (*Min.*) a kind of precious stone, of a black colour.

SAMPA'CCA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Liriodendron* of Linnæus.

SA'MPANE (*Mar.*) a kind of vessel used by the Chinese.

SA'MPIRE (*Bot.*) the *Crithmum* of Linnæus.—Golden Sampire, the *Inula.*—Marsh Sampire, the *Salicornia.*

SA'MPLAR (*Mech.*) a piece of canvas on which girls learn to mark letters, &c. with a needle.

SAMPSÆ'IANS (*Theol.*) a sect who were properly neither Jews, Gentiles, nor Christians.

SAMPSON'S *Post* (*Mar.*) a sort of pillar erected in a ship's hold, that is furnished with notches for steps to ascend and descend. Also a post used in ships of war for shipping and unshipping.

SAMPSU'CHINON (*Med.*) σαμψύχινον, an ointment wherein marjoram was the chief ingredient. *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 58.

SA'MPSUCHUM (*Bot.*) a name formerly given to *Amaracus.*

SA'MPSUCHUS (*Bot.*) the *Thymus* of Linnæus.

SA'MYDA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none; *nectary* one-leaved.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* ten.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the *Samyda nitida, multiflora, villosa,* &c.

SAMYDA is also another name for the *Cassidria*.

SANAMU'NDA (*Bot.*) the *Daphnis thymella* of Linnæus.

SANASA'NCTA (*Bot.*) the *Nicotiana tobacum*.

SA'NCTUARY (*Theol.*) vide *Sanctum sanctorum*.

SANCTUARY (*Ecc.*) a name among the Roman Catholics for that part of the church where the altar is placed.

SANCTUM-SANCTO'RUM (*Theol.*) i. e. the Holy of Holies; the innermost and holiest place of the Jewish temple, where the ark was kept.

SANDALA'RIUS (*Ant.*) the sandal-maker. [vide *Sandalium*]

SANDAL'GERULUS (*Ant.*) vide *Sandalium*.

SANDAL-BEARERS, vide *Sandalium*.

SANDA'LIUM (*Ant.*) Σανδάλιον, a rich kind of slipper worn by the Greek and Roman ladies. It was made of gold, silk, and other precious stuffs, and consisted of a sole with an hollow part, to embrace the ancle, leaving the upper part of the foot bare. They were not, however, always made of such costly materials, or confined to the use of the women; as we learn from both sacred and profane history. Our Saviour permitted his disciples to wear Sandals of wood, as we learn from Mark vi. 9; and Herodotus speaks of the sandals worn by Perseus. Those who made the sandals were called *Sandalarii*, of whom mention is made in an inscription on the Appian Way. The servants who bore the sandals for their masters or mistresses were called, *sandalgeruli*, or *sandaligerulæ*. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 91.

SANDA'PILA (*Ant.*) a bier for the poorer or meaner sort of people among the Romans.

Juv. Sat. 8, v. 175.

Inter carnifices et fabros sandapilarum.

Sueton. in Domit. c. 17; *Scholiast. in Juven.*; *Fulgent. Exposit. Ant.* serm. c. 1.

SAND-BAGS (*Fort.*) bags holding about a cubic foot of earth or sand, which are used in repairing breaches, &c. in a fortification.

SAND-EEL (*Ich.*) an eel which lies in the sand, at the bottom of rivers.

SAND-HEAT (*Chem.*) a sort of heat procured by heated sand, which is employed sometimes for the purpose of chemical digestion.

SA'NDAL-WOOD (*Bot.*) the wood of the *Santalum album et flavum* of Linnæus, which is remarkable for its fragrance. It is only the interior part of the trunk which yields this valuable wood.

SA'NDARACK (*Min.*) a mineral not much unlike arsenic.

SA'NDARACH (*Bot.*) a resinous substance which exudes spontaneously from the *Thya articulata*, a tree growing in Barbary. It is usually in the state of small round drops, of a brown colour and semi-transparent, not unlike mastich.

SANDARA'CHA (*Chem.*) another name for Red Arsenic. [vide *Arsenic*]

SANDA'STROS (*Min.*) a precious stone, called also *garamatites*.

SA'ND-BOX-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Hura crepitans* of Linnæus.

SA'NDERLING (*Orn.*) a sort of moor fowl very similar to the pewit.

SA'NDERS (*Bot.*) a precious kind of Indian wood, the same as Sandal wood.

SANDGA'VEL (*Law*) a duty paid to the lord of the manor of Rodeley in Gloucestershire by his tenants, for liberty to dig up sand for their use.

SA'NDIVER (*Mech.*) the dross which separates from the metal in the manufacture of glass.

SANDO'RICUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five, lanceolate; *nectary* tube cylindrical.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* filiform; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* five.

Species. The single species, the *Sandoricum indicum* is a tree.

SAND-PIPER (*Orn.*) a sort of heath bird, the *Tringa* of Linnæus; including among its species the Ruff and Reeve, the Lapwing, the Plover, the Sanderling, the Phalarope, and the Purre.

SAND-STONE (*Min.*) a soft compound stone, consisting of grains of sand, &c. cemented together. It is a genus of Aggregate Earths in the Linnean system, under the name of *Arenarius*. The principal species are the Grind-Stone and the Filtering-Stone.

SA'NDYX (*Chem.*) σανδύξ, ceruss calcined in a pot till it acquires the colour of sandarach, realgar or red arsenic.

SA'NGENOS (*Chem.*) a gum of the opal kind.

SA'NGIAC (*Polit.*) the governor of a province in Turkey, whose dignity entitled him to have a horse's tail carried before him. The Sangiacs were the next in authority to the beys or viceroys.

SANGUIFICA'TION (*Med.*) a natural function of the body by which the chyle is changed into blood.

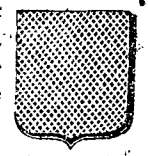
SANGUI'FLUUS (*Zool.*) a poisonous serpent.

SANGUINA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved. — COR. *petals* eight.—STAM. *filaments* very many; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* none; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species, the *Sanguinaria canadensis*, *Chelidorium*, *Ranunculus*, is a perennial with a tuberous root. *Park. Theat. Bot.*

SA'NGUINE (*Her.*) an epithet for the murrey colour, or dark red, represented in an engraving by lines hatched across one another diagonally both dexter and sinister, as in the annexed figure.



SA'NGUIS (*Anat.*) vide *Blood*.

SANGUIS (*Law*) a right or power which the lord had to determine in causes where blood was shed.

SANGUIS *calcetus* (*Chem.*) whatever is of as quick and sharp taste as calx.

SANGUISO'RBA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* globular; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are hardy plants, as the—*Sanguisorba officinalis*, seu *Pimpinella*, Great Burnet.—*Sanguisorba media* et *canadensis*. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Raii Hist. &c.*

SANGUISORBA is also another name for the *Poterium*.

SANGUISU'GA (*Ent.*) the Leech or Bloodsucker, the *Hirudo sanguisuga* of Linnæus.

SA'NHEDRIM (*Theol.*) from the Hebrew סנהדרים, and the Greek συνέδριον, the supreme council or court of judicature among the Jews, consisting of the high priest and seventy seniors or elders.

SA'NICLE (*Bot.*) another name for the herb Self-Heal, the *Sanicula* of Linnæus.—American Sanicle, the *Heuchera Americana*, a perennial.—Yorkshire Sanicle, the *Pinguicula vulgaris*, a perennial.

SANI'CULA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel* universal, with very few rays; *partial* with very many.—COR. *universal* uniform.—STAM. *filaments* five, simple; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* hispid; *styles* two, awl-shaped; *stigmas* acute.—PER. none; *seeds* two, convex.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Sanicula Europæa, Glaucalis, Astrantia*, seu *Diapensia*, Common Sanicle.—*Sanicula caryadensis*, et *marilandica. Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist. &c.*

SANICULA is also the name of the *Saxifraga stellaris, Aretia vitelliana, Metella diphylla*, et *Cortusa matthioli.*

SA'NIES (*Med.*) the same as *Ichor.*

SA'NKEFIN (*Law*) vide *Saunkefin.*

SA'NKIRA (*Bot.*) the China orientalis.

SANQUA'LIS (*Zool.*) a kind of eagle, called the Osprey.

SANS-PRENDRE (*Sport.*) a term at quadrille for playing alone.

SA'NTALUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* margin four-toothed.—COR. *petals* four; *glands* four, smaller than the petals.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* length of the stamens; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* ——; *seed* one.

Species. The single species is the *Santalum album*, the White and Yellow Sandal-Wood.

SANTOLI'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis.*

Generic Character. CAL. *common* hemispherical.—COR. *compound* uniform; *proper* one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five, capillary; *anther* cylindrical.—PIST. *germ* four-cornered; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two, oblong.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* chaffy.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Santolina chamæcyparissus, Abrotanum, Polium*, seu *Absinthium*, Common Lavender Cotton.—*Santolina rosmarinifolia*, Rosemary-leaved Lavender Cotton.—*Santolina alpina, Santolinoides*, seu *Pyrethrum*, Alpine Lavender Cotton.—*Santolina maritima, Athanasia*, seu *Gnaphalium, &c. Clus. Hist.; Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.*

SANTOLINA is also another name for the *Athanasia* et *Tanacetum.*

SANTOLINOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Santolina alpina* of Linnæus.

SANTO'NICA (*Bot.*) the *Artemisia* of Linnæus.

SAP (*Bot.*) *succus*, the juice or fluid part of a tree; also the tender white part of the wood.

SAP (*Fort.*) a deep trench cut in order to make a passage into a covert way. Saps are of different kinds; namely—*Single Sap*, if it have only one parapet.—*Double Sap*, if it have a parapet on each side.—*Flying Sap*, if it be made of gabions, &c.—*Half Sap*, if the trench be half the depth.—*Covered Sap*, if it consist of a gallery sunk into the earth.

SA'PA (*Med.*) an old form of a medicine like rob.

SAPAJO'U (*Zool.*) a division of the genus *Simia*, consisting of those species of the monkey tribe as have prehensile tails, no pouches, and their haunches covered.

SAPE'RDA (*Ich.*) σαπέρδα, the name of a fish that is mentioned twice by Hippocrates in his book, "De internis Affectionibus."

SAPERDA (*Ent.*) the name given by Fabricius to a division of the genus.

SAPHÆ'NA (*Anat.*) the crural vein, a vein which goes down the thigh and leg.

SAPHE'RA (*Chem.*) a bluish mineral made from the *caput mortuum* of cobalt.

SAPIE'NTIÆ *Dentes* (*Anat.*) the four last grinders, so called because they appear when the person is supposed to be at years of discretion.

SAPI'NDUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petals* four; *nectary* inserted into the base of the petals; *glands* roundish.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* cordate, erect.—PIST. *germ* triangular; *styles* three, short; *stigmas* simple, obtuse.—PER. *capsules* three, fleshy; *seed* nut, globular.

Species. The principal species are the—*Sapindus saponaria*, seu *Quily*, Common Soap-berry Tree.—*Sapindus laurifolius*, seu *Conghas, Pœnrisii*, Bay-leaved Soap-berry Tree.—*Sapindus edulis, Dimocarpus, Litchi, Latzi, Lici*, seu *Euphoria*, Esculent Soap-berry-Tree, or Chinese Leechee. *Pis. and Marcg. Bras. Hist.; Raii Hist. Plant.*

SAPINDUS is also a name for the *Kœhlreutoria paullinioides* of Linnæus.

SAPIUM (*Bot.*) the *Hippomane biglandulosa* of Linnæus.

SA'PLING (*Bot.*) a young tree full of sap.

SA'PO (*Chem.*) vide *Soap.*

SAPONA'CEOUS (*Chem.*) an epithet for whatever appertains to soap.

SAPONA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten, awl-shaped; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* subcylindrical; *styles* two, straight; *stigmas* acute.—PER. *capsule* one-celled; *seeds* numerous; *receptacle* free.

Species. Saponaria officinalis, Lychnis, seu *Bootia*, Common Soapwort.—*Saponaria ocymoides*, seu *Ocymoides*, Basil Soapwort.—*Saponaria bellidifolia, Globularia*, seu *Bellis.*

SAPORI'FIC (*Chem.*) an epithet for the particles of natural bodies, which, by their action on the tongue, produce the sensation of taste.

SAPO'TA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Achras* of Linnæus.

SA'PPAN (*Bot.*) the *Cæsalia sappan* of Linnæus.

SA'PPERS (*Fort.*) soldiers who are attached to the artificers and engineers, for the purpose of assisting in the labours of sapping.

SA'PPHIC *verse* (*Poet.*) *carmen sapphicum*, so called from the poetess Sappho, by whom it was first used, consists of five feet, namely, a trochee, a spondee, a dactyl, and two trochees, as

Hor. Carm. l. 1, od. 12, v. 29.

Dĕfŭi | ĭt, sāx- | -ĭs ăgĭ- | -tātĭŭs | hūmŏr.

SA'PPHIRE (*Min.*) a hard stone of a blue colour, like that of the sky, which comes nearest to the diamond in splendour. It is distinguished by its colour into male and female, the latter of which is paler than the former. It is also distinguished into the *oriental* and *occidental* sapphire.

SAPPHIRE (*Her.*) a name for the blue colour in the coats of noblemen.

SAPPHIRI'NA *aqua* (*Chem.*) a solution of sal ammoniac in lime water, standing in a copper vessel.

SA'PPING (*Fort.*) the working under ground to gain the descent of a ditch, counterscarp, &c.

SAPPI'NUS (*Bot.*) the *Fir.*

SA'PRUM (*Med.*) a potion made with salt, wine, and rotten cheese, as a cure for the cholic. *Plin.* l. 28, c. 9.

SARABA'ND (*Mus.*) a dance which is supposed by some to be borrowed from the Saracens. It much resembles the minuet, but is still more grave and measured.

SA'RACA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 2 *Hexandria.*

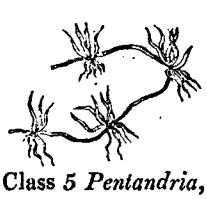
Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* six, setaceous; *anthers* furnished with a keel.—PIST. *germ* pedicelled; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* blunt.—PER. ——.

Species. The single species, the *Saraca indica*, is a tree.

SA'RCASM (*Rhet.*) σαρκασμος, a biting or nipping jest. *Rufinian de Fig.* 86; *Hesychius.*

SA'RCEL (*Falcon.*) the pinion of a hawk's wing.

SA'RCENET (*Com.*) a thin silk.
SA'RCION (*Min.*) a carbuncle.
SA'RCLING-TIME (*Husband.*) the time when husbandmen weed corn.
SA'RCOCELE (*Med.*) from σὰρξ, flesh, and κήλη, a rupture; a rupture which consists of a fleshy swelling of the testicles.
SARCOCO'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Penæa sarcocolla* of Linnæus; also a gum which exudes from that tree.
SARCO-CIRCOCELE (*Med.*) a combination of sarcoma with circocele. [vide *Circocele*]
SARCO-EPIPLO'CELE (*Med.*) from σὰρξ, flesh, ἐπίπλοον, omentum, and κήλη, a rupture; a compound rupture, consisting of a descent of the epiploon during the existence of a sarcocele.
SARCO-HY'DROCELE (*Med.*) a combination of sarcoma with hydrocele.
SARCOLO'GIA (*Med.*) from σὰρξ, flesh, and λόγος, discourse; Sarcology, including myology, splanchnology, angiology, neurology, and descriptions of the integuments.
SARCO'MA (*Med.*) σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence.
SARCO'MPHALON (*Med.*) σαρκόμφαλον, a fleshy excrescence of the navel.
SARCO'MPHALUS (*Bot.*) the *Rhamnus sarcomphalus* of Linnæus.
SARCO'PHAGUS (*Ant.*) σαρκοφάγος, from σὰρξ, flesh, and φαγω, to eat; a sort of stone coffins, so called because they quickly consumed the dead bodies which were placed in them.
SARCO'SIS (*Surg.*) σαρκώσις, a breeding of flesh.
SARCO'TICA (*Surg.*) medicines which help to fill up wounds with flesh.
SARCULATU'RA (*Archæol.*) a weeding of corn.
SA'RDA (*Ich.*) *Sardel*, or *Sardine*, the pilchard, a fish so called because it is found about Sardinia.
SA'RDEL (*Ich.*) vide *Sarda.*
SARDIA'SIS (*Med.*) or *risus sardonicus*, the Sardonic Grin.
SA'RDIUS *lapis* (*Min.*) vide *Sardonyx.*
SA'RDOIN (*Min.*) vide *Sardonyx.*
SARDO'NIA (*Bot.*) a kind of smallage.
SARDO'NIC *Laugh* (*Med.*) or *Sardonic Grin*, *sardiasis*, an immoderate laughter, or an involuntary show of laughter, occasioned by a convulsive distortion of the muscles of the mouth. It is supposed to derive its name from Sardinia, where the venomous herb grew, the eating of which occasioned such convulsions.
SA'RDONYX (*Min.*) σαρδόνυχος, a precious stone, partly the colour of a man's nail, and partly of a carnelian colour. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 6; *Solin.* c. 33; *Isid. Orig.* l. 16, c. 8; *Marbod. de Lapid. pret.* c. 56.
SARDONYX (*Her.*) the murry colour in the coat of noblemen.
SARGA'SSO (*Bot.*) a species of the *Fucus.*
SA'RIBUS (*Bot.*) the *Corypha umbracilifera* of Linnæus.
SARI'SSA (*Ant.*) σάρισσα, a weapon of offence, used first by the Macedonians, and afterwards by the Greeks. It resembled the modern pike, but was rather longer. *Poll.* l. 1, c. 10; *Liv.* l. 37, c. 42; *Curt.* l. 9, c. 7; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Ælian de Tact.* c. 14; *Veget.* l. 3, c. 24.
SARI'SSUS (*Bot.*) the same as the *Hydrophylax.*
SARKE'LLUS (*Archæol.*) an unlawful engine for destroying fish.
SARMENTA'CEÆ (*Bot.*) the name of the forty-ninth order in Linnæus' Fragments, and of the eleventh in his Natural Orders.
SARMENTO'SUS (*Bot.*) sarmentose, an epithet for a stem; *caulis sarmentosus*, a sarmentose stem, having only leaves in bunches, at the joints or knots, where it strikes root, as in the annexed figure.



SARO'THRA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petals* five. — STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish. — PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* three; *stigmas* simple. — PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* numerous.
Species. The single species, the *Sarothra gentianoides*, seu *Centaureum*, is an annual.
SA'RPLAR *of Wool* (*Com.*) half a pack, containing forty tods.
SA'RPLIER (*Mech.*) a piece of canvas to wrap wares in.
SARRACE'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Polygynia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double. — COR. *petals* five. — STAM. *filaments* numerous, small; *anthers* simple. — PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* cylindrical; *stigma* clypeate. — PER. *capsule* five-celled; *seeds* numerous.
Species. The species are perennials, that grow in the bogs and marshes of North America, as the — *Saracena flava*, *Coilophyllum*, seu *Bucanephyllum*, Yellow Side-Saddle Flower. — *Saracena minor*, Small Side-saddle Flower. — *Saracena purpurea*, seu *Limorium*, Purple Side-saddle Flower. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist. &c.*
SA'RRASINE (*Fort.*) a kind of port-cullis, otherwise called a *hearse*, hung over the gate of a town with a cord, to let fall on any sudden emergency.
SARSAPARI'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Smilax sarsaparilla* of Linnæus, a plant much used in medicine for its soporific virtues.
SART (*Archæol.*) a piece of wood-land turned into arable.
SARTO'RIUS (*Anat.*) a muscle of the leg, by which one leg is thrown over another.
TO SARVE *a rope* (*Mar.*) to lay on linen, yarn, canvas, &c.
SASA'NGRIA (*Bot.*) the *Camellia sasangria* of Linnæus.
SASH *window* (*Archit.*) a window made of large squares in wooden work.
SASH (*Mil.*) a sort of silk girdle worn by officers by way of distinction.
SA'SSAFRAS (*Bot.*) the *Laurus sassafras* of Linnæus.
SA'SHES (*Mar.*) vide *Port-sashes.*
SASHOO'NS (*Mech.*) leather put about the small of the leg under a boot.
SASSE (*Mech.*) a sluice or lock, especially in a river that is cut, with flood-gates to shut up water, for the better passage of boats and barges.
SA'TELLITE *instrument* (*Mech.*) a mathematical instrument for finding the longitude by Jupiter's satellites.
SA'TELLITES (*Astron.*) otherwise called secondary planets, which revolve round a primary planet. The satellites of Jupiter are four in number, the sidereal revolutions of which are given under the head of astronomy. The satellites of Saturn are seven. [vide *Astronomy*]
SA'TIN (*Com.*) a soft, close, and shining silk.
SATINE'T (*Com.*) a slight thin satin.
SA'TIRE (*Poet.*) vide *Satyre.*
SATISFA'CTION (*Law*) the giving of recompence for an injury done, or the payment of money due on bond, &c.
SA'TRAPA (*Ant.*) σατράπης, a Persian nobleman.
SATU'RA (*Ant.*) with the substantive *lanx* understood, signifies a sort of dish, which the Romans filled with all kinds of fruits, and offered on their festivals to the gods. [vide *Lanx*]
SATURA, or *satyra*, was also the name given by Ennius and Pacuvius to a sort of poetry, which consisted of miscellaneous matter. *Diomed.* l. 3; *Scalig. Poet.* l. 1, c. 12.
SATURA'NTIA (*Med.*) medicines which qualify sharp humours, or neutralize the acid of the stomach.
SATURA'TION (*Chem.*) expresses that point at which any body ceases to have the power of dissolving another; thus when nitric acid has dissolved lime to its fullest extent, it is said to be saturated with lime.

SA'TURDAY (*Astron.*) the seventh, or last day of the week, so called from Sæaten, Saxon for the god Saturn. It is marked by the character ♄, which belongs to the planet Saturn.

SA'TURDAY'S *stop* (*Law*) a space of time from even song on Saturday till sunrise on Monday morning, in which it was not lawful to take salmon in Scotland and the North of England.

SATUREI'A (*Bot*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. one-petalled.—STAM *filaments* four; *anthers* converging. —PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* setaceous; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. Plants of this genus are garden herbs, well known by the name of Savory, as—*Satureia montana, Melissa, Calamintha*, seu *Saxifraga*, Winter Savory.—*Satureia hortensis*, seu *Thymus*, Summer Savory, &c. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.*

SA'TURN (*Astron.*) one of the primary planets, which is the 10th in order of distance from the sun, and the outermost of all except the *Georgium Sidus*. He is called in the Hebrew שבת, *shebtai*, rest, and in the Greek χρόνος, from the length of time which he takes in performing his annual revolution, i. e. thirty years; by Plato and Martianus Capella φαίνων, i. e. apparent, because he is less frequently hidden by the rays of the sun; by the Egyptians it was called *Rephan*, the god of time; and by Plutarch νυκτιφύλαξ, the guardian of the night: he is moreover marked with this character, ♄, representing a sickle, with which time mows down all things. *Plat. in Tim.; Cic. de Nat. Divr.; Plin.* l. 2, c. 8; *Plut. de Fac. Lun.; Gem. Elem. Astron.; Ptol. Almag.* l. 9, &c.; *Mart. Capel.* l. 8; *Ricciol. Almag. nov.* l. 7, c. 1.—*Sutellites of Saturn*, seven secondary planets so called, which revolve about the planet Saturn: the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th were discovered by Cassini, the 4th by Huygens, the 6th and 7th by Dr. Herschel. The two last, which are numbered according to the order of time when they were discovered, are nearer to the planet than any of the former five.—*Ring of Saturn*, a thin, broad, opake, circular arc, which encompasses the body of the planet like the wooden horizon of an artificial globe. [vide *Astronomy*]

SATURN (*Astrol.*) is reckoned an enemy to man, and all living creatures, and therefore termed the greater infortune.

SATURN (*Alch.*) Lead.

SATURN (*Her.*) the black colour in coats of arms, otherwise called *sable*. [vide *Sable*]

SATURNA'LIA (*Ant.*) a festival among the Romans in honour of Saturn, which was celebrated on the 16th or 17th of December. At first only one day was observed, but afterwards the number was increased to three, five, or even seven. The Saturnalia had their origin in Greece, whence they were transplanted into Rome, but by whom they were originally instituted, or introduced among the Romans, is not known. It is however certain that they were instituted in memory of the golden age, or the age of Saturn, when all men enjoyed their liberty, as the poets tell us. [vide *Age*] The celebration of this festival was attended with a general freedom from restraint, when slaves were allowed to take liberties with their masters, and scholars with their teachers.

Acc. Annal. apud Macrob.

Maximæ partes Grajum Saturnoret maxima Athenæ
Conficiunt sacra, quæ Cronia esse iterantur ab illis;
Eumque diem celebrant; per agros urbesque fere omnes
Exercent epulis læti, famulosque procurant
Quisque suos; nostrique itidem, et mos traditus illinc
Iste, ut cum dominis famuli epulentur ibidem.

At this time friends sent presents to each other, the schools and courts held their vacation, private differences were reconciled, no war was declared, nor any malefactor executed. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 5, ep. 20; *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 5, c. 3; *Liv.* l. 2, c. 21; *Horat.* l. 2, sat. 3; *Mart.* l. 5, epig. 86; *Senec.* epist. 18; *Plin.* l. 8, epist. 7; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 13, c. 15; *Suet. in Aug.* c. 32; *Lucian. Saturn.; Arrian. in Epictet.; Solin.* c. 3; *Justin.* l. 43, c. 1; *Dio.* l. 160; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Macrob. Saturnal.* l. 1, c. 7.

SATU'RNIAN *verses* (*Ant.*) a kind of Iambics used by the Romans in their first satirical verses, consisting of six feet, and a syllable over. They were so called either because they were supposed to have been used in the reign of Saturn, or because they were usually composed to give entertainment at the Saturnalia.

SATU'RNIA (*Palmis.*) the line which goes through the middle of the palm of the hand to the root of the middle finger, called the line of Saturn.

SA'TYRE (*Poet.*) a biting sort of poetry, written to expose the follies of men, and so called from σάτυρος, a satyr, because it is full of petulance and wantonness, like the satyrs; or, as Diomed thinks, because the satyre was a sort of farce or comedy among the Greeks, in which satyrs were introduced in the place of kings and heroes; and in this opinion he is confirmed by Horace.

Horat. de Art. Poet. v. 220.

Carmine qui tragico vilem certavit ob hircum,
Mox etiam agrestes Satyros nudavit, et asper
Incolumi gravitate jocum tentavit.

The word *satyre*, or *satura*, was also the name of a miscellaneous poem among the Romans, whence it has also been written *satire*.

SATYRIASIS (*Med.*) from σάτυρος, a satyr, because satyrs were supposed to be addicted to venery; a furious and incessant lust, which is frequently called *priapism*. It is placed by Cullen as a genus of diseases, in the Class *Locales*, Order *Dysoreziæ*.

SATY'RIUM (*Bot.*) σατυρίον, a plant so called from its supposed power of exciting venery. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 143; *Plin.* l. 26, c. 10; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 3.

SATYRIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 20 *Gynandria*, Order 2 *Diandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. a spathe.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* obovate.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* very short; *stigma* compressed.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* numerous.

Species. Plants of this genus are remarkable for their testiculated roots, and the fetid goat-like smell of their flowers.

SATYRIUM (*Bot.*) the *Ophrys spiralis* of Linnæus.

SAVA'NNA *flower* (*Bot.*) the *Echites suberecta*, a shrub.

SAUCI'SSE (*Gunn.*) a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches in diameter, in order to fire a bomb-chest.

SAUCISSO'NS (*Fort.*) faggots, or fascines, made of great boughs of trees bound together; the use whereof is to cover men, or to make epaulments, &c.

SAVER-DEFAU'LT (*Law*) a term applied to one who having made a default in court, comes afterwards and gives a good reason why he did it.

SA'VIN (*Bot.*) the *Juniperus sabina* of Linnæus, a shrub.—Indian Savin, the *Cæsulpina pulcherrima*, a tree.

SAU'NKEFIN (*Law*) from the French *sang*, blood, and *fin*, an end; the determination or final end of the lineal race and descent of kindred. *Britt.* c. 119.

SA'VORY (*Bot.*) the *Satureia* of Linnæus.

SAVO'Y (*Bot.*) a sort of Cabbage, the *Brassica oleracea* of Linnæus.

SAUER KRAUT (*Bot.*) German cabbage pickled.

SAURU'RUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 7 *Heptandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *ament* oblong.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* seven; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germs* three; *style* none; *stigmas* oblong.—PER. *berries* four; *seed* single.

Species. The single species is the *Saururus cernuus*, Lizard's Tail, a perennial.

SAU'RUS (*Archæol.*) a hawk of a year old. *Bract.* l. 5, tract. 1, c. 2.

SAUTEREA'U (*Mech.*) French for a small piece of loose wood in a mortoise, which causes certain instruments to go off by means of a feather that is placed in its tongue, or languet.

SAUTERE'LLE (*Mech.*) French for an instrument used by stone-cutters and carpenters to trace and form angles.

SA'W-FISH (*Ich.*) a sea fish, the *Pristis* of Linnæus, so named because it has a sharp-toothed bone, like a saw, in its forehead, about three feet long.

SA'W-FLY (*Ent.*) the *Teuthredo* of Linnæus, an insect so called from its saw-like sting, with which it makes incisions in the twigs of trees, for the purpose of depositing its eggs.

SA'W-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Serratula* of Linnæus.

SAXIFRA'GA (*Bot.*) a plant, so called from its supposed virtue in breaking the stone in the kidneys. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 16; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 21.

SAXIFRAGA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten, awl-shaped; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* two, short; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. *capsule* subovate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. Plants of this genus are creeping perennials, as the—*Saxifraga cotyledon, Sedum*, seu *Cotyledon*, Pyramidal Saxifrage.—*Saxifraga stellaris*, Starry or Hairy Saxifrage, or Kidney-Wort.—*Saxifraga hircubus, Hirculus, Geum*, seu *Chamæcistus*, Yellow Marsh Saxifrage.—*Saxifraga aizoides*, Yellow Mountain Saxifrage, &c.—*Saxifraga granulata*, White Saxifrage. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Botan.; Raii Hist.*

SAXON-LA'GE (*Law*) the law of the West Saxons, by which they were governed. It was of force in nine counties.

SAY (*Sport.*) i. e. *to take say*, to draw a knife down the belly of a dead stag that has been taken by hunting, to see how fat it is.

SCAB (*Vet.*) or *itch*; a distemper in horses, occasioned by their being overheated.

SCA'BBARD (*Mil.*) the case or sheath in which a sword, sabre, &c. is kept.

SCABBED *heels* (*Vet.*) another name for the *Frush*.

SCABE'LLUM (*Archit.*) a kind of pedestal, usually square.

SCABIES (*Med.*) vide *Psora*.

SCABIO'SA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. common; *perianth* many-flowered; *proper* double.—COR. universal, equal; *proper* one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* common, convex.

Species. Plants of this genus are mostly perennials, as the—*Scabiosa succisa, Succisa*, seu *Morsus diaboli*, Devil's Bit Scabious.—*Scabiosa alpina*, seu *Dipsacus*, Alpine Scabious.—*Scabiosa arvensis*, Field Scabious.

SCA'BRIDÆ (*Bot.*) from *scaber*, scabrous, or rugged, like shagreen; the name of the twentieth order in Linnæus' Fragments, and of the fifty-third in his Natural Orders.

SCABRI'TA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Nyctanthes* of Linnæus.

SCABRI'TIES (*Bot.*) a sort of pubescence, composed of particles scarcely visible to the naked eye, scattered over the surface of vegetables.

SCACU'RCULE (*Chem.*) another name for *Hartshorn*.

SCAD (*Ich.*) a sort of mackerel.

SCAFFOLD (*Archit.*) a temporary erection, either for the use of workmen, or for the benefit of spectators.

SCA'LA *tympani* (*Anat.*) the superior spinal cavity of the cochlea.—*Scala vestibuli*, the inferior spiral cavity of the cochlea.

SCALA (*Surg.*) a certain instrument to reduce a dislocation.

SCALA'DO (*Mil.*) in the Spanish *Escalada*, in the Italian *Scalata*; the mounting a wall of a fortified place with scaling ladders.

SCA'LAM (*Law*) or *ad scalam*, a phrase made use of in paying money into the exchequer, where 20*s.* 6*d.* told for a pound sterling.

SCALD (*Poet.*) a name given by the northern nations to their bards, whose employment it was to celebrate great exploits in verse.

SCALE (*Math.*) the degrees and minutes of an arc of a circle, or of any right line drawn or engraved upon a ruler.—*Plain scale*, or *diagonal*, serves to represent any numbers or measures, the parts of which are equal to one another.

SCALE *of miles* (*Geog.*) a scale for measuring the distance of one place from another.

SCALE *of the gamut* (*Mus.*) a kind of diagram, consisting of lines and spaces, whereby an artificial voice or sound may either ascend or descend. This term was first applied to the arrangement, made by Guido, of the six syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, and bears this name from *scala*, a ladder, because it represents a kind of ladder, by which the voice or instrument rises to acute, and descends to grave. This enumeration of the diatonic sounds was called by the Greeks the *Tetrachord*. [vide *Music*]

SCALE *of notation* (*Arith.*) the order of progression, on which any system of arithmetic is founded; as the *binary scale*, the *decenary scale*, &c.

SCALE *of relation* (*Algeb.*) a term denoting the relation of the terms of recurring series to each other.

SCALE (*Perspect.*) or *front scale*, a right line in the draught parallel to the horizontal line, divided into equal parts, representing feet, inches, &c.—*Flying scale* is a right line in the draught tending to the point of view, and divided into unequal parts, representing feet, inches, &c.

TO SCALE *the guns* (*Gun.*) to clean the inside of a ship's cannon by the explosion of a quantity of powder, which serves to drive out any scales of iron that may adhere to the sides.

SCA'LEBOARD (*Print.*) vide *Printing*.

SCALE'NE (*Math.*) or *scalenous triangle*, σκαληνὸν τρίγωνον, a triangle; whose sides and angles are all unequal.—*Scalene cylinder* or *cone*, one whose axis is oblique, or inclined to its base.

SCALE'NI (*Anat.*) three muscles of the thorax, so called from the irregularity of the sides.

SCALI'NGA (*Archæol.*) a stone-quarry, or rather a pit of slates for covering houses.

SCA'LING-LADDER (*Her.*) vide *Ladder*.

SCA'LLION (*Bot.*) a kind of small onion.

SCA'LLOP (*Con.*) a sort of oysters, a division of the genus *Ostrea* of Linnæus, which have their valves furnished with ears.

SCALLOP-SHELL (*Her.*) vide *Escallop*.

SCA'LLOPED (*Bot.*) vide *Repandus*.

SCALP (*Anat.*) the skin that covers the scull bone.

SCALPE'LLUM (*Surg.*) a scalpel, or common dissecting knife.

SCA'LPRUM (*Surg.*) a Scalping Iron, or denticular raspatory, used in trepanning, and in scraping corrupted flesh from the bones.

SCA'LY (*Bot.*) vide *Squamosus*.

SCAMI'LLI *impares* (*Architect.*) blocks which serve to raise the other members of any pillar.

SCA'MMA (*Ant.*) σχάμμα, the plot of ground marked out, as the space within which the exercise of leaping was carried on. *Cœl. Aurelian. de Morb. Chron.* l. 2, c. 1.

SCAMMO'NIA (*Bot.*) σκαμμωνία, by Nicander δάκρυον σκαμμωνίας, Scammony; a resinous milky substance, which is obtained from the *Convolvulus scammonia* of Linnæus. It is of a nauseous smell, and of a bitter acrid taste.

Scammonia, in the Latin *Scammonium*, is also the name of the plant from which this juice is obtained. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 9, c. 10; *Nicand. in Alexipharm. et Schol. in Nicand. Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 171; *Plin.* l. 14, c. 16.

SCAMMONI'TES (*Med.*) σκαμμωνίτης, wine impregnated with scammony. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 83; *Plin.* l. 14, c. 16.

SCAMMO'NIUM (*Bot.*) vide *Scammonia*.

SCAMMONY (*Bot.*) the *Convolvulus scammonia* of Linnæus, from which a resin is extracted. [vide *Scammonia*]

SCAMMOZZI'S *Rule* (*Mech.*) a two-foot joint rule fitted for the use of architects.

SCAMNUM *caducum* (*Archæol.*) a ducking-stool.

Scamnum *Hippocratis* (*Surg.*) an instrument about six yards long, mentioned by *Oribasius de Machin.*

To SCAN (*Poet.*) to measure a verse according to the number of its feet.

SCANDALUM *magnatum* (*Law*) an offence done to the person of any peer, or great officer of the realm, by scandalous words or reports, &c.; also the writ that lies for the recovery of damages thereon.

SCA'NDENS (*Bot.*) climbing, an epithet for a stem; *caulis scandens*, a stem requiring support in mounting, which it commonly does by means of a clasperer tendril, as in the Everlasting Pea, and many other leguminous plants.

SCA'NDULÆ (*Ant.*) wooden planks which formerly served as a covering for houses. *Vitruv.* l. 2, c. 1; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 10.

SCANDULA'RII (*Ant.*) the artificers who made the *scandulæ*.

SCANT (*Mar.*) an epithet applied to the wind when it becomes unfavourable to a ship's course, after having been fair or large.

SCANTELLA'TUM (*Med.*) a denudation of the glans of the *penis* when the prepuce will not draw over it.

SCA'NTLING (*Mech.*) the measure, size, or standard, by which the dimensions, &c. of things are to be determined. The term is particularly applied to the dimensions of any piece of timber with regard to its breadth and thickness.

Scantling is also the name of a piece of timber, as of quarterings for a partition, &c. All quartering under five inches square is termed scantling.

Scantling (*Mason.*) the size of the stones in length, breadth, and thickness.

SCA'PEMENT (*Mech.*) a general term in Clock-work for the manner of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum.

SCAPE-GOAT (*Bibl.*) the goat which, according to the Levitical Law, was set at liberty on the day of solemn expiation. *Levit.* xvi. 5, 6.

SCA'PHA (*Anat.*) from σκάφη, a skiff, or boat; the excavation or cavity of the *auricula*, or External Ear, between the helix and the antihelix.

Scapha (*Ant.*) σκάφη, a skiff, or little boat, formed out of one piece of wood, which was attached to larger vessels, and employed in cases of necessity.

Hor. Carm. od. 3.

Tunc me biremis præsidio scaphæ
Tutum per Ægæos tumultus
Aura feret.

Cæs. de Bell. Gall. l. 4, c. 26; *Cicil. de Invent.* l. 2, c. 51; *Polyb.* l. 1, segm. 9, l. 3; *Petron.* (c. 62) *Aul. Gell.* l. 10, c. 25; *Scheff. de Milit. nav.* l. 1, c. 3, &c.

SCAPHE'PHORI (*Ant.*) σκαφηφόροι, a name given to strangers residing at Athens, because, at the festival of the Panathenæa, they were obliged to carry little vessels called σκάφαι, which by some have been rendered spades, but more commonly little ships. *Poll.* l. 3, segm. 51; *Harpocration*; *Meurs. Lect. Attic.* l. 4, c. 9.

SCAPHI'DIUM (*Ent.*) a division of the genus *Silpha*, according to Fabricius, comprehending those insects which have the lip horny, jaw bifid.

SCAPHI'SMUS (*Ant.*) a mode of punishment formerly in use among the Persians, which consisted in locking up a man in the hollow of a tree, bored to the size of his body, with apertures for his head and face; in which situation he was exposed to the sun, having the parts of his body that appeared anointed with honey and milk to invite the flies and wasps. It is said that a person could live forty days in this horrible condition.

SCAPHI'TA (*Ant.*) the manager of the scapha; a term used only by Demetrius Phalerius. *Gyrald. de Navig.* c. 18.

SCAPHOI'DES *os* (*Anat.*) vide *Naviculare os*.

SCA'PULA (*Anat.*) the Shoulder-Blade, a bone which approaches nearly to a triangular figure. Of the three sides of the scapula, the posterior, which is the longest, is called the *basis*; its other two sides are the *costæ*.

SCAPULA'RIA (*Surg.*) a bandage for the Shoulder-Blade.

SCAPULA'RIS (*Anat.*) an epithet for two veins, namely, the *externus* and *internus*, which arise from the muscles of the scapulas.

SCA'PULARY (*Ecc.*) a long narrow piece of stuff worn by monks and nuns over the rest of their habit, and hanging down from the shoulders to the feet.

SCA'PUS (*Archit.*) from σκάπτω, to rest upon; the shaft of a pillar.

Scapus (*Bot.*) a scape or shaft; a sort of stem bearing the fructification as in the annexed figure. The scape is exemplified in the *Narcissus, Pyrola, Hyacinthus, &c.*

SCARABÆUS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Coleopterous Order, having the *antennæ* clavate; *clubs* lamellate; *feelers* four; *fore-shanks* generally toothed.

Species. Insects of this tribe are well known by the name of the beetle; the *larva*, or grub, of which has six feet, is annulate, hairy, and vesicular at the end of the abdomen.

SCARF (*Mil.*) a sort of sash which is worn over the left shoulder, and down the right side.

SCARF-SKIN (*Anat.*) the first and outermost of the three lamina of which the skin is composed, which is full of pores for the discharge of all moisture.

SCA'RFING (*Carpent.*) or *scarphing*, the junction of two pieces of timber together by the extremities, so that the end of one goes over the end of the other. The joint is called the *scarf*, and the timbers are said to be *scarfed*.

SCARIFICA'TION (*Surg.*) a cutting or lancing mostly used in cupping.

SCARIFICATO'RIUM (*Surg.*) a instrument with a number of points set in a plane, which are all struck into the part at once in scarifying.

SCA'RIOLA (*Bot.*) the *Lactuca scariola* of Linnæus.

SCARIO'SUS (*Bot.*) scariose, an epithet applied to a leaf, a perianth, and a nectary; *folium scariosum*, a leaf of a dry substance; *perianthium scariosum*, a perianth which is tough, thin, and membranous, as in *Statice armeria*, or Thrift. *Centaurea glastifolia*, &c.

SCA'RIOUS (*Nat.*) dry and rigid as if dead.

SCARITES (*Min.*) a precious stone resembling the scarus in colour. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 11.

SCARLATINA (*Med.*), the Scarlet Fever, a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Exanthemata*.

SCA'RLET (*Bot.*) an epithet applied to several plants, as the Scarlet-Bean, the *Phaseolus* of Linnæus.—Scarlet-Cardinal-Flower, the *Lobelia cardinalis*.—Scarlet-Convolvulus, the *Ipomæa coccinea*.—Scarlet-Horse-Chesnut, the *Pavia*.—Scarlet-Jasmin, the *Bignonia*.—Scarlet-Lupin, a species of the *Lathyrus*.—Scarlet-Tychnis, a species of *Lychnis*.—Scarlet Oak, the *Quercus rubra*.

SCARLET (*Nat.*) in Italian *sarlatto*, French *ecarlate*, a bright red colour.

SCARLET *Fever* (*Med.*) a fever so called because it is attended with a scarlet eruption on the skin in patches. [vide *Scarlatina*]

SCARLET *Grain* (*Chem.*) another name for the *Cochineal*, or *Kermes*.

SCARP (*Fort.*) the slope of that side of the ditch which is next to the place, and looks towards the field.

SCARPE (*Her.*) in French *escharpe*, an ornament much in use with commanders in the field, which is usually called a scarf, and is worn from the left shoulder across the body, and so under the arm on the right side. It contains half the bend, as in the figure; and, as it is always sinister, it need not be mentioned in blazon.

SCA'RUS (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes of the *Thoracic* Order, having strong bony processes instead of teeth; *gill-membrane* five-rayed; lateral line mostly branched.

SCATCH-MOUTH (*Man.*) a bit-mouth differing from a cannon-mouth in this, that the cannon is round, and the scatch-mouth oval.

SCA'VAGE (*Law*) from the Saxon *scevian*, to show; a toll or custom exacted by mayors, sheriffs, &c. of merchant strangers for wares showed or offered to sale within their liberties, by statute 9 Hen. 8.

SCA'VENGERS (*Law*) from the Saxon *scevan*, to scrape; persons chosen by the parish annually to see that the streets be cleansed from the dirt.

SCEAT (*Com.*) a small coin among the Saxons equal to four farthings.

SCEPTIMAN (*Archæol.*) a pirate.

SCELOTRY'BE (*Med.*) pains of the leg which usually attend a scorbutic habit.

SCEMBRÆ VALLI (*Bot.*) the *Vitis indica* of Linnæus.

SCE'NA (*Ant.*) σκηνή, a partition assigned to the actors, and reaching quite across the stage. At first, it was decorated with boughs agreeably to the ancient simplicity;

Ovid. de Art. Amand. l. 1, v. 105.

Illic, quas tulerant numerosa palatia frondes
Simplicitèr positæ; scenla sine arte fuit.

but, as luxury increased, the decorations increased in splendour.

Virg. Æn. l. 1, v. 432.

—— immanesque columnas
Rupibus excidunt, scenis decora alta futuris.

The scene was divided into several parts; namely, *hyposcenium*, the place underneath the floor to hold the materials for making thunder; *ἀναβάθρα*, *episcenium*, the place at the top for the machines; *παρασκήνια*, *parascenium*, the Tiring-Room, a place behind the scenes, wherein the actors dressed and adorned themselves; *προσκήνιον*, *proscenium*, the Stage; *ὑποσκήνιον*, *hyposcenium*, a partition under the pulpit for the music. According to Servius, the scene was made so as to be *versatilis*, i. e. capable of turning round; or *ductilis*, fit for drawing up. Vitruvius distinguished theatric scenes into three kinds; namely, tragic, comic, and satyric; the first of which was adorned with stately edifices, the second with private buildings, and the third with rustic ornaments.

SCENOGRAPHIC *Projection* (*Perspect.*) the transcription of any given magnitude into the plane which intersects the optic pyramid at a proper distance.

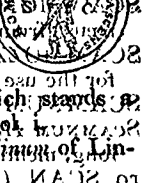
SCENOGRAPHY (*Archit.*) σκηνογραφία, the representation of a building or fortress with its shadows and dimensions.

SCENOGRAPHY (*Perspect.*) that side which declines from, or makes angles with, a straight line imagined to pass through the two outward convex points of the eyes, and is generally called by workmen, the *return of the foresight*.

SCENOPEGIA (*Theol.*) another name for the Jewish feast of tabernacles.

SCEPTRE (*Her.*) the emblem of royal authority, is sometimes borne in coat armour, but more frequently on the coins of sovereigns. [vide *Coinage*, *Plate* 32.]

SCEPTRUM (*Ant.*) the Sceptre, a royal staff borne on solemn occasions as a badge of regal authority. It is of greater antiquity than the crown, and is represented on many medals, particularly of the Roman emperors, where it is made symbolical of the greatness of the empire, as in the annexed figure, which represents Rome bearing, in one hand, the sceptre, and, in the other, a globe, on which stands a figure of victory.



Tristan, Comment. Hist. vol.

SCEPTRUM (*Bot.*) the *Petiolaris sceptrum carolinum* of Linnæus.

SCEURA-MARI'NA (*Bot.*) the *Avicennia tomentosa* of Linnæus.

SCEU'RUM (*Archæol.*) a barn or granary.

SCHADAVELI-KELA'NGU (*Bot.*) another name for the *Asparagus*.

SCHADIDACA'LLI (*Bot.*) the *Euphorbia* of Linnæus.

SCHÆFFERA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 4 *Tetrandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four or five-leaved.—COR. *petals* four, lanceolate ovate.—STAM. in the males *filaments* four.—PIST. in the female *germ* roundish; *styles* two; *stigmas* bifid.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are trees or shrubs.

SCHAFEA (*Archæol.*) a sheaf, as *schafia sagittarum*, a sheaf of arrows.

SCHAGERI-COTTAM (*Bot.*) the *Grewia* of Linnæus, a shrub.

SCHA'RPENNY (*Law*) a small duty paid by tenants that they might be excused from penning up their cattle in their lord's pound, to whom the dung belonged.

SCHEDULE (*Law*) a scroll of paper or parchment; an inventory of goods, lease, or other deed, which contains some particulars left out in the main writing.

SCHEFFLE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 6 *Decagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* very small.—COR. *petals* five, oblong.—STAM. *filaments* five, filiformy; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* eight or ten; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* ten-celled; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Schefflera digitata* of Linnæus.

SCHEME (*Math.*) the representation of any geometrical figures by lines.

SCHEME (*Mus.*) a term used by the Greeks to express the varieties arising from the different positions of tones and semitones.

SCHEME (*Astrol.*) the representation of the celestial bodies in their proper places for any moment, or any astrological figure of the heavens called *schema cœli*.

SCHEME *Arches* (*Archit.*) vide *Arches*.

SCHE'REN *Silver* (*Law*) or *shearing silver*, money paid formerly to the lord of a manor by a tenant for the liberty of shearing his sheep.

SCHERO'MA (*Med.*) a dryness of the eye from the want of the lachrymal fluid, which produces the sensation as if sand or grit were in the eyes.

SCHERU'BALA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Illecebrum* of Linnæus.

SCHERUNAM-CO'TTAM (*Bot.*) the *Cluytia* of Linnæus.

SCHERU-PARITI (*Bot.*) the *Hibiscus rosa sinensis.*

SCHERZA'NDO (*Mus.*) an Italian word signifying in a sportive style.

SCHE'SIS (*Rhet.*) σχέσις, in Latin *adfictio*; a figure of speech whereby a certain affection or inclination of the adversary is feigned on purpose to be answered. *Jul. Rufinian.*

SCHESIS (*Med.*) σχέσις, the habit or constitution of the body, as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

SCHE'TIC (*Med.*) σχετικός, an epithet for disorders which are not so deep rooted, but what they may be easily cured.

SCHETTI (*Bot.*) the *Ixora coccinea* of Linnæus.

SCHEUCHZE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* six-parted—COR. none. STAM. *filaments* six.—PIST. *germs* three, ovate; *styles* none; *stigmas* oblong.—PER. *capsules* as many as there are germs; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Scheuchzeria palustris*, seu *Juncus*, a perennial.

SCHEUCHZERIA is also the name of the *Anthericum caliculatum.*

SCHIDA'CEDON (*Med.*) a longitudinal fracture of a bone.

SCHI'LLA (*Archæol.*) a little bell used in monasteries.

SCHI'LLITIN (*Chem.*) the bitter principle of squills.

SCHINOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Fagara trajodes* of Linnæus.

SCHINUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 9 *Decandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. in the males; *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. in the females; *germ* roundish; *style* none; *stigmas* three, ovate.—PER. *berry* globular; *seed* solitary.

Species. The two species are the—*Schinus molle*, *Lentiscus*, seu *Molle*, Peruvian Mastic-Tree.—*Schinus areira*, seu *Piperoidendron*, Brasilian Mastic-Tree.

SCHINUS is also the name of the *Fagara pterota* et *trigodes.*

SCHI'REMAN (*Archæol.*) a sheriff.

SCHI'REMOT (*Archæol.*) the solemn meeting of all the free tenants and knights in a county to do fealty to the king, and to elect a sheriff.

SCHIRRO'MA (*Med.*) vide *Schirrhoma.*

SCHI'SMA (*Mus.*) the name formerly given to a small interval equal to the half of a comma, or the eighteenth part of a tone.

SCHI'STUS (*Min.*) σχιστὸς λίθος, a metallic stone of the colour of stone; the virtues of which are similar to those of the *Hæmatites.* Dioscorides says that, when diluted in woman's milk, it fills up a cœloma of the eyes. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 145; *Plin.* l. 36, c. 21; *Gal. de Fac. Simpl. Med.* l. 9, &c.

SCHIT-E'LU (*Bot.*) the *Sesamum orientale* of Linnæus.

SCHMIDE'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germs* two, pedicelled; *styles* bifid at the top; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *berries* two, subglobular; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species, the *Schmidelia racemosa*, *Rhus*, *Ubulis*, *Toxicodendrum*, seu *Kobbe*, is a tree.

SCHŒNA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) the *Andropogon schœnanthus* of Linnæus.

SCHŒNOBATES (*Ant.*) in the Latin *funambulus*, a rope-dancer. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 8, ep. 1; *Juv. Sat.* 3, v. 77; *Apul. Flor.*

SCHŒNOI'DES (*Bot.*) a species of the *Scirpus.*

SCHŒNOPRA'SUM (*Bot.*) the *Allium schoenoprasum* of Linnæus.

SCHŒNUS (*Ant.*) σχοῖνος, a long measure among the Greeks, equal to two parasangs, or sixty stadia.

SCHŒNUS (*Bot.*) σχοῖνος, a plant, so called from ἔχω, to hold, because it was much used in binding things, answering to the Latin *juncus*, *a jungendo*, i. e. from joining. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 4, c. 13; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 52; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 18.

SCHŒNUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *glumes* chaffy, one-valved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* three, capillary; *anthers* oblong, erect.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* bristle-shaped; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seed* single.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Schœnus mariscus*, *Scirpus mariscus*, seu *Cyperus*, Prickly or Long-rooted Bulrush.—*Schoenus nigricans*, seu *Juncus*, Black Bogrush.—*Schoenus rufus*, Brown Bogrush.—*Schoenus fuscus*, Brown Bogrush.—*Schœnus compressus*, *Carex*, seu *Cyperella*, Compressed Bogrush, &c.

SCHOE'PFIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* incrusting the germ at bottom.—COR. one-petalled, bell-shaped.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* turbinate; *style* cylindrical; *stigma* capitate, bifid.—PER. *drupe* with one-celled nut; *seed* one.

Species. The single species, the *Schoepfia americana*, seu *Cardomum*, is a tree.

SCHO'LIUM (*Lit.*) σχόλιον, a commentary or annotation, particularly applied to the ancient Greek commentaries on the Greek writers.

SCHOLIUM (*Math.*) a remark introduced as it were incidentally on any proposition before treated of.

SCHONGA-CU'SPI (*Bot.*) the *Clitoria ternata* of Linnæus.

SCHOO'NER (*Mar.*) in French *goélette*, a small vessel with two masts, which is generally a fast sailer, and is employed in commerce when expedition is particularly needful.

SCHORI'GERAM (*Bot.*) the *Clitoria* of Linnæus.

SCHORL (*Min.*) a sort of stone found generally crystallized in the lava of Vesuvius; and also in granite, gneiss, and other similar rocks.

SCHO'RLITE (*Min.*) a species of schorl.

SCHO'TIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten, awl-shaped; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *legume* pedicelled; *seeds* two.

Species. The single species is the *Schotia speciosa*, *Theodora*, seu *Guajacum.*

SCHOUANNA-ADA'MBOU (*Bot.*) the *Convolvulus pes caprœ* of Linnæus.

SCHRADE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. a superior rim.—COR. thick, one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* scarcely any; *anthers* five or six.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* shorter than the tube of the corolla; *stigmas* two, thick.—PER. *berry* one-celled; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are parasitical shrubs, as the—*Schradera capitata*, seu *Urceolaria.*—*Schradera cephalotes.*

SCHRANOKIA (*Bot.*) the *Glossopetalum* of Linnæus.

SCHREBE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. inferior.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* two, short; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* a little longer than the tube; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* pear-shaped; *seeds* four.

Species. The single species, the *Schrebera swietenioides* is a large timber tree of India.

SCHUNDIA PA'NA (*Bot.*) the *Capreola urens* of Linnæus.

SCHUNU'MPI VA'LLI (*Bot.*) the *Cissus latifolia* of Linnæus.

SCHWALBE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled, ringent.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* in the same situation with the stamens.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species is the *Schwalbea Americana*.

SCHWENKENFE'LDIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *involucre* four-leaved; *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigmas* five.—PER. *berry* globular, five celled; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are climbing shrubs, as the—*Schwenkfeldia hirta, cinerea, aspera, &c.*

SCHWA'N-PAN (*Arith.*) a Chinese instrument composed of a number of wires, with beads upon them, which are moved backwards and forwards to assist in forming computations.

SCHWENKIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria* Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* two, ovate.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* simple; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* compressed like a lens; *seeds* very many, and very small.

Species. The single species is the *Schwenkia Americana*, a biennial.

SCHY'BUM (*Bot.*) the *Gundelia* of Linnæus.

SCIADE'PHORÆ (*Ant.*) σκιαδηφόραι, the female strangers at Athens, who were obliged to carry umbrellas over the heads of the free women, at the celebration of the Panathenæa to defend them from the weather. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 6, c. 1.

SCIÆNA (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes of the Thoracic Order, having the *head* covered with scales; *scales* strongly fixed; *dorsal fins* two.

SCI'AGRAPHY (*Archit.*) σκιαγραφία, from σκία, a shadow, and γράφω, to describe, signifies generally the first rude draught of any thing; but particularly the draughts of the section, a building taken in its length or breadth.

SCIAGRAPHY (*Astron.*) the art of finding out the hour of the day or the night by the shadow of the sun or the moon.

SCIATHE'RICUS (*Dial.*) an epithet for what belongs to dialing.

SCIA'TIC *Artery* (*Anat.*) or *Ischiatic Artery*, a branch of the internal iliac.—*Sciatic Nerve*, or *Ischiatic Nerve*, a branch of a nerve of the lower extremity, formed by the union of the lumbar and sacral nerves.—*Sciatic Vein*, the vein which accompanies the sciatic artery in the thigh.

SCIATIC-CRESS (*Bot.*) the *Iberis* of Linnæus.

SCI'E'RIA (*Ant.*) σκιερία, or σκιερά, an Arcadian festival in honour of Bacchus, which was so called because the image of the god was carried ὑπὸ τῇ σκιάδι, under an umbrella. At this festival women were whipped like the Spartan boys, with great severity, in obedience to the command of the Delphian oracle.

SCI'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six, awl-shaped; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple.—PER. *capsule* subovate; *seeds* many.

Species. Plants of this genus are bulbous, as the—*Scilla maritima, Pancratium*, seu *Ornithogalum*; Officinal Squill.—*Scilla Lilio-hyacinthus*, seu *Hyacinthus*, Lily-rooted Squill.—*Scilla amœna*, Nodding Squill.—*Scilla bifolia*, Two-leaved Squill.—*Scilla autumnalis*, seu *Anthericum*, Autumnal Squill. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst. &c.*

SCILLA is also the name of the *Aletris* of Linnæus.

SCILLON EORTE (*Ant.*) σκιλλῶν ἑορτή, i. e. festival of sea-onions; or a game at which youths beat one another with sea-onions, and he who obtained the victory was rewarded by the gymnasiarch with a bull.

SCIMETER (*Mil.*) vide *Scymitar*.

SCI'NCUS (*Zool.*) σκίγκος, the Scink or Skink, an animal of the lizard tribe, the *Lacerta scincus* of Linnæus, which was formerly reckoned diuretic and alexipharmic. *Diosc.* l. 2, c. 71; *Plin.* l. 28, c. 8; *Gal. de Simplic.* l. 1.

SCINTI'LLA VENERIS (*Med.*) a resolution of the limbs, or deprivation of motion from a venereal cause.

SCI'OMANCY (*Ant.*) σκιομαντεία, from σκία, a shadow, and μαντεία, divination; a divination by means of shadows, a calling up of ghosts.

SCIMPO'DIUM (*Ant.*) σκιμπόδιον, or σκίμπους, a sort of small low couch, on which only one person could rest. *Aristoph. Nub.*

Κάθιζε τοίνυν ἐπὶ τον ἱερον σκίμποδα.

It was used among the Romans by those who were weary or indisposed. *Poll. Onom.* l. 10, segm. 35; *Gal.* περὶ τῦ προγνώσκειν; *Aul. Gell.* l. 19, c. 10; *Clem. Alex. Pædag.* l. 2, c. 3; *Schol. in Aristoph.*; *Hesychius*; *Suidas*; *Etymol. Magn.*

SCI'ON (*Bot.*) a graft, or young shoot of a tree.

SCIO'PTIC (*Mech.*) from σκία, a shadow, and ὀπτόμαι, to see; a sphere or globe of wood with a circular hole through it, and a lens placed therein.

SCIOTHE'RIC *telescope* (*Mech.*) a mathematical instrument for adjusting the time by means of the shadow.

SCI'RA (*Ant.*) σκίρα, or *Scirrophoria*, σκιρροφόρια, a festival at Athens, so called either from *Scira*, a borough of Attica, or from σκίρον, the umbrella which was carried in the procession. It was celebrated in honour of Minerva, or, as some say, of Ceres. *Poll. Onom.* l. 7, segm. 174; *Schol. in Aristophan. Concion.*; *Harpocration*; *Suidas*.

SCI'RE FACIAS (*Law*) a writ calling upon any one to show cause why judgment, that has been passed at least a year, should not be executed. *Old. Nat. Brev.* 151.—*Scire feci*, the return of the sheriff on a scire facias, that he hath caused notice to be given to the party against whom scire facias was issued.

SCI'REWYTE (*Law*) the annual tax or prestation paid to the sheriff for holding the assizes or county courts.

SCIRO'CCO (*Nat.*) a hot suffocating wind in some parts of Italy.

SCIRO'NA (*Nat.*) autumnal dew.

SCI'RPICES (*Mech.*) instruments with teeth like a saw for plucking up weeds.

SCIRPO-CYPERUS (*Bot.*) the *Scirpus acularis*.

SCIRPOIDES (*Bot.*) the *Scirpus holoschœnus* of Linnæus.

SCI'RPUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spike* imbricate all round.—COR. none; STAM. *filaments* three.—PIST. *germ* very small;

style filiform; *stigmas* three, capillary.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The principal species are the—*Scirpus palustris*, seu *Juncus*, Marsh Creeping Clubrush.—*Scirpus acicularis*, *Cyperus*, *Mariscus juncus*, seu *Juncella*, Least Club-rush.—*Scirpus lacustris*, Tall Club-rush, or Bull-rush.—*Scirpus holoschoenus*, seu *Holoschoenus*. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

SCIRRHO'NES (*Med.*) small cutaneous lice.

SCIRROPHO'RIA (*Ant.*) vide *Scira*.

SCIRROPHO'RION (*Chron.*) σκιῤῥοφοριών, the last month in the Athenian year, answering to part of May and June. It was so called from the feast *Scirrophoria*.

SCIRRHO'SIS (*Med.*) vide *Scirrhus*.

SCI'RRHUS (*Med.*) a hard tumour of some gland, mostly without any sensation.

SCIRRHUS is a genus of diseases, Class *Locales*, Order *Tumores*, in Cullen's Nosology.

SCITAMI'NEÆ (*Bot.*) the name of the third Order in Linnæus' Fragments, and of the eighth in his Natural Orders, comprehending spicy pleasant-flavoured plants.

SCITE (*Archæol.*) another word for seat or situation, now spelt *site*.

SCIU'RIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* two, short; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* five-cornered; *stigma* three-lobed.—PER. *capsules* five; *seed* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Sciuris aromatica*, seu *Raputia*, a shrub.

SCIU'RUS (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Glires*.

Generic Character. *Fore-feet* two; *grinders* upper five on each side, lower four; *clavicles* perfect; *tail* long and hairy; *whiskers*.

Species. Of this genus, well known in English by the name of the Squirrel, the principal species are—*Sciurus vulgaris*, or Common Squirrel.—*Sciurus volans*, the Flying Squirrel.—*Sciurus vulpinus*, the Cat-Squirrel, &c.

SCLA'REA (*Bot.*) the *Salvia horminium* of Linnæus.

SCLAVO'NIC (*Gram.*) one of the most extensive among the Northern languages, which was spoken from the Adriatic to the North Sea, and from the Caspian Sea to Saxony. [vide *Alphabet*]

SCLERA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 2 *Dygynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* ten, awl-shaped; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* two, erect; *stigmas* simple.—PER. none; *seed* single.

Species. The species are the—*Scleranthus annuus*, *Knavel*, seu *Polygonum*, an annual, and the *Scleranthus perennis*, *Alchimella*, seu *Saxifraga*, a perennial.

SCLE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 3 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* from two to six-valved.—COR. in the males, *glumes* many; in the female, none.—STAM. in the males, *filaments* solitary, or three; *anthers* linear.—PIST. in the females, *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigmas* reflexed.—PER. none; *seed* nut, subglobular.

Species. Plants of this genus are grasses, as—*Scleria flagellum*, seu *Carex*.—*Scleria lithosperma*, *Scirpus*, *Cyperus*, seu *Kaden-Pullen*.

SCLEROCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 3 *Polygamia Frustanea*.

Generic Character. CAL. common, of six leaflets.—COR. *compound* radiate, *proper* of the hermaphrodites tubular, of the females ligulate.—STAM. in the hermaphrodites, *filaments* five; *anthers* five.—PIST. in the hermaphrodites, *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* none.—PER. none; *seeds*, in the hermaphrodites, solitary; *receptacle* convex.

Species. The single species is the *Sclerocarpus africanus*, an herbaceous plant, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

SCLERO'MA (*Med.*) or *scleromis*, from σκληρόω, to harden; a hard tumour, or induration. *Gal. Def. Med.*

SCLEROPHTHA'LMIA (*Med.*) from σκληρὸς, hard, and ὀφθαλμὸς, an eye; an inflammation of the eye attended with hardness of the parts.

SCLEROSA'RCOMA (*Med.*) from σκληρὸς, hard, and σάρκωμα, a fleshy tumour; a hard, carnous abscess.

SCLERO'SIS (*Med.*) vide *Scleroma*.

SCLERO'TICA (*Med.*) Sclerotics; hardening medicines.

SCLEROTICA *tunica* (*Anat.*) Sclerotic Coat; the outermost coat of the eye, of a white colour, dense and tenacious.

SCLERO'TIS (*Anat.*) vide *Sclerotica tunica*.

SCLOPETA'RIA *aqua* (*Med.*) *arquebusade*; a preparation made of sage, mugwort, and mint, distilled in wine.

SCLOPETOPLA'GA (*Med.*) from *sclopetum*, a gun, and *plaga*, a wound; a gun-shot wound.

SCOBO (*Med.*) the rasped powder of hartshorn and ivory.

SCO'LEX (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Intestina*, having the body gelatinous, and variously shaped; the *head* prehensile and retractile.

SCO'LIA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the *Hymenopterous* Order, having the *mouth* with a curved sharp mandible; *antennæ* thick, filiform.

SCOLIA'SIS (*Med.*) from σκολιόω, to twist; a distortion of the spine.

SCO'LOPAX (*Orn.*) a genus of birds of the Order *Grallæ*.

Generic Character. *Bill* roundish; *nostrils* linear; *face* covered; *feet* four-toed.

Species. The species are distinguished in English by the names of the Woodcock, Snipe, Curlew, &c. as—*Scolopax rusticola*, the Woodcock.—*Scolopax minor*, the Little Woodcock.—*Scolopax gallinago*, the Common Snipe.—*Scolopax major*, the Great Snipe.—*Scolopax arquata*, the Common Curlew.—*Scolopax phæopus*, the Whimbrel.—*Scolopax gallinula*, the Jack-snipe.—*Scolopax glottis*, the Green-shank.—*Scolopax calidris*, the Red-shank.—*Scolopax limosa*, the Lesser Godwit.—*Scolopax ægocephala*, the Common Godwit.

SCOLOPE'NDRA (*Ent.*) σκολοπένδρα, a flat slender worm of a yellowish colour, the bite of which is venomous. Dioscorides speaks of the species called the *Scolopendra marina*. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 16; *Plin.* l. 29, c. 18; *Oribas. de Morb. Curat.* l. 3, c. 69; *Aet. Tetrab.* 1, serm. 1; *Æginet.* l. 5, c. 3; *Actuar.*

SCOLOPENDRA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of insects of the Apterous Order, having the *antennæ* setaceous; *feelers* two, filiform; *lip* toothed; *legs* numerous.

SCOLOPENDRA (*Bot.*) the *Ophioglossum* of Linnæus.

SCOLOPE'NDRIUM (*Bot.*) the *Asplenium Scolopendrium*.

SCOLO'PIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* three or four.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* cylindrical; *stigma* thickened.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* six.

Species. The single species is the *Scolopia pusilla*, *Limonia*, seu *Malus*, a shrub of Ceylon.

SCOLOPOMACHÆ'RION (*Surg.*) from σκολόπαξ, a woodcock, and μαχαίριον, a knife; an incision-knife shaped like a woodcock's bill.

SCOLOSA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-

petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four, erect; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* capulary; *stigmas* two, small.—PER. *drupe* subglobular; *seed* one.

Species. The single species is the *Scolosanthus versicolor*, seu *Catesbea*, a shrub.

SCOLYMOCE'PHALA (*Bot.*) et *Scolymocephalum*, the *Prated conocarpa* of Linnæus.

SCOLYMUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. common, imbricate.—COR. compound, imbricate.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anther* cylindrical.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two, reflected.—PER. none; *calyx* unchanged; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* chaffy.

Species. The species are the—*Scolymus maculatus*, *Spina lutea*, seu *cardus*, Annual Golden Thistle.—*Scolymus hispanicus*, seu *Chrysanthemus*, Perennial Golden Thistle. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Raii Hist.*

SCOLYMUS is also the name of the *Cynara scolymus*, &c.

SCO'MBER (*Ich.*) σκόμβρος, in Italian *Macarello*, or *Scombro*, in French *le Macreau*, in English, Mackerel, is a fish well known both to the ancients and the moderns. *Strab.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 9, c. 15.

SCOMBER, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of the Thoracic Order.

Generic Character. *Head* compressed; *body* smooth; *lateral line* carinate behind; *dorsal fin* and *tail* are spurious fins.

Species. The principal species are the—*Scomber scombera*, Common Mackerel.—*Scomber thynnus*, the Thunny.

SCONCE (*Fort.*) a small fort built for the defence of some pass, or river.

TO SCONCE (*Cus.*) a term particularly used at the University of Oxford, for setting up so much in the buttery book against a student's name, by way of a fine for the transgression of any law.

SCOOP (*Mech.*) a wooden shovel for lading water out of a ditch, &c.

SCOPA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four, awl-shaped; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* conical; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* acute.—PER. *capsule* oblong, conical; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are the—*Scoparia dulcis*, *Phytenoides*, *Capraria*, *Samaloides*, *Veronica*, seu *Tupeicava*, Sweet Scoparia, an annual.—*Scoparia arborea*, a tree, &c.

SCOPARIA is also the name of the *Chenopodium*.

SCOPO'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*, the generic character of which is described under *Paullinia*.

SCO'PUS (*Orn.*) a genus of birds of the Order *Grallæ*, having the *bill* long; *nostrils* linear; and *feet* four-toed.

SCORBU'TEA (*Med.*) medicines for the scurvy.

SCORBU'TUS (*Med.*) a modern Latin name for the Scharbock of the Germans, Skörbyugg of the Swedish; and the English Scurvy; a well-known disorder, to which persons living near the sea are most exposed. The word is in all probability derived from *scherf*, or *scurf*, the incrusted part of an eruption. It is a genus of diseases, Class *Cachexiæ*, Order *Impetigines*, in Cullen's Nosology.

SCO'RDIO *affinis* (*Bot.*) the *Rhinanthus elephas* of Linnæus.

SCO'RDIUM (*Bot.*) the *Molucella frutescens* of Linnæus.

SCORDIO'TIS (*Bot.*) the *Nepeta scordotis* of Linnæus.

SCORE (*Mus.*) the original draught of the whole composition, in which the several parts are marked.

SCORE (*Carpent.*) a notch, or hollow, cut by a gunge, or chisel, out of a piece of wood, to admit another projecting piece of wood of a similar shape.

SCORE *of a dead eye* (*Mar.*) the hole through which the rope passes.

SCORED (*Bot.*) *exaratus*, an epithet for a stem that is marked deeply with parallel lines, or rather grooves.

SCO'RIA (*Met.*) the refuse, or useless parts of any substance, as the dross of metals.

SCO'RING (*Com.*) the making a notch on a tally for the purpose of keeping an account.

SCORODO'NIA (*Bot.*) the *Scrophularia scorodonia* of Linnæus.

SCORODOPRA'SUM (*Bot.*) the *Allium scorodoprasum* of Linnæus.

SCORODO-THLA'SPI (*Bot.*) the *Thlaspi aliaceum* of Linnæus.

SCORPÆ'NA (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes of the Thoracic Order.

Generic Character. *Head* large, aculeate; *eyes* near each other; *body* thick; *dorsal fin* single.

Species. Fishes of this genus inhabit the Mediterranean in shoals, hide themselves among the sea-weed, prey on fish, or crabs, and when touched erect themselves, and wound with the spines of the dorsal fin.

SCORPIA'CA (*Med.*) medicines against the bites of serpents.

SCO'RPII SPERMA (*Bot.*) the *Eryngium* of Linnæus.

SCO'RPIO (*Ant.*) the name of an ancient military engine, used chiefly in the defence of the walls of a town. It resembled the balista in form, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, consisting of two beams bound together by ropes, from the middle of which rose a third beam, called the *stylus*, so disposed as to be pulled up and let down at pleasure. On the top of this were fastened iron hooks, whereon a sling was hung of iron or hemp. (vide *Militia*, Plate No. I (47).) It was so called from its resemblance to the scorpion, when its long beam, or tiller, was erected. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7, c. 25; *Liv.* l. 26, c. 47; *Vitruv.* l. 10, c. 15; *Senec. Nat. Quæst.* l. 2, c. 16; *Tertull. Scorpiac.* c. 1; *Veget.* l. 4, c. 22; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 23, c. 4.

SCORPIO was the name also of a sort of scourge, which was furnished with small spikes that lacerated the body of the sufferer. *Isid. Orig.* l. 5, c. 27; *Barth. Adv.* l. 48, c. 17.

SCORPIO (*Ent.*) Scorpion; an animal well known both to the ancients and moderns. It has eight feet, and no antennæ, and resembles the crab, except that it is smaller, and of a sooty colour. It is furnished with stings that in hot countries are very venomous; but when burnt and bruised, it is reckoned good for curing the wounds made by itself.

SCORPIO (*Astron.*) the eighth sign of the zodiac, marked by the character ♏. He is fabled to have killed the great hunter Orion, and for that exploit to have been placed among the constellations. For this reason it is also said, that when Scorpio rises Orion sets. Ptolemy reckons 21 stars in Scorpio, Kepler 10, Tycho 13, Bayer 29,—Hevelius 20, and Flamstead 44. *Arat. Appparent.* v. 85; *Hygin. Poet. Astron.*; *Ptol.* l. 7, c. 5.

SCORPIO (*Num.*) the Scorpion is represented on many of the consular coins or medals, and is supposed to have been one of the mint marks.

SCORPIO (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Apterous Order, having eight *legs*; besides two *chelæ*; eight *eyes*; two *feelers*; *lip* bifid; *antennæ* none; and *tail* terminated by a sharp sting. Insects of this tribe, well known in English by the name of the Scorpion, have a slight pungent sting, which is not dangerous, except in hot countries.

SCORPIOIDES (*Bot.*) the *Myosotis scorpioides* of Linnæus.

SCORPION (*Her.*) this animal is borne either erect or reversed, as in the annexed figure.

"He beareth *argent*, a chevron *gules* between three scorpions reversed *sable*, by the name of Cole."

SCORPION-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Myosotis scorpioides* of Linnæus, an annual.

SCORPION-SENNA (*Bot.*) the *Coronilla emerus* of Linnæus.

SCORPITES (*Min.*) a precious stone resembling the scorpion in colour and shape.

SCORPIURON (*Bot.*) the same as *Scorpiurus*.

SCORPIURUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel* simple; *perianth* one-leaved. —COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* bent in upwards; *stigma* a terminating point.—PER. *legume* oblong; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Scorpiurus vermiculata*, seu *Scorpioides*, Common Caterpillar.—*Scorpiurus sulcata*, seu *Campoides*, Furrowed Caterpillar. *Dod Pempt.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*, &c.

SCORPIURUS is also the name of the *Elisia nyctelea*.

SCORPIUS (*Bot.*) the *Genista lusitanica* of Linnæus.

SCORTEA (*Bot.*) the *Coccolobea pubescens* of Linnæus.

SCORZONERA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* imbricate.—COR. *compound* imbricate; *proper* one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindrical.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two, reflexed.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* naked.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Scorzonera humilis*, seu *Viperaria*, Dwarf Viper's-Grass.—*Scorzonera tingitana*, *Picridium*, *Sonchus*, seu *Crepis*, Poppy-leaved Viper's-Grass.—*Scorzonera angustifolia*, seu *Tragopogon*, Narrow-leaved Viper's-Grass.—*Scorzonera residifolia*, *Leontodon*, seu *Chondrilla*, Spreading Viper's-Grass, *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Instit.*

SCORZONERA is also the name of the *Catananche grata*.

SCORZONEROIDES (*Bot.*) the same as the *Scorzonera*.

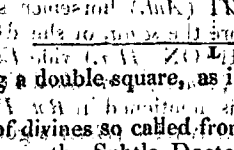
SCOT *and Lot* (*Law*) a customary contribution laid upon all subjects according to their ability.—*Scot-Ale*, or *Scotal*, the keeping of an ale-house in a forest by an officer of the same.—*Scot-Free*, or free from paying a club to a reckoning.

SCOTCH COLLOPS (*Cook.*) slices of veal fried after the Scotch manner.

SCOTCH-FIR (*Bot.*) a variety of the *Pinus sylvestris*.

SCOTCH-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Paniculum hirtellum* of Linnæus.

SCOTIA (*Archit.*) a semicircular cavity or channel between the tori in the bases of columns, and sometimes under the *dartnier*, or drip in the cornice of the Doric order. It is vulgarly called the *casement*, but sometimes the *trochilus*, and is commonly described by forming a double square, as in the annexed figure.



SCOTISTS (*Theol.*) a sect of divines so called from *Scotus*, otherwise called John Duns, or the Subtle Doctor, whose opinions they followed.

SCOTODINIA (*Med.*) from σκότος, a vertigo attended with dimness of sight from *murk* darkness, and δῖνη a vortex.

SCOTOMIA (*Med.*) from σκότος, darkness; a swimming of the head, so called because it is attended with dimness of sight.

SCOTS (*Law*) a name given to the assessments of the Commissioners of Sewers.

SCOTTARE (*Archæol.*) a term formerly applied to tenants who were subject to pay scot.

SCOTTERING (*Cus.*) a custom in Herefordshire of burning a wad of pea straw at the end of harvest.

To SCOUR (*Mil.*) a term denoting the act of firing a quick and heavy discharge of ordnance or musketry, for the purpose of dislodging an enemy.—*To Scour the length of a line*, or to scour a flank, to take a line with the shot, so that every bullet which comes in at one end sweeps all along to the other.

SCOURER (*Mil.*) a name formerly given to a ramrod.

SCOURING (*Vet.*) looseness in animals.

SCOURINGS (*Vet.*) gentle purging medicines for horses.

SCOUT (*Cus.*) the servant who goes on errands, and waits upon the students at the University of Oxford.

SCOUTS (*Mil.*) horsemen who are generally sent out some distance before, and on the wings of an army, to discover the enemy, and give an account of his force and movements.

SCRATCH *Work* (*Paint.*) a way of painting in fresco, by preparing a black ground, on which was placed a white plaster, which, being taken off with a bodkin, the white appeared through the holes, and served for shadows.

SCRATCHES (*Vet.*) chaps between the heel and joint of the pastern of a horse.

SCREAMER (*Orn.*) a sort of bird in South America, the *Palamedea* of Linnæus, which is so called because, when it is alarmed, it rises from the ground with a loud and continued screaming. It makes a nest of mud, shaped like an oven, and lays two eggs.

SCREW (*Mech.*) one of the six mechanical powers, which consists of a spiral thread, or groove, cut round a cylinder. When this thread is on the outside of the cylinder, the screw is called a *male* or *convex screw*; but when it is cut along the inner surface of a hollow cylinder, or any round perforation, it is called a *female screw*, and sometimes the box or nut. [vide *Mechanics*, Plate (46)]

SCREW-PINE (*Bot.*) the *Pandanus odoratissimus* of Linnæus.

SCREW-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Helicteres* of Linnæus, a shrub.

SCRIBE (*Theol.*) a principal officer in the Jewish law, whose business it was to write and interpret the Scripture. The Scribes had a seat in the Sanhedrim, and were consulted as oracles in difficult points of doctrine and duty.

SCRIBING (*Carpent.*) a term applied to the edge of a board when it is fitted to the side of another, as the skirting of a room is scribed to the floor, which is done by scribing or marking the boards with the point of the compasses.

SCRINIUM (*Ant.*) a desk or cupboard in which papers were kept, particularly such as related to affairs of state, *Plin.* l. 7, c. 25, &c.—*Scrinium dispositorium*, the office or chamber where the emperor's commands or orders were dispatched.—*Scrinium epistolarum*, the office of those who wrote the emperor's letters.—*Scrinium libellorum*, the office of requests, where the petitions presented to the emperor, to beg some favour of him, were usually kept.—*Scrinium memoriæ*, a place where minutes were kept, to put an officer in mind of the prince's orders, that he might dispatch letters patent at large, agreeably to the same.—*Scrinium vestimentorum*, the wardrobe where the emperor's clothes and robes were kept.

SCRIP (*Her.*) this bag, which belonged in a particular manner to palmers or pilgrims, has also been borne in coat armour, as in the annexed example. "Field *argent*, a chevron between three palmers, *scrips* sable, the tassels and buckles *or*, by the name of *Palmer*."

SCRIPTULUM (*Ant.*) another name for *Scrupulum*.

SCRIVENER (*Law*) in Italian *scrivano*, from the Latin *scriba*, a scribe; one who draws up and engrosses writings.

SCRIVENERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) the scriveners were incorporated in 1616, and have a master, two wardens, twenty-four assistants, and thirty-eight on the livery. Their arms are, as in the annexed figure, *Azure*, an eagle, with wings expanded, holding in his mouth a pinner and ink horn standing on a book, all *or*.

SCROFA (*Ant.*) an old sow, with young ones, is one of the symbols of Rome on medals, as in the annexed figure, which represents likewise Æneas bearing his father; the *Ilex*, or oak, referred to by Virgil in the third book of his Æneid, and the gates of Troy.

SCROBICULUS *cordis* (*Anat.*) the pit of the stomach.

SCRO'FULA (*Med.*) or *Scrophula*, hard glandules, or swellings of the glandules of the neck and ears, the King's Evil, a genus of diseases, in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Cachexiæ*, Order *Impetigines*.

SCROGS (*Her.*) a term used by the Scotch heralds for a small branch of a tree.

SCROLL (*Archit.*) vide *Volute*.

SCROLL (*Her.*) the label wherein the motto is inserted.

SCRO'LLUS (*Ich.*) a sort of river fish found in the Danube, somewhat larger than the perch.

SCROPHULA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* twin.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* simple; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Scrophularia nodosa*, Knobby-rooted Figwort.—*Scrophularia aquatica*, seu *Betonica*, Water Figwort.—*Scrophularia vernalis*, *Lamium*, seu *Galeopsis*; but the—*Scrophularia canina*, seu *Ruta*, Cut-leaved Figwort, is an annual. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

SCRO'TAL *hernia* (*Med.*) a protrusion of any part of the abdominal viscera into the scrotum.

SCRO'TOCELE (*Med.*) a rupture of the scrotum.

SCRO'TUM (*Anat.*) the bag which contains the *testes* of the male, consisting of two membranes, besides the scarf skin.—*Scrotum cordis*, the skin which encompasses the heart.

SCRU'PLE (*Ant.*) vide *Scrupulum*.

SCRUPLE (*Arith.*) a small weight, equal to twenty grains, or among the goldsmiths to twenty-four grains.

SCRUPLE (*Chron.*) a small portion of time, namely, the 1080th part of an hour, much used by the Chaldeans, Jews, and Arabs.

SCRU'PLES *Eclipsed* (*Astron.*) that part of the moon's diameter which enters the shadow, expressed in the same measure in which the apparent diameter of the moon is expressed.—*Scruples of half duration*, an arc of the moon's orbit, described by her from the beginning of an eclipse to its middle.—*Scruples of immersion or incidence*, an arc of the moon's orbit, which her centre describes from the beginning of an eclipse to the time when the centre falls into the shadow.—*Scruples of emersion*, an arc of the moon's orbit, which her centre describes from the first emersion of the moon's limb to the end of the eclipse.

SCRU'TINY (*Law*) an examination of suffrages or votes at an election, for the purpose of ascertaining their validity.

SCRU'TOIR (*Mech.*) *scriptorium*, a sort of portable desk fitted up for holding all writing materials.

SCRU'TTLE (*Her.*) vide *Winnowing Basket*.

SCU'DO (*Com.*) a money of account, and also a gold and silver coin in different parts of Italy, and of different value, from 3*s.* to 6*s.* sterling. [vide *Money*]

SCUD (*Mar.*) a name given by seamen to the low and thin clouds which are most swiftly wafted along by the winds.

To SCUD (*Mar.*) is said of a vessel which is carried precipitately along before a tempest.

SCULL (*Anat.*) the cranium or bony part of the head.

SCULL (*Mil.*) the head piece, without visor or beaver, that was formerly worn by the cavalry.—*Scull-cap*, a sort of helmet that covered the crown of the head.

SCULL (*Mar.*) a kind of short oar, the loom of which is equal in length to only half the breadth of the boat, so that two may be managed by one man, one on each side.

To SCULL (*Mar.*) to force a boat forward by means of one oar.

SCU'LL-CAP (*Mil.*) vide *Scull*.

SCULL-CAP (*Bot.*) the *Scutellaria* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SCU'LLER (*Mar.*) a boat that is rowed by means of sculls; also a name of the person who sculls a boat, or forces it forward with a single oar.

SCU'LLION (*Husband.*) a drudge, who does the meanest services in a kitchen.

SCU'LPTURE, the art of carving figures in wood, stone, &c.

SCU'MBER (*Sport.*) the dung of a fox.

SCUNK (*Zool.*) vide *Skunk* or *Scheus*.

SCUNK-WEED (*Bot.*) the *Dracontium fœtidum*, a perennial.

SCUPPER-NAILS (*Carpent.*) a sort of nails, with broad heads, for fastening canvass and leather to wood.

SCUPPER-HOSE (*Mar.*) a leather pipe or tube nailed round the scuppers of the lower deck, to prevent the water from entering when the ship inclines to one side.—*Scupper-plugs*, plugs for occasionally stopping the scuppers.

SCU'PPERS (*Mar.*) channels cut through the waterways and sides of a ship, for carrying the water off the deck into the sea.

SCURF (*Med.*) a scaly swelling raised in the skin of the head.

SCU'RRULA (*Bot.*) the *Loranthus scurrula* of Linnæus.

SCURVY (*Med.*) vide *Scorbutum*.

SCU'RVY-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Cochlearia* of Linnæus, a perennial, so called from its supposed efficacy in curing the scurvy.

SCUT (*Sport.*) the tail of a deer, hare, or coney.

SCU'TAGE (*Law*) a tax granted to King Henry III. for his expedition to the Holy Land.

SCUTA'GIO *habendo* (*Law*) a writ to tenants who held by knight's service, to attend the King to the wars. *F. N. B.* 83.

SCUTA'RIUS (*Ant.*) a manufacturer of scutæ or shields. *Plant. Epid.* act. 1, scen. 1, v. 35.

Id videndum est, ut materies suppetat scutariis.

Veget. l. 2, c. 3.

SCUTARIUS was also the name of the soldier who attended the prince. *Zosim.* l. 3, c. 29.

SCUTATI (*Ant.*) horsemen so called in the Roman army who bore the *scuta*, or shield. *Elian. Tactic.* c. 2.

SCUTCHEON (*Her.*) vide *Escutcheon*.

SCUTE (*Num.*) a nominal French gold coin, worth 3*s.* 4*d.* which is mentioned in *Rot. Par.* 1 *H.* 6.

SCUTELLA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* four-parted; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. Plants of this kind derive their name from the form of the calyx. The species are perennials, as the *Scutellaria*, seu *Cassida orientalis*, Yellow-flowered Skull-Cap.—*Scutellaria galericulata*, *Lysimachia*, seu *Tertianaria*, Common Skull-Cap.

SCUTELLARIA is also the name of the *Panax fruticosa*, L.

SCUTE'LLUM (*Bot.*) a diminutive of *scutum*, a buckler; an orbicular concave fructification in some lichens, with the edge all round.

SCUTIFORM *cartilage* (*Anat.*) vide *Thyroid cartilage*.

SCUTTLE (*Mech.*) the wooden trough in a mill through which the flour falls into the tub.

SCUTTLE (*Mar.*) in French *ecoutillon*, a hole or small hatchway cut in the deck, or sides of a ship, for the admission of light, or any other particular purpose.—*Scuttle-Butt*, a cask having a square piece cut off its bilge. It is used to hold the fresh water.

TO SCUTTLE (*Mar.*) in French *Saborder un vaisseau*, to cut large holes through the bottom, sides, or decks of a ship, particularly when she is stranded or overset, and continues to float on the water.

SCU'TULA (*Bot.*) a part of the bark of trees cut in the shape of a target, for the purpose of ingrafting. *Cat. de Re Rust.* c. 42; *Columel.* l. 5, c. 2; *Plin.* l. 17, c. 16.

SCUTUM (*Ant.*) σακὸς, a sort of buckler, which differed from the *clypeus*, both in size and figure, the latter being perfectly round, and the former oblong.

Virg. Æn. l. 8, v. 662.

Scutis protecti corpora longis.

Ovid.

Jacta super galeas scutaque longa sonant.

It was made of wood, and covered with skins. The wood most commonly used was the willow.

Theocrit. Id. 16.

Ἀχθόμενοι σακέεσσι βραχίονας ἰτίνοισιν.

Whence the Greek poets take ἰτέαν, the willow, for the σακὸς.

Euripid.

Κρίωνος τ' ἀμ βὸν δ' ἰτέαν λάβων χερὶ.

The *scuta* were of two kinds, *ovata* and *imbricata*; the former of which were plain oval figures, the latter were oblong, and bent in like a half cylinder. The parts of the *scutum* were the *umbo*, or Boss, in the middle; and *ansa*, the handle. [vide *Militia*] *Polyb.* l. 6, c. 26; *Varro. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 24; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 43; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 40; *Ammian.* l. 2, c. 2; *Veget.* l. 2, c. 15.

SCUTUM (*Anat.*) signifies literally a shield; but is applied to the kneepan or round pan in the knee.

SCUTUM (*Med.*) is the name of a solid stomachic topic, made in the form of a shield.

SCY'BALA (*Med.*) σκύβαλα, excrement in an indurated state.

SCY'LDWIT (*Law*) a mulct for any fault, from the Saxon ꝩcyld, an offence, and ꝑɨte, a penalty.

SCYLLÆ'A (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*, having the *body* compressed; *mouth*, consisting of a terminal, toothless aperture; *tentacula* three, placed beneath.

SCY'MITAR (*Mil.*) in the Greek ἀκινάκης, a crooked Persian sword.

SCY'PHIFER (*Bot.*) i. e. cupbearing; a name for a division of the Lichens, having the fructifications in an elevated obconical form.

SCY'PHUS (*Ant.*) a large bowl or drinking vessel.

Hor. Epod. 9, v. 33.

Capaciores affer huc, puer, scyphos.

It was used chiefly in offering libations to Hercules.

Virg. Æn. l. 8, v. 276.

Herculeâ bicolor cum populus umbrâ
Velavitque comas, foliisque innexa pependit
Et sacer implevit dextram scyphus.

Plin. l. 33, c. 2; *Macrob. Saturnal.* l. 5, c. 21.

SCYPHUS (*Anat.*) the *infundibulum*, or tunnel of the brain.

SCY'RA (*Law*) a fine imposed on all who neglected to attend the Scyregemot.

SCY'REGEMOT (*Law*) or *Shiremot*, a court formerly held by the bishop of the diocese and Ealdermen, where all laws were given in charge to the county. It was held generally twice a year; but in the reign of Canute three, and in that of Edward the Confessor twelve times.

SCY'TALE *Laconica* (*Ant.*) σκυτάλη, a close method of conveying intelligence much practised by the Lacedemonians. It was so called from σκύτος, a skin, because it consisted of a roll of parchment, folded round a stick in such a manner, that none could read it but the general, who, by applying it to a staff of exactly the same dimensions, in his own possession, was thus enabled to combine the otherwise disjointed characters.

SCYTALE (*Nat.*) the *mus araneus*, according to Columella, which, by the Greeks, is called *scytale*. It was a sort of serpent, the bite of which was venomous. *Col.* l. 6, c. 17; *Plin.* l. 32, c. 5.

SCYTA'LIDES (*Anat.*) σκυταλίδες, the three small bones in each finger.

SCYTHE (*Husband.*) in Saxon ꝩcyðe, from *scindo*, to cut; a well known tool for mowing grass or barley.

SCYTHE (*Her.*) a bearing in coats of arms, as in the annexed example. "He beareth *gules*, three scythes in pale, barways, *argent*; by the name of *Kempley*."

SCYTHICA RA'DIX (*Bot.*) Liquorice.

SCY'THROPS (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, of the Order *Picæ*.

Generic Character. Bill large, convex; *nostrils* naked; *tongue* cartilaginous and split at the point; *feet* climbers.

SEA (*Geog.*) signifies in general any vast tract of water; but is more particularly applied to certain portions of the ocean, which are denominated either from the countries which they wash, or from other circumstances, as the Irish Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, &c.

SEA (*Mar.*) a term used frequently by sailors to denote the state of the waters or waves of the sea, as "A long *sea*," a uniform and steady motion of long extended waves. "A short *sea*," waves that are irregular, and broken. "A heavy *sea*," when the waves run high; so likewise "There is a great *sea* in the offing;" "The *sea* sets to the southward;" and a ship is said "To head the *sea*," when her course is opposed to the setting, or direction of the surges.

SEA-ANE'MONE (*Ent.*) the *Actinea anemonoides* of Linnæus, a worm, of the Order *Mollusca*.

SEA-BANKS (*Husband.*) banks erected to stop the tide from overflowing the adjacent land.

SEA-BI'NDWEED (*Bot.*) the *Convolvulus soldanella* of Linnæus, an annual.

SEA-CA'BBAGE (*Bot.*) the *Brassica oleracea* of Linnæus.

SEA-CARNA'TION (*Ent.*) the *Actinia dianthus* of Linnæus, a worm, of the Order *Mollusca*.

SEA-CHA'MOMILE (*Bot.*) the *Anthemis maritima* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SEA'-CHART (*Geog.*) vide *Chart*.

SEA-CHI'CKWEED (*Bot.*) the *Glaux maritima* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SEA-CO'LEWORT (*Bot.*) the *Bunias* of Linnæus.

SEA-DA'FFODIL (*Bot.*) the *Pancratium maritimum* of Linnæus, a bulbous root.

SEA-DAI'SY (*Ent.*) the *Actinia bellis* of Linnæus, a worm, of the Order *Mollusca*.

SEA'-EAR (*Con.*) the *Haleotis* of Linnæus, a testaceous animal, so called from its ear-shaped shell.

SEA'-FIG (*Ent.*) the *Alcyonium ficus* of Linnæus, a zoophyte.

SEA-FOX (*Ich.*) the *Squalus vulpes*, a fish of the shark tribe, so called from the length of its tail.

SEA-GRAPE (*Bot.*), the *Coccoloba* of Linnæus.
SEA'-GREENS (*Mar.*) grounds overflowed by the sea in spring-tides.
SEAH (*Com.*) an Hebrew measure, about two gallons and four pints.
SEA'-HARE (*Ent.*) the *Laplisia* of Linnæus, a worm, of the Order *Mollusca*.
SEA-HE'ATH (*Bot.*) the *Frankenia* of Linnæus, a perennial.
SEA-HO'LLY (*Bot.*) the *Eryngium maritimum*, a perennial
SEAL (*Zool.*) the *Phoca* of Linnæus, otherwise called the Sea-Calf, an animal that inhabits the shores of Kamtschatka, New Zealand, and the neighbouring islands. The skin of this animal, well known by the name of Seal-Skin, is used in making watch-cases, &c.
SEAL (*Mech.*) any impression with wax, containing a device or coat of arms; also the metal on which the device is engraven.—*Flying seal*, the impression made with wax upon the outside cover of a letter, under which fresh wax may be put to close the envelope.
SEAL (*Law*) the impression or device which is put to any deed by way of ratification.—*Great seal*, a seal used for the united kingdoms of England and Scotland, and sometimes Ireland, in sealing the writs to summon Parliament, treaties with foreign states, and all other papers of great moment.—*Privy seal*, a seal which the king uses to such grants or things as pass the Great Seal.—*Lord privy seal*, a great officer, who keeps the king's privy seal, and is by office next in dignity to the lord president of the council.
TO SEAL *hermetically* (*Chem.*) is to stop the mouth or neck of a glass vessel with a pair of pincers heated red hot.
SEA-LA'VENDER (*Bot.*) the *Statice limonium* of Linnæus.
SEA-LAUREL (*Bot.*) the *Phyllanthus* of Linnæus.
SEA'LER (*Law*) an officer in Chancery who seals the writs and instruments there made.
SEA'LING (*Carpent.*) the fixing a piece of wood or iron on a wall with plaster, mortar, cement, lead, &c. for staples, hinges, joints, &c.
SEAM (*Com.*) a certain quantity of different articles, as a *seam of corn*, equal to eight bushels; a *seam of glass*, equal to 24 stone, each stone 5 pounds.
SEAM is also the name of a large fishing net.
SEA-MARK (*Mar.*) a conspicuous object, to be distinguished at sea, which serves as a direction to mariners.
SEA-ME'DICK (*Bot.*) the *Medicago* of Linnæus, a perennial, growing on the shores of the Mediterranean.
SEA'MEN (*Mar.*) those who are brought up to the sea life, in distinction from landmen.—*Able-bodied seamen*, those who are not only able to work, but well acquainted with their duty as seamen. Those who have served more than seven years at sea are rated A. B. i. e. "Able bodied Seamen," on board the ships of war.
SEA-MONSTER (*Ich.*) the *Chimæra* of Linnæus.
SEAMS (*Vet.*) or *scyms*, are certain clefts in the quarters of horses, caused by the dryness of the foot, or their being ridden upon hard ground.
SEAMS (*Mar.*) in French *coutures entre les bordages*, the intervals between the edges of the planks in the decks and sides of a ship, or the places where the planks join together.—*Seams of the masts*, the openings between the pieces that compose made-masts, yards, &c. into which oakum is driven.—*Seams of the sails*, the parts where two edges of canvass are laid over each other, and sewed down.
SEAN-FISH (*Com.*) a sort of fish mentioned in statute 3 *Jac.* 1, c. 12, which are probably those that are caught with a large net, called a sean, or seam.
SE'AR-CLOTH (*Surg.*) or *cire-cloth*, a particular kind of cloth like wax-cloth, which is applied to wounds.
SE'AR-LEAVES (*Bot.*) leaves of a tree withered or dead, as at the fall of the leaf.
SEA-ONION (*Bot.*) another name for the *Common Squill*.
SEA-PE'A (*Bot.*) the *Pisum maritimum* of Linnæus, a plant growing on the sea-coast, but cultivated in gardens.
SEA-PE'N (*Ent.*) the *Pennatula* of Linnæus, an animal of the zoophyte kind.
SE'A-PIE (*Orn.*) the *Hæmatopus* of Linnæus, a bird which inhabits every sea shore, and feeds on oysters, limpets, &c.
SEA-PI'NK (*Bot.*) the *Cerastium repens* of Linnæus, a perennial.
SEAPOYS (*Mil.*) native soldiers serving in our army in the East Indies.
SEA-PU'RSE (*Ent.*) the *Alcyonium bursa* of Linnæus, an animal of the zoophyte order.
SEA-PU'RSLANE (*Bot.*) the *Atriplex* of Linnæus, a shrub.
SEA'RCHER (*Law*) an officer, whose business it is to examine, and by a peculiar seal to mark the defects of woollen cloth.
SEARCHER (*Mech.*) an instrument used by cannon-founders for discovering any flaws in the bore of a cannon, &c.
SEARCHERS (*Cus.*) women who are appointed to examine the bodies of all deceased persons previous to their burial.
SE'ARCHING (*Surg.*) the operation of introducing a metallic instrument into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the patient has the stone or not.
SE'A-ROOM (*Mar.*) a part of the sea sufficiently distant from the shores or rocks for a vessel to scud about without fear of being wrecked.
SEA-SE'RPENT (*Ich.*) the *Muræna ophis* of Linnæus, a fish of the eel tribe, which is spotted, and spear-shaped.
SEA-SIDE-GRA'PE (*Bot.*) the *Coccoloba* of Linnæus.
SEA-SIDE-LA'UREL (*Bot.*) the *Xylophylla* of Linnæus.
SE'A-SIDE-PI'GEON-PEA (*Bot.*) the *Sophora* of Linnæus.
SEA'SONED (*Mil.*) an epithet applied to troops that are inured to a particular climate, who in consequence are not so soon infected with endemical disorders as raw troops.
SEA'SONING (*Carp.*) a process by which wood is rendered fit for building, by expelling the natural sap.
SEA'SONINGS (*Med.*) an aguish distemper in the West Indies, to which persons are subject on their first going there.
SEA'SONS (*Astron.*) the four portions in the year, which are distinguished by the signs that the sun enters at those periods, namely, *Aries* for the Spring, *Cancer* for the Summer, *Libra* for the Autumn, and *Capricornus* for the Winter. [vide *Astronomy*].
SEA-STAR (*Ent.*) or Star-fish, the *Asterias* of Linnæus, an animal inhabiting the sea, of the Order *Mollusca*, so called from its resembling a star in figure. It easily renews parts which have been lost, and adheres to the bottoms of vessels.
SEA-THRI'FT (*Bot.*) the *Statice* of Linnæus, a perennial.
SEA-U'RCHIN (*Ent.*) the *Echinus* of Linnæus, an animal inhabiting the sea, of the Order *Mollusca*, which is in general armed with five sharp teeth, whence it derives its name.
SEA-WEEDS (*Bot.*) a sort of herbs floating on the surface of the sea, which are botanically distinguished by the name of *Algæ*.
SEA-WO'RTHY (*Mar.*) an epithet for a vessel which is fit for a voyage.
SEA'VY *ground* (*Agric.*) a ground overgrown with rushes.
SEAX (*Mil.*) in the Saxon *seax*; a sword made like a scythe, which was used by the ancient Saxons.
SEBA'CIC *acid* (*Chem.*) an acid extracted from tallow.
SEBADI'LLA (*Bot.*) vide *Cevadilla*.
SE'BAR (*Bot.*) vide *Agallochum*.
SE'BATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the union of the sebacic acid with different bases.
SEBESTE'NA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Cordia* of Linnæus.
SECA'LE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

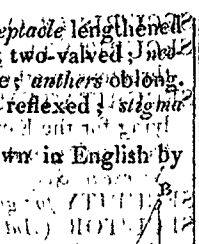
Generic Character. CAL. the *common receptacle* lengthened into a spike; *glume* two-valved.—COR. two-valved; *nectary* two-leaved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* tuberinate; *styles* two, reflexed; *stigmæ* simple.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. Plants of this genus, well known in English by the name of Rye, or Rye-Grass, are annuals.

SECALE is also the name of the *Elymus*.

SECA'MONE (*Bot.*) the *Periploca* of Linnæus.

SE'CANT (*Geom.*) any right line that cuts another, whether a right line or a curve, as in the annexed figure, wherein the line C B is a secant of the arc A D on the angle A C D.—*Line of secants*, vide *Line*.—*Figure of secants*, vide *Figure*.



SECESPITA (*Anti.*) an oblong iron knife which was used by the priests at the sacrifices. Its form is to be seen on coins, as on that of Julius Cæsar, in the annexed figure, where the knife is represented together with the ox and the altar.

SECE'SSION (*Med.*) the going off of a disease by secretion.

SECESSION (*Polit.*) another name for the breaking up of Parliament.

SE'CHIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 9 *Syngenesia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled; *nectary* ten hollows in the upper part of the tube.—STAM. in the males; *filaments* five, connected into an upright cylinder; *anthers* farinaceous.—PIST. in the females; *germ* obovate; *style* cylindrical; *stigma* very large.—PER. very large; *seed* one.

Species. The single species is the *Sechium edule*, seu *Chayota*, a plant of the Melon tribe.

SE'COND (*Astron.*) the sixtieth part of a degree in any circle of the sphere.

SECOND (*Arith.*) the sixtieth part of a minute in time.

SECOND *captain* (*Mil.*) one whose company being broken, he is joined as captain to another.

SECOND *ditch* (*Fort.*) that made on the outside of the glacis when the ground is low, and there is plenty of water.—*Second covert-way*, that beyond the second ditch.—*Second flank*, vide *Oblique Flank*.

SECOND *deliverance* (*Law*) a writ lying after the return of cattle replevied, for replevying of the same cattle again, by reason of some fault in the party that replevied. *F. N. B.* 68.—*Writ of second surcharge*, a writ which lies for one who, after admeasurement of common, is surcharged for the common again.

SECOND-SIGHT (*Myth.*) a quality which persons in the Western Islands of Scotland were supposed to possess of seeing things to come by having them brought before their senses, as if the image of a man about to die should appear before another, in its natural shape, in a shroud, &c.

SE'CONDARY (*Law*) the second man in any place, he who is next to any chief officer, as the counter, who is the next man to the sheriff.—*Secondary conveyances*, those which serve to confirm, alter, or restrain, some other conveyance precedent.—*Secondary use*, a use which may change or shift from one to another, as if a man makes a feoffment to the use of his intended wife and her eldest son for their lives; upon the marriage, the wife takes the whole use in severalty; but on the birth of the son, it is executed jointly in them both.

SECONDARY *circles* (*Astron.*) all circles of the sphere at right angles to others; as the azimuths or vertical circles, in respect to the horizon; the meridian and hour circles in respect to the equinoctial.—*Secondary planets*, another name for the satellites.

SECONDARY *Salts* (*Chem.*) vide *Salts*.

SE'CRETARY (*Law*) one who is employed in writing letters, dispatches, &c. for a prince or private individual.

SECRETARY *of State* (*Polit.*) a great Officer of the Crown, who is a Privy Councillor, and has an extraordinary trust reposed in him. At first, there was but one Secretary of State; but now the office is held by several, as the Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs, Secretary for the Home Department, &c.

SECRETION (*Chem.*) the separation of one fluid from another in the body of an animal or vegetable.—*Animal Secretion*, vide *Animal*.

SE'CTA (*Law*) a *sequendo*, i. e. from following; the suit, by which is understood the witnesses or followers of the plaintiff.—*Secta ad Curiam*, a writ against him who refuseth to perform his suit either to the county or Court Baron.—*Secta Curiæ*, suit and service done by tenants at the court of their lord.—*Secta facienda per illam quæ habet eniciam partem*, a writ to compel the heir, who hath the elder's part of the coheirs, to perform service for all the copartners. *Reg. Orig.* 17.—*Secta ad molendinum*, a writ against him who, having used to grind his corn at the mill of a certain person, afterwards goes with his corn to another mill. *F. N. B.* 122; *Reg. Orig.* 153.—*Secta Regalis*, royal suit, a service or suit by which all persons were bound twice in a year to attend the sheriff's tourn. It was called *regalis* because the sheriff's tourn was the King's Leet, wherein the people were to be obliged by oath to bear true allegiance to the King, &c.—*Secta unica tantum facienda pro pluribus hæreditatibus*, a writ for an heir who is distrained by the lord to do more suits than one.

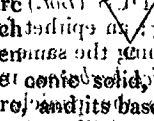
SE'CTIO *Cæsarea* (*Surg.*) the Cæsarean operation. [vide *Cæsarean*]

SE'CTION (*Geom.*) the cutting of one plane by another, or of a solid by a plane.—*Conic sections*, vide *Conic Sections*.—*Angular sections*, a term given by Vieta to the analytical investigation of the law of increase and decrease of the lines and chords of multiple and submultiple arcs. *Vieta ad angul. Sect. Theorem.*—*Vertical section*, called simply the *Section of a building*, i. e. the profile, or delineation of its heights and depths raised on the plan.—*Horizontal section* is the ichnography, or Ground Plan, i. e. a section parallel to the horizon.

SECTION. (*Archit.*) the draught and depths of a building raised on a plane.

SECTIS *non faciendis* (*Law*) a writ for a woman who, for her dower, ought not to perform suit of court. *Reg. Orig.* 174. Also for a ward that he may be freed from all suits during his wardship.

SE'CTOR *of a circle* (*Geom.*) that portion of a circle comprehended between two radii and their included arc, as the figure A B C contained between the two radii A C and B C, and the arc A B. Similar sectors are those which have equal angles included between their radii.—*Sector of a sphere*, the conic solid, whose vertex ends in the centre of a sphere, and its base is the segment of the same sphere.—*Sector of an ellipse*, or *of an hyperbola*, a part resembling the circular arc.



SECTOR (*Mech.*) a mathematical instrument which is of great use in measuring proportional quantities of the same kind, as between lines and lines, surfaces and surfaces, &c. It is adapted to all radii and all scales having lines of chords, sines, &c. to any radius between the length and breadth of the sector when open. Its construction is founded on the fourth proposition of the sixth book of Euclid, that similar triangles have their like sides propor-

tional.—*Astronomical Sector*, an instrument invented by Mr. George Graham for finding the difference in right ascension and declination between the two objects, whose distance is too great to be observed through a fixed telescope, by means of a micrometer.

SE'CULAR (*Ecc.*) an epithet for one that is conversant with the world, not being engaged in a monastic life, as a *secular priest*.

SECULAR *year* (*Chron.*) the same as *Jubilee*.

SECULAR *equations* (*Astron.*) or *century equations*, corrections required to compensate such inequalities in the celestial motions as occur in the course of a century, or 100 years.

SECULA'RES *Ludi* (*Ant.*) Secular Games, distinguished games which were celebrated by the Romans every hundred years; or, if we follow Horace, and the Sybilline verses quoted by Zosimus, every hundred and ten years. *Zosim. Sybil. Ver.*

Ἀλλ' ὅταν μακρὸς ἱερὸς ἐνιαυτὸς
Ζωῆς εἰς ἑκατὸν ἑκατὸν εὐκλεὲς ὄδοιτο.

Horat. Carm. Sæcular. v. 21.

Cælus undenos decies per annos.

It was instituted, according to some, by Numa Pompilius; and, according to others, by Valerius Poplicola; but, according to the more general opinion, it took its rise with the expulsion of the kings. This festival lasted three days and three nights. On the first day, the Quindecemviri ascended the capitol and made their offerings, after which games were exhibited in the theatres; on the second day, the matrons offered supplications to Juno; and, on the third day, twenty noble youths, with as many virgins, sung, in the temple of *Apollo Palatine*, a hymn called the *Carmen seculare*, in Greek and Latin, in which they recommended the city to the protection of those deities whom they particularly honoured in their sacrifices. The inimitable *Carmen seculare* of Horace was composed for this last day by the desire of Augustus. *Val. Max.* l. 2, c. 4; *Varro de Scenic. Origin. et Valer. Ant. apud Censor. de die Nat.* c. 17; *Tac. Annal.* l. 11, c. 11; *Capitol. in Gord.* c. 3; *Zosim. Hist.* l. 2, c. 1.

SECU'NDA *superoneratione pasturæ* (*Law*) vide *Surcharge*.

SECUNDA *aqua* (*Chem.*) another name for *Aqua fortis*.

SECU'NDANS (*Math.*) an infinite series, or rank of numbers, which begin from nothing, and proceed as the squares of numbers in arithmetical proportion; as 0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, &c.

SECU'NDINES (*Anat.*) the placenta and membranes in which the fœtus is wrapped while it is in the womb, and which are excluded after the birth; whence they are vulgarly called the *After-Birth*.

SECU'NDUM *naturam* (*Med.*) i. e. according to the course of nature.—*Secundum artem*, or abbreviated S. A. a term frequently used in prescriptions to denote that the recipe must be made up with particular care.

SECU'NDUS (*Bot.*) i. e. *sequndus*, à sequendo, from following; an epithet for flowers all turned towards, directed, or leaning the same way: it is exemplified in the flowers of *Erica herbacea*, in the spike of *Dactylis cynosuroides*, and in the panicle of *Dactylis glomerata*, several of the *Festucæ*, &c.

SECURIDA'CA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 3 *Octandria*.—*Generic Character.* CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—Cor. papilionaceous, five-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* eight.—PIST. *germ* ovate, ending in an awl-shaped *stigma* flat.—PER. *legume* ovate; *seed* one.—*Species.* The species are trees or shrubs, as the—*Securidaca erecta*, Upright Securidaca.—*Securidaca scandens*, Climbing Securidaca, &c.

SECU'RIS (*Ant.*) the Axe. [vide *Fasces*.]

SECURITA'TE *pacis* (*Law*) a writ against him who threatens another with death and danger. *Reg. Orig.* 88.

SECURITA'TEM *invenienda*, &c. (*Law*) an ancient writ lying for the King against any of his subjects to stay them from going out of his kingdom to foreign parts. [vide *Ne exeat*, &c.]

SECURITY *for good behaviour*, &c. (*Law*) vide *Surety*.

SECU'TOR (*Ant.*) a kind of gladiators among the Romans, who used to engage with the Retiarii. *Juv. Sat.* 8, v. 210.

—— *cum Gracchio jussus pugnare secutor.*

The secutores were commonly armed with a sword and buckler to keep off the net of their antagonist. *Suet. in Cal.* c. 30; *Dion.* l. 7, c. 2; *Isid. Orig.* l. 18, c. 55; *Salmas. in Lamprid. Commod.* c. 15.

SECUTOR was also the name given to those who attended generals or tribunes, as may be learned from inscriptions. *Lips. Sat.* l. 2, c. 7.

SE DEFENDENDO (*Law*) a plea for him that is charged with the death of another person by alleging that he was driven unto what he did in his own defence. *Staundf. Plac. Cor.* l. 1, c. 7.

SEDA'N (*Cus.*) a close chair in which persons of quality are carried.

SE'DATIVES (*Med.*) *sedantia*, medicines which have the power of diminishing animal energy without destroying life.

SEDENTA'RIA OSSA (*Anat.*) the Os Coccygis and Ischia.

SE'DENTARY *Parliaments* (*Polit.*) such as are fixed and settled in a place.

SEDERUNT, *Act of* (*Law*) ordinances of the Court of Sessions in Scotland, under authority of the statute 1540, c. 93, by which the court is authorized to make such regulations as may be necessary for the ordering of processes, &c.

SE'DIMENT *of urine* (*Med.*) certain parts of the nutritious juice, which, being separated from the blood with the serum, sink by reason of their weight to the bottom of the urine.

SEDITION (*Law*) is defined in the Scotch law to consist in attempts, by meetings or by speeches, &c. to disturb the public peace.

SE'DUM (*Bot.*) a plant so called, as is supposed, *a sedendo semper*, or from its always sitting or growing on the walls; it is mentioned by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 15, c. 13.

SEDUM, *in the Linnæan system*, a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 5 *Pentagynia*.—*Generic Character.* CAL. *perianth* five-cleft.—Cor. *petals* five; *nectaries* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten, awl-shaped; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germs* five, ending in slender *styles*; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. *capsules* five; *seeds* numerous, very small.—*Species.* The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Sedum anacampseros*, seu *Anacampseros*, the Evergreen Orpine.—*Sedum stellatum*, *Semperviva*, *Cotyledon*, seu *Aizoon*, Starry Stone-Crop.—*Sedum telephium*, *Crassula*, *Anacampseros*, seu *Fabaria*.—*Sedum dasyphyllum*.—*Sedum reflexum*, sive *Vermicularis*, Yellow Stone-Crop.—But the *Sedum cepæa*, Purslane-leaved Stone-Crop; and the *Sedum annuum* et *anglicum* are annuals. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

SEDUM is also the name of a species of *Rhodiola*.

SEED (*Anat.*) vide *Semen*.

SEED (*Bot.*) vide *Semen*.

SEED-BUD (*Bot.*) vide *Germen*.

SEED-COAT (*Bot.*) vide *Arilli*.

SEED-COD (*Archæol.*) a basket or other vessel of wood carried on one arm of the husbandman or sower of the ground, to bear the seed or grain which he sows with the other hand.

SEE'DED (*Her.*) an epithet for a rose in coats of arms.

SEED-LEAVES (*Bot.*) the primary leaves, being the cotyledons or lobes of a seed expanded, and in a state of vegetation.

SEE'DLINGS (*Bot.*) young plants which are raised by seed, in distinction from those which are propagated by suckers.

SEE'D-LOBE (*Bot.*) vide *Cotyledon*.

SEE'D-VESSEL (*Bot.*) vide *Pericarpium*.

SEE'DY (*Bot.*) an epithet for a plant having seeds, or running to seed.

TO SEEL (*Vet.*) is said of a horse when white hairs, mixed with those of his natural colour, grow upon his eye-brows.

TO SEEL (*Mar.*) or *lee-seel*, is said of a ship when it rolls to the leeward.

SEE'LING (*Falcon.*) the running of a thread through the eye-lids of a hawk when first taken, so that she may see very little, or not at all, to make her the better endure the hood.

SEER (*Com.*) an Indian word for a weight nearly equal to a pound.

SEER (*Mil.*) or *cear*, a piece of iron which the trigger acts upon in the lock.

SEGBANS (*Mil.*) horsemen among the Turks who have the care of the baggage.

SEGEANT (*Her.*) vide *Sejeant*.

SE'GMENT (*Geom.*) a part cut off the top of a figure by a line or plane.—*Segment of a circle* is a part of the circle cut off by a chord, or a portion bounded by an arc and its chord. [vide *Circle* and *Geometry*]—*Segment of a sphere*, a portion of a sphere cut off by a plane in any part except the centre, so that the base of such a segment must always be a circle, and its surface a part of that of the sphere; the whole segment being either greater or less than a hemisphere.—*Similar segments* are those that have similar arcs, or such as contain the same number of degrees.

SEGME'NTA (*Bot.*) segments, or the parts into which a calyx is cut.

SEGMO'IDAL *valves* (*Anat.*) little valves of the pulmonary artery, so called from the resemblance they bear in figure to the segment of a circle.

SE'GNO (*Mus.*) Italian signifying a sign or mark, as *al segno*, i. e. go back to the sign or mark.

SEGREANT (*Her.*) an epithet signifying the same as rampant, but applied only to griffins, dragons, and the like.

SEGREGA'TA POLYGA'MIA (*Bot.*) the Fifth Order of the Class *Syngenesia*; comprehending those flowers, the several florets of which are included within a common calyx, and also furnished with their proper perianths.

SEGUA'STER (*Bot.*) a species of the Caryota.

SEGUE (*Mus.*) Italian, signifying it follows, as *segue coro*, the chorus follows.

SEGUIE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved. — COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* very many; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* very short; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seed* one, oblong.

Species. The two species are shrubs, as the *Seguieria americana et asiatica*.

SEJEANT (*Her.*) i. e. sitting, an epithet for any beast that sits, as in the annexed figure of a lion sejeant.

SEI'GNIOR (*Polit.*) or *Grand Seignior*, the emperor of the Turks.

SEIGNOR (*Law*) the lord of the manor.

SEI'GNORAGE (*Law*) a prerogative of the king, whereby he challengeth allowance of gold or silver brought in the mass to his mint in exchange for coin.

SEI'GNORY (*Law*) the jurisdiction or power of a lord; a lordship. *Kitchen.* 78.

SERIA'SIS (*Med.*) an inflammation in the head, proceeding from excessive heat.

SEI'SIN (*Law*) possession of, or a right to, lands and tenements.—*Seisin in fact*, an actual taking possession in person.—*Seisin in law* is when something is done which the law accounts a seisin. *Co. Litt.* 152.

SEISINA *habendâ*, &c. (*Law*) a writ for delivery of seisin to the lord of his tenements, after the king hath had the year, day, and waste. *Reg. Orig.* 165.

SEJUGUS (*Bot.*) sejugous, an epithet for a leaf; *folium sejugum*, a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets.

TO SEIZE (*Mar.*) to bind any two ropes, or different parts of the same rope together with a small line or cord.

SEIZED *of* (*Law*) possessed of. [vide *Seisin*]

SEIZING *of heriots* (*Law*) the seizing of the best beasts, &c. (where an heriot is due) on the death of the tenant.

SEIZING *of a boat* (*Mar.*) a rope tied to the ring of a little chain in the foreship of a boat, by which means it is fastened to the side of the ship.

SEIZING (*Falcon.*) a hawk's taking any thing in her claws and holding it fast.

SELA'GO (*Bot.*) a plant which, according to Pliny, resembles Savin, and was much used by the Druids in Gaul in application to wounds. *Plin.* l. 24, c. 11.

SELAGO, *in the Linnean system*, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple; PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. Plants of this genus are herbaceous or shrubby, and all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, as the—*Selago corymbosa*, seu *Camphorata*, Fine-leaved Selago.—*Selago polystachia*, seu *Valeriana*, Many-spiked Selago. *Selago ranunculoides*, seu *Ranunculus*.—*Selago spuria*, seu *Melampyrum*.—*Selago ovata*, seu *Sippia*, &c.

SE'LAH (*Bible*) סלה, a note of music in the Psalms of David.

SE'LANDERS (*Vet.*) or *salenders*, chops or mangy sores in the bending of a horse's hough, as the malanders are in the knees.

SE'LENITE (*Chem.*) a name formerly given to the mineral salt now called Sulphate of Lime.

SELENI'TES (*Min.*) Mirror Stone, or Muscovy Grass, the brightness of which was heretofore thought to increase and decrease according to the course of the moon. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 159; *Plin.* l. 37, c. 11; *Solin.* c. 37; *August. de Civ. Dei.* c. 5; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 16, c. 10; *Phot. Biblioth. Cod.* 242; *Marbod.* c. 57.

SELENO'GRAPHY (*Astron.*) from σελήνη, the moon, and γράφω, to write: a description of the face of the moon, as distinguished by spots, &c. which may be seen by the help of a telescope.

SELEU'CIANS (*Ecc.*) heretics in the primitive church, who, among other blasphemies, maintained that our Saviour ascended no higher than the sun, &c. *Niceph.* l. 11, c. 14; *S. August. Hær.* 59; *Prædest. Dog. anon. Hæret.*

SELF-HEAL (*Bot.*) the *Prunella* of Linnæus.

SELINI'TIS *vinum* (*Med.*) σελινίτης οἶνος, wine impregnated with the seed of apium. *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 74.

SE'LINE (*Med.*) a disease of the nails, in which white spots are occasionally seen in their substance.

SE'LINUM (*Bot.*) σέλινον, the Greek appellation for the plant named *Apium* in the Latin. It is so called because it grows freely, ὑ ἕλει, i. e. in marshes. [vide *Apium*]

SELINUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel universal* manifold; *involucre universal* many-leaved.—COR. *universal* uniform; *florets* all fertile.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two; *stigmas* simple.—PER. none; *fruit* compressed; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Selinum palustre, Thysselinum, Apium*, seu *Seseli*, Marsh Selinum.—*Selinum caruifolia, Caruifolia, Carem, Angelica*, seu *Laserpitium*, Caraway-leaved Selinum, &c. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.*

SE'LION (*Agric.*) French, for a ridge of land that lies between two furrows.

TO SELL *out* (*Com.*) i. e. to sell out of the stocks, is to transfer the share of stock which one holds to another person, in distinction from buying in, which is purchasing the share that another has in the stocks.

TO SELL *out* (*Mil.*) is said of an officer who is permitted to retire from the service and to sell his commission, in distinction from buying in or purchasing a commission.

SE'LLA *Curulis* (*Ant.*) vide *Curule*.

SELLA *Turcica* (*Anat.*) so called from its supposed resemblance to a Turkish saddle; a cavity in the sphenoid bone, containing the petuitary gland, surrounded by the four clinoid processes.

SELLA'NDER (*Vet.*) vide *Selander*.

SE'LTZER *water* (*Chem.*) a saline water slightly alkaline, and highly acidulated with carbonic acid.

SE'LVAGE (*Mar.*) in French *estrop ou skirre*, a hank or skein of rope-yarn, turned into a circular form and marled together with spun-yarn, which is used to fasten round any rope, as a shroud or stay.

SEMBE'LLA (*Ant.*) or *semilibella*, i. e. half a *libella*; a small silver coin among the Romans, which was worth about one farthing and a half, the *libella* being worth three farthings. *Varro. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 36.

SEME *of corn* (*Archæol.*) eight bushels.

SEMECA'RPUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped.—PIST. *germ* superior; *receptacle* erect; *seed* a single nut.

Species. The single species is the *Semecarpus*, seu *Anacardium*, a large tree.

SEMEIO'SIS (*Med.*) σημείωσις, a noting or marking.

SEMEIO'TICA (*Med.*) σημειωτικὴ, that part of physic which treats of the signs of health and sickness, enabling the physician to make probable conjectures respecting the constitution and state of his patient.

SE'MEN (*Anat.*) the fluid secreted in the testes of males, which is destined for the impregnation of the female; which, in the opinion of some, is found by microscopical examination to contain an immense number of animalcula.

SEMEN (*Chem.*) by a chemical analysis one hundred parts of the semen is found to contain ninety of water; six of animal gluten; three of phosphate of lime; and one of pure soda.

SEMEN (*Bot.*) seed, the rudiment or embryo of a new plant, consisting of three principal parts; namely, 1. The Tegument or Skin. 2. The Albumen, splitting into cotyledons or lobes. 3. The Corculum, Corcle, or Heart. Some seeds have also a *hilum* or eye; others an *aril*; and others a *cornula*, which is either a pappus or down, a wing tail, or some other process.

SEMENTI'NÆ *feriæ* (*Ant.*) feasts held annually among the Romans, for the obtaining of the gods a plentiful harvest, so called *a semente*, i. e. from sowing. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 5, c. 3; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 1, v. 657.

SE'METS (*Bot.*) an old botanical term for the anthers of plants.

SE'MI (*Gram.*) from the Latin *semis*, half, is used in composition in the sense of half, as *semi-Arians, semibref*, &c.

SEMI-AMPLEXICA'ULIS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a leaf; *folium semi-amplexicaule*, a leaf embracing the stem halfway.

SEMI-A'RIANS (*Ecc.*) a term applied to a sect of heretics who maintained part of the Arian doctrine respecting the Holy Trinity.

SE'MI-BREF (*Mus.*) a musical note which is the longest now in common use, and is marked thus, ○, being equal to two minims, and four crotchets.

SEMI-CHO'RUS (*Mus.*) a short unelaborated chorus.

SEMI-CHRO'MA (*Mus.*) a semiquaver.

SEMI-CI'RCLE (*Geom.*) a figure comprehended between the diameter of a circle and half the circumference. [vide *Geometry*]

SEMI-CIRCLE is also an instrument in surveying, otherwise called a *graphometer*, consisting of a semi-circular limb or arch.

SEMI-CI'RCULAR *canals* (*Anat.*) three canals belonging to the organ of hearing, which are so called from their figure. They are situated in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

SEMI-CO'LON (*Gram.*) a stop or point in a sentence equal to half a colon, being between a comma and a colon, marked thus (;).

SE'MICON (*Mus.*) an instrument among the ancients, with five strings, resembling a harp.

SEMI-CU'BICAL *parabola* (*Geom.*) a curve of the second order, having the cubes of its ordinates proportional to the squares of the abscisses, its equation being $ay^2 = x^3$. This curve is one of Newton's five diverging parabolas, having a cusp at its vertex.

SEMI-CU'PIUM (*Mech.*) a half or shallow bath, reaching not farther than the middle of the body.

SEMI-DIAMETER (*Geom.*) the radius or half diameter of a circle or sphere.

SEMI-DIAPA'SON (*Mus.*) a defective octave, or an octave diminished by a minor semitone.

SEMI-DIAPE'NTE (*Mus.*) an imperfect or false fifth.

SEMIDI'TONE (*Mus.*) a less third. [vide *Hemiditone*]

SEMIFI'STULAR (*Bot.*) an epithet for flowers, the upper part of which resemble half a pipe.

SEMIFLO'RET (*Bot.*) a half floret, tubulous at the beginning, like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue.

SEMIFLO'SCULUS (*Bot.*) a semifloret; *flos semifloscolosus*, a flower composed of semiflorets. These terms, which were employed by Tournefort, answer to the Linnean terms of *corollula* and *corolla ligulata*.

SEMIFLOSCULO'SÆ (*Bot.*) or *semifloscolosi*, the name of a subdivision in the order of compound flowers, both in the natural, and the artificial system of Linnæus, comprehending such as are made up wholly of fertile ligulate corollets.

SEMILU'NAR *valves* (*Anat.*) the three valves at the beginning of the pulmonary artery and aorta are so termed from their halfmoon-shape.

SEMIMEMBRANO'SUS (*Anat.*) an epithet for a muscle of the leg, from its being half tendinous, and like a membrane.

SEMI-ME'TALS (*Min.*) fossil bodies that are not malleable, yet in some measure to be fixed by the fire, consisting of a metallic substance combined with some other substance, as antimony, cinnabar, marcasite, &c. which were formerly ranked in this number.

SEMI-NERVO'SUS (*Anat.*) a muscle of the thigh so called from its being half tendinous and half nervous. It takes

its rise from the exterior of the tuberosity of the *Os Ischium*, and assists in bending the leg.

SEMINA'LIS (*Bot.*) an epithet for what appertains to the seed of a plant, as the *folium seminale*, the seed-leaf.

SE'MINARY (*Hort.*) a seed-plot or nursery for raising young trees.

SEMINA'TIO (*Bot.*) semination, or the natural dispersion of the seeds.

SEMIORBICULA'TUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for seed which is of half an orbicular form.

SEMIO'RDINATES (*Geom.*) the halves of the ordinates or applicates, being the lines applied between the abscis and the curve.

SEMIPARA'BOLE (*Geom.*) a curve in the higher geometry defined by the equation $ax^{n-1} = y^n$, as $ax^2 = y^3$, or $ax^3 = y^4$, &c.

SEMIQUA'DRATE (*Astron.*) or *semiquartile*, an aspect of the planets when distant from each other one sign and a half, or 45 degrees.

SE'MIQUAVER (*Mus.*) a note which is marked thus, containing half the quantity of a quaver. [vide *Music*]

SEMIQUINQUEFI'DUS (*Bot.*) half five-cleft; an epithet for a calyx.

SEMIQUI'NTILE (*Astron.*) an aspect of the planets when distant from each other the half of the fifth of a circle.

SEMISAGITTA'TUS (*Bot.*) shaped like half the head of an arrow; an epithet for a stipule, as in the *Ervum tetraspermum*.

SEMISEXFI'DUS (*Bot.*) half six-cleft; an epithet for a calyx.

SEMISE'XTILE (*Astron.*) an aspect of the planets when distant from each other 30 degrees, or the half of a sextile.

SEMISPE'CULUM (*Surg.*) an instrument for widening a wound in the neck of a bladder.

SEMISPINA'TUS (*Anat.*) a muscle arising from all the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the breast, and passing obliquely upwards, is inserted into the upper spines of the same vertebræ. It serves to extend the spine obliquely backwards.

SE'MITA *luminosa* (*Astron.*) a bright track in the heavens, which, a little before the vernal equinox may be seen, about six o'clock at night, towards the end of February and beginning of October.

SEMITENDINO'SUS (*Anat.*) vide *Semi-nervosus*.

SEMITE'RES (*Bot.*) or *semicylindrus*, i. e. flat on one side and rounded on the other, as the stem of the *Allium vineale*, and the leaves of the *Narcissus jonquilla*.

SEMITE'RTIAN (*Med.*) an epithet for a fever, between a tertian and a quotidian.

SE'MITONE (*Mus.*) half a tone, the smallest interval admitted in modern music. [vide *Music*]

SEMITO'NIC *scale* (*Mus.*) a scale or system of music, consisting of twelve degrees, or thirteen notes in the octave.

SEMI-VO'WELS (*Gram.*) i. e. half vowels; the letters *l, m, n, r, s, x, z*, so called because, though they are consonants, they are expressed by the help of the vowel *e* only.

SEMPERVI'VUM (*Bot.*) ἀείζωον, a plant so called, according to Theophrastus, because it is green throughout the year, and is not killed by the inclemency of the weather. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 7, c. 14; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 89; *Plin.* l. 25, c. ult.

SEMPERVIVUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 5 *Polygynia*. *Generic Character*.—*Cal. perianth* six to twelve-parted.—*Cor. petals* six to twelve; *antlers* roundish.—*Stam. filaments* six to twelve.—*Pist. germs* six to twelve, ending in as many spreading styles; *stigmas* acute.—*Per. capsules* six to twelve; *seeds* many.

Species. Plants of this genus are hardy perennials, as the *Sempervivum arboreum*, seu *Sedum*, Tree Houseleek. 2—*Sempervivum canariense*, Canary Houseleek.—*Sempervivum tectorum*, *Sedum*, seu *Cotyledon*, Common Houseleek.—*Sempervivum globiferum*, Globular Houseleek, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*

SEMU'NCIA (*Ant.*) a small Roman coin, of the weight of four drachms, being the 24th part of the Roman pound.

SENA *folia* (*Bot.*) six-fold leaves, or leaves growing in sixes, as in *Galium spurium*.

SENA is also a name for a species of the *Cassia* of Linnæus.

SENA'CULUM (*Ant.*) a place of meeting for the Roman senate. *Var. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 32; *Fest. de Signif. Verb.*

SENA'TUS (*Ant.*) the chief council of state among the Romans, so called from *senis*, an old man, because it was composed at first of the elders of the city. It owed its origin to Romulus, who at first appointed an hundred senators, and afterwards doubled that number; but Tarquinius Priscus augmented it to three hundred. It afterwards rose to the number of a thousand, but was reduced by Augustus to six hundred. The choice of the senators belonged at first to the kings, afterwards to the consuls, and at last to the censors, who in their census or survey, every fifth year, filled up the vacant places. None were elevated to this rank in the state but such as had passed through the great offices of quæstor, tribune of the people, ædile, prætor, and consul, or such as were of the equestrian order. The proper age for a senator was twenty-five, although exceptions were sometimes made in favour of individuals. The senators had the title of *patres*, and their descendants that of *patricii*. *Cic. de Senect.* c. 6; *Dionys.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 17; *Aul. Gell.* l. 14, c. 7; *Val. Max.* l. 2, c. 2; *Manut. de Senat.* c. 10, &c.

SENA'TUS-CONSU'LTUM (*Ant.*) a decree of the senate, which, having passed by a majority of voices, was subscribed by the chief magistrate and the principal promoters of the measure. Sometimes, in cases of expedition, a decree might pass by a simple division of the house, which was called *senatus-consultum per discessionem factum*. There were also *senatus-consulta privata*, which were made in matters of privacy, under an oath of secrecy. *Cic. in Pison.* c. 8; *Cic. de Leg.* l. 3, c. 3; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Val. Max.* l. 2, c. 2; *Gell.* l. 14, c. 7; *Suet. in Tib.* c. 31; *Capitol. in Gordian.* c. 12.

To SEND (*Mar.*) to pitch precipitately into the hollow, or interval between two waves, as, "Every time the vessel sends, the topmasts complain."

SE'NDERA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Evolvulus* of Linnæus.

SE'NICA (*Bot.*) the *Polygala senega* of Linnæus.

SE'NECHAL (*Law*) in the French *Senechal*, a steward, or one who hath the dispensing of justice in particular cases; as the High Senechal, or Steward of England.—*Senechal de la Hotel de Roy*, Steward of the King's Household, &c. *Kitch.* 83; *Co. Lit.* 61.

SENECHAL (*Mil.*) the most ancient of all the titles and dignities which were conferred on such as commanded the French armies. When the Kings of France, belonging to the second race, ceased to go in person, the senechal was selected from the highest of the nobility, and was commonly distinguished as much by his personal merits as his birth and rank. The title of Grand Senechal of France was first created by Lotharius in 928, and conferred upon Geoffry, Count of Anjou, surnamed Grisegonelle.

SENECHA'LLO *et Mareschallo quod non teneant, &c.* (*Law*) a writ directed to the steward and marshal of England, inhibiting them to take cognizance of an action in their court that concerns freeholds. *Reg. Orig.* 185—191.

SENE'CIO (*Bot.*) in the Greek ἰακώβαια, a plant so called

because it grows hoary, like the hair, in the spring.—Dioscorides reckons it vulnerary. *Theophrast.* l. 7, c. 7; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 97; *Plin.* l. 25, c. 13.

SENECIO, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* calycled.—COR. *compound* higher than the calyx; *proper*, in the hermaphrodites, funnelform; in the females, if any, oblong.—STAM. in the hermaphrodites, *filaments* five, capillary; *anther* cylindric.—PIST. in both, *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two, oblong.—PER. none; *seeds*, in the hermaphrodites, solitary, ovate; *receptacle* naked, flat.

Species. The species are either annuals or perennials. Of the first kind are the—*Senecio hieracifolius*, Hieracium-leaved Groundsel.—*Senecio vulgaris*, *Erigerum*, seu *Verbena*, Common Groundsel.—*Senecio viscosus*, Stinking Groundsel.—*Senecio sylvaticus*, Mountain Groundsel. Of the latter kind are the—*Senecio crucifolius*, seu *Jacobæa*, Rocket-leaved Groundsel.—*Senecio incanus*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Absinthium*.—*Senecio abrotanifolius*, *Solidago*, *Achillea*, seu *Ageratum*, Southernwood-leaved Groundsel.—*Senecio Jacobæa*, Ragwort Groundsel, or Common Ragwort.—*Senecio paludosus*, Marsh Groundsel, or Bird's-Tongue. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

SENECIO is also the name of a species of the *Baccharis*, the *Cacalia*, *Cineraria*, the *Conyza*, *Crepis*, *Erigeron*, *Inula*, *Othonna*, *Spharanthus*, and *Spilanthus*.

SENECIOIDES (*Bot.*) the *Senecio sylvaticus* of Linnæus.

SE'NEGA (*Bot.*) the *Polygala senega* of Linnæus.

SE'NEGAL (*Bot.*) a species of the *Mimosa*.

SENEU'TA (*Law*) widow-hood.

SE'NEY-DAYS (*Archæol.*) play-days, or days of pleasure.

SE'NGREEN (*Bot.*) the *Saxifraga rivalis* of Linnæus.

SENIO'RITY (*Mil.*) priority of time in the raising of different regiments, according as they take place of each other in numerical order. So, likewise, the difference of dates between the commissions of two officers, makes the one senior to the other, &c.

SE'NNA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Cassia*.—Bladder-Senna, the *Colutea*.—Scorpion-Senna, the *Ervus*.

SE'NNIT (*Mil.*) a sort of flat braided cordage, used for various purposes, and formed by plaiting five or seven rope-yarns together.

SENSIBI'LITY (*Phy.*) the capability which a nerve possesses of conveying the sensation produced by the contact of another body with it.

SE'NSIBLE (*Mus.*) an epithet applied to the sharp seventh, because it renders the ear sensible of that key.

SENSIBLE *Horison* (*Astron.*) vide *Horizon* and *Astronomy*.

SENSITIVÆ (*Bot.*) *vel sensiles*, sensitive; an epithet for plants which move on being touched.

SE'NSITIVE *Fern* (*Bot.*) the *Onocclea* of Linnæus.—Sensitive-Plant, the *Mimosa*.

SENSO'RIUM *commune* (*Anat.*) that part of the brain where the nerves, from the organs of all the senses, are determined to end. It is supposed to be the beginning of the *Medulla oblongata*.

SE'NTENCES (*Mus.*) certain interluditory strains sometimes introduced into the service of the Church of England.

SENTICO'SÆ (*Bot.*) from *sentis* or *briar*, the name of the Thirty-fifth Order in Linnæus' Fragments and Natural Orders.

SE'NTINEL (*Mil.*) or *Sentry*, probably comes from the Latin *sentio*, to perceive, to look after; but it is immediately taken from the Italian *sentinella*, a private soldier; and is applied to any private who is placed in some post to watch the approach of an enemy, to prevent surprises, or keep a clear passage, &c.

SE'NZA (*Mus.*) Italian for without; as *senza stromenti*, without instruments.

SE'PARATERS (*Vet.*) the four middle teeth of a horse, so called because they separate the grinders from the corner teeth.

SEPARA'TION (*Astrol.*) is when two planets have been in conjunction or partile aspect, and the lighter, by reason of its swifter motion, is going out of the moiety of both their orbs.

SE'PARATIST (*Ecc.*) one who separates himself from the Church of England.

SEPARATO'RIUM (*Surg.*) an instrument for taking splinters or bones from a wound, &c.

SE'PARATORY (*Chem.*) a vessel for separating the essential parts of liquids.

SEPHY'ROS (*Med.*) a hard and dry impostume; also a hard inflammation of the womb.

SE'PIA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*.

Generic Character. *Body* fleshy, receiving the breast in the sheath; *arms* eight, beset with numerous warts and suckers; *head* short; *eyes* large; *mouth* resembling a parrot's beak.

Species. Animals of this genus, known in English by the name of the Cuttle-Fish, inhabit various seas, fasten upon their prey with their suckers, and eject a black fluid, which is said to be an ingredient in Indian ink. Of the bone in the back of these animals is made the useful article in stationary, called *pounce*.

SEPIARIÆ (*Bot.*) from *seps*, a hedge; the name of the Twenty-fifth Order in Linnæus' Fragments, and of the Forty-fourth in his Natural Orders, containing hedge plants.

SE'POYS (*Mil.*) natives of India, who have enlisted themselves into the service of the East India Company, and are attached to the infantry.

SE'PTA (*Ant.*) enclosures, or rails made of boards in the *Campus Martius*, through which the people went to give their votes at the *Comitia*. [vide *Comitia*]

SEPTA'NA (*Med.*) an epithet for a fever which completes its period in seven days.

SEPTA'NGLE (*Geom.*) an heptagon; a figure which has seven angles, and as many sides.

SE'PTAS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 7 *Heptandria*, Order 4 *Heptagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* seven-parted.—COR. *petals* seven, oblong.—STAM. *filaments* seven, awl-shaped.—PIST. *germs* seven, ending in awl-shaped styles; *stigmas* bluntish.—PER. *capsules* seven, oblong; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species, the *Septas carpensis*, Round-leaved Septas, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

SEPTE'MBER (*Chron.*) the ninth month of Numa's year, and that of Julius Cæsar, but the seventh of the year of Romulus, whence it derives its name, i. e. *septimus mensis*. To this month were given many different appellations by the different emperors; but none have been adopted except that of September, although not strictly suitable to the present order of the months. It was under the protection of Vulcan, and, among other festivals, was famous for the *Diomysiaca*, or the feast of the vintages; the Circensian games, the dedication of the Capitol, &c. [vide *Chronology* and *Kalendarium*]

SEPTEMBRISADE (*Polit.*) a term in the revolutionary jargon of France for any general massacre; like that which disgraced the 2d and 3d of September, 1792.

SEPTENTA'RIUS (*Astron.*) a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

SEPTE'NTRIO (*Astron.*) another name for Charles's Wain.

SEPTE'RION (*Ant.*) [illegible], a Delphian festival celebrated

every ninth year, in memory of Apollo's victory over Python. *Plut. Græc. Quæst.*

SEPTENTRIONAL (*Astron.*) an epithet for the Northern signs.

SEPTFOIL (*Bot.*) a species of the *Tormentilla* of Linnæus.

SEPTICA (*Med.*) σηπτικὰ; medicines which promote putrefaction.

SEPTICUS *lapis* (*Surg.*) a cautery.

SEPTINARIAN (*Archæol.*) a weekly officer in monasteries.

SEPTUAGESIMA (*Ecc.*) the first Sunday in Lent, or the fourth Sunday before Quadragesima, so called because it is about 70 days before Easter.

SEPTUAGINT (*Bibl.*) from *septuaginta*, seventy; a version of the Old Testament out of Hebrew into Greek, performed by 72 Jewish interpreters, in obedience to an order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt.

SEPTUM *Auris* (*Anat.*) the drum of the Ear.—*Septum Cerebelli*, a process of the *Dura Mater*, dividing the cerebellum into two equal parts.—*Septum Cerebri*, the falciform process of the *Dura Mater*, sometimes so called.—*Septum Cordis*, the partition between the two ventricles of the heart.—*Septum lucidum*, the thin and tender portion of the brain dividing the lateral ventricles from each other.—*Septum Narium*, the partition between the nostrils.—*Septum Palati*, the partition of the palate.—*Septum pellucidum*, vide *Septum Lucidum*.—*Septum Thoracis*, vide *Mediastenum*.—*Septum Transversum*, vide *Diaphragm*.

SEPULTURA (*Archæol.*) an offering made to the priest for the burial of a dead body.

SEQUATUR *sub suo periculo* (*Law*) a writ that lies where a summons *ad warrantizand* is awarded, and the sheriff returns, that the party hath nothing whereby he may be summoned; then an *alias* goes forth; after that a *pluries*; and finally this writ shall issue. *Old Nat. Brev.* 163.

SEQUELA *causæ* (*Law*) the process and depending issue of a cause for trial.—*Sequela Curiæ*, suit of Court.—*Sequela Molendini*, vide *Secta ad Molendinum*.—*Sequela Villanorum*, the family, retinue, and appurtenances to the goods and chattels of villeins, which were at the absolute disposal of the lord.

SEQUELO (*Law*) small allowances of meal, &c. made to the servants at a mill where corn was ground, by tenure, in Scotland.

SEQUENCE (*Mus.*) a regular alternate succession of similar chords, as when in the common chord the note which makes the fifth to the bass is changed to the sixth; and after making the fifth to the succeeding bass note, is again changed to the sixth, and so on.

SEQUENTIA (*Mus.*) certain hymns used in the Romish Church, otherwise called *prosæ*, or proses, because, though rhyme is employed, the measure and quantity of the ancients are neglected.

TO SEQUESTER (*Law*) a term in the Civil and Ecclesiastical law equivalent to renounce, as when a widow comes into court, and disclaims having any thing to do with the estate of her husband deceased, she is said to *sequester*.

SEQUESTRATION (*Law*) the separating, or setting aside any thing which is the subject of controversy, so that it may be kept from the possession of the parties contending for it; it is said to be *voluntary* when it is done by the consent of each party; but *necessary*, when it is done by the authority of the judge. *Fortes*, c. 50.

SEQUESTRATION, in the Civil Law) is the act of the ordinary in disposing of the goods and chattels of a person deceased, whose estate no man will meddle with.

SEQUESTRATORS (*Law*) officers of the court of Chancery who perform the office of sequestering, or seizing the real and personal estate of the defendant, until he shall have answered the plaintiff's bill. They are to account for what comes into their hands, and to bring the money into court as the court shall direct.

SEQUESTRO *habenda* (*Law*) a writ judicial for the discharging a sequestration of the profits of a church benefice granted by the bishop at the King's command, thereby to compel the parson to appear at the suit of another. Upon his appearance the parson may have this writ for the release of the sequestration. *Reg. Judic.* 36.

SERAGLIO (*Polit.*) the palace of the Grand Seignior, and other Eastern princes, where their concubines are kept.

SERANG (*Mil.*) an Indian name for the native officers employed in the artillery.

SERAPH (*Com.*) a Turkish gold coin worth about 5*s.* sterling.

SERAPHIM (*Bibl.*) שרפים, the plural of Seraph, the highest order of angels.

SERAPIAS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 20 *Gynandria*, Order 11 *Diandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathes* wandering.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* growing to the upper lip of the nectary; *stigma* obsolete.—PER. *drupe* obovate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. Plants of this genus are perennials, as the *Serapias latifolia*, *Helleborine*, seu *Epipactis*, Broad-leaved Helleborine.—*Serapias rubra*, seu *Damosonium*, Purple Helleborine, *Raii Hist.*

SERAPIAS is also the name of a species of the *Arethusa*, the *Cypripedium*, the *Ophrys*, and the *Orchis*.

SERASQUIER (*Mil.*) or *Seraskier*, the Commander in Chief in the Turkish army.

SERDANS (*Mil.*) colonels in the Turkish service.

SERENATA (*Mus.*) Serenade, a concert of music performed in the midst of the night, or in the morning early, in the open air, or street.

SERF (*Archæol.*) or *serve*, a bondman, or bondwoman.

SERGENS *d'armes* (*Mil.*) a body of soldiery who constituted the body-guard of Philip Auguste of France.

SERIANA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Paullinia* of Linnæus.

SERJEANT (*Law*) or sergeant, from the Latin *serviens*, a term applied to sundry offices and callings, as—*Serjeant at Law*, *serviens ad legem*, otherwise called *serjeant counter*, or *serjeant of the coif*, the highest degree in the Common Law, as a doctor is in the Civil Law. Serjeants at Law are made by the King's writ directed to such as are called, commanding them to take upon them that degree by a certain day.—*Serjeants at Arms*, officers whose duty it is to attend the person of the King; to arrest persons offending, and to give attendance on the Lord High Steward of England sitting in judgment on a traitor, &c. In old books they are called *virgatarii*, because they bore silver rods gilt, as they now do maces before the King. *Fleta*, l. 2, c. 38; *Crompt. Jur.* 9.—*Serjeants of the Mace*, those who attend the mayor or other head officer in the city of London, and other corporate towns.—*Serjeants of the Household*, officers who execute several functions within the King's household.

SERJEANT (*Mil.*) a non-commissioned or inferior officer in a company, or troop, armed with a pike, and appointed to see discipline observed, to teach the private men their exercise, &c.—*Serjeant-Major*, the first non-commissioned officer in the regiment after the quarter-master.—*Armourer Serjeant*, one who has the care of the arms belonging to a battalion, troop, or company.—*Covering Serjeant*, a non-commissioned officer who, during the exercise of a battalion, regularly stands or moves behind each officer commanding or acting with a platoon, or company.—*Drill-Serjeant*, an expert non-commissioned officer, who, under the immediate direction of the serjeant-major, instructs the raw recruits of a regiment in the first principles of exercise.—*Quarter-master Serjeant*, a non-

commissioned officer who acts under the quarter-master of a regiment.—*Lance Serjeant*, a corporal who acts as a serjeant in a company, but only receives the pay of a corporal.

SE'RJEANTY (*Law*) a service which cannot be due to any lord from his tenant, but only to the king and queen; it is either grand or petit. *Grand Serjeanty* is where a man holds certain lands of the king, by the personal service of carrying his banner, or lance, leading his horse, &c. at his coronation.—*Petit Serjeanty*, where one becomes tenant to the King, by yielding him annually some small thing towards his wars, as a buckler, bow, arrow, &c.

SE'RIES (*Algeb.*) a rank or progression of quantities, or terms, which usually proceed according to some certain law, as the series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16}$, &c. or $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6}$ &c. where the former is a geometrical series proceeding by the constant division by 2, or the denominators multiplied by 2; and the latter is an harmonical series, being the reciprocals of the arithmetical series, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. where the denominators are increased by 1. Series are of different kinds, as—*Ascending Series*, in which the powers of the indeterminate quantity increase, as $1 + ax + bx^2 + cx^2 + cx^3$, &c.—*Descending Series*, one in which the powers decrease, or else increase, in the denominators, which is the same thing as $1 + ax^{-1} + bx^{-2} + cx^{-3}$, &c. or $1 + \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x^2}$, &c.—*Circular Series*, one denoting a series whose sum depends on the quadrature.—*Continued Series*, or *fraction*, vide *Infinite Series*.—*Converging Series*, one whose terms continually decrease, the successive sums of whose terms approximate, or always converge nearer to the ultimate sum of the whole series.—*Diverging Series*, one whose terms diverge continually, or that has the successive sums of its terms diverging.—*Determinate Series*, one whose powers proceed by a determinate quantity, as $1 + \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3}$, &c.; if the quantity be unity it is said to be determined by unity.—*Indeterminate Series*, one whose powers proceed by an indeterminate quantity, as x.—*Infinite Series*, or *continued fraction*, a series which makes continual approaches to, and if infinitely continued would become equal to what is inquired after.—*Recurring Series*, vide *Recurring*.—*Summation of Series*, vide *Summation*.

SE'RIOLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia Æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. common, simple.—COR. compound, imbricate; *corollets* hermaphrodite.—STAM. *filaments* five, capillary; *anthers* cylindrical, tubulous.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* filiform; *stigmas* two, reflex.—PER. none; *seeds* oblong, *receptacle* chaffy.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Seriola lævigata*, *Achyrophorus*, seu *Hieracium*, Smooth Seriola.—*Seriola urens*, seu *Hypochæris*, Stinging Seriola.

SERI'PHIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 5 *Polygamia segregata*.

Generic Character. CAL. *outer perianth* of five roundish imbricate leaflets; *inner* of five erect scariose leaflets.—COR. one-petalled, funnel-form.—STAM. *filaments* five, capillary; *anther* cylindrical.—PIST. *germ* inferior to the corollet; *style* filiform; *stigma* sub-bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary, oblong.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the *Seriphium cinereum*; *Breynia*, *Artemisia*, seu *Abrotanoides*.—*Seriphium plumosum*.—*Seriphium fuscum*, *Heebe*, *Eupatorium*, *Abrotanoides*, &c.

SERMOU'NTAIN (*Bot.*) another name for the *Siler* of Linnæus.

SERO'SITY (*Med.*) or *Serum*, the thinner part of the blood.

SE'RPENS (*Ant.*) vide *Anguis*.

SERPENS (*Astron.*) one of the 48 old constellations, which is otherwise called *Ophiuchi*, &c. i. e. *Serpens Ophiuchi*, being grasped in the hands of Ophiuchus. According to the fables of the Greeks, it was mostly supposed to be the serpent killed by Hercules. Ptolemy reckons 18 stars in this constellation, Tycho 13, Hevelius 22, and the British Catalogue 64. *Estatosth. Charac.*; *Ptol. Almag.* l. 7, c. 5.

SERPENTA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Aristolochia anguicida* of Linnæus.

SERPENTA'RIUS (*Astron.*) another name for *Ophiuchus*.

SERPE'NTES (*Zool.*) a name for the second Order of animals under the Class *Amphibia*, comprehending such as have a *mouth* breathing by the lungs only; *body* tapering; *neck* not distinct; *jaws* dilatable, not articulate; no *feet*, *fins*, or *ears*; and motion undulatory; comprehending *Crotalus*, the Rattle Snake; *Coluber*, the Viper; *Anguis*, the Snake, &c. [vide *Animal Kingdom*].

SERPENTI'NA (*Bot.*) the *Plantago subulata* of Linnæus.

SE'RPENTINE (*Chem.*) a long winding worm, or pipe of lead or pewter, which is placed in a tub of water in the distillation of spirits.

SERPENTINE *Line* (*Geom.*) the same as a *Spiral Line*.

SERPENTINE *Powder* (*Chem.*) a weak sort of gun powder that is not corned, and will not keep long at sea.

SERPENTINE *Verses* (*Poet.*) verses which begin and end with the same words; as *ambo florentes ætatibus*, *Arcades ambo*.

SERPENTINE (*Bot.*) vide *Repandus*.

SERPENTINUS (*Min.*) a genus of Talcose Earths; consisting of carbonate of lime, oxide of iron, and silica.

SE'RPET (*Mech.*) a kind of basket.

SERPHE'RA (*Med.*) a medicine which was formerly supposed capable of dissolving the stone in the human body.

SERPI'CULA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monœcia*, Order 4 *Tetrandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* very small.—COR. in the males, *petals* four; in the females, none.—STAM. in the males; *filaments* four, very short; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. in the females; *germ* inferior, ovate; *style* none; *stigma* none.—PER. *nut* cylindrical; *seed* single, oblong.

Species. The species are the *Serpicula verticillata* et *repens*, natives of the East Indies.

SERPI'GO (*Med.*) from *serpo*, to creep, because it creeps on the skin, a ringworm, or tetter.

SERPILLIFO'LIA (*Bot.*) the *Linnæa borealis* in the Linnean system.

SERPULA (*Conch.*) a genus of testaceous animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*, having a tubular univalve shell; the inhabitant of which is a *Terebella*.

SERPY'LLUM (*Bot.*) the *Thymus serpyllum* of Linnæus.

SERRA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Plantago serraria* of Linnæus.

SERRATULA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common*, oblong.—COR. *compound*, tubulous; *proper* one-petalled, funnel-form.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anther* cylindrical, tubulous.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two, oblong, reflex.

Species. Plants of this genus are perennials, as the—*Serratula tinctoria*, seu *Cardus*, Common Sawwort.—*Serratula alpina*, seu *Cirsium*, Alpine Sawwort.—*Serratula noviboracensis*, Long-leaved Sawwort.—*Serratula scariosa*, seu *Jacea*, Jagged-cuffed Sawwort.—*Serratula arvensis*, seu *Ceanothes*, Corn Sawwort, or Way-Thistle. *Clus. Hist.*; *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

SERRATULA is also the name of the *Cardus serratuloides*, and the *Centaurea behen*.

SERRA'TUS (*Bot.*) from *serra*, a saw, i. e. toothed like a saw; an epithet for a leaf; *folium serratum*, a leaf having sharp imbricated notches about the edge pointing towards

the extremity. This term is applied to the calyx in *Hypericum*; to the corolla in *Tilia*, *Alisma*, and also to the stipule &c. *Serratus* is also used in composition as an epithet for a leaf; *folium serrato-ciliatum*, a serrate ciliate leaf having fine hairs, like eye-lashes, on the *serratures*; *folium serrato-dentatum*, a serrate toothed leaf.

SERRATUS (*Anat.*) an epithet for several muscles, so called from *serra*, a saw, owing to their saw-like appearance, as —*Serratus Major Anticus*, a muscle arising from the eight superior ribs, and inserted into the root of the *Scapula*; it serves to dilate the thorax by elevating the ribs.—*Serratus Minor Anticus*, rises from the fifth and sixth ribs, and also assists in the act of respiration.—*Serratus Posticus inferior*, a muscle situated at the bottom of the back. Its use seems to be to pull the ribs upwards and outwards. *Serratus Superior Posticus*, a small flat thin muscle situated at the upper part of the back; the use of which is to expand the thorax by pulling the ribs upwards and outwards.

SERROPALPUS (*Ent.*) a genus of Insects of the Lepidopterous Order, having the *antennæ* setaceous; *feelers* four, equal; *thorax* margined; *head* deflected.

SERRULATUS (*Bot.*) serrulate; *folium serrulatum*, a leaf finely serrate with very small notches or teeth.

SERTULA (*Bot.*) the *Trifolium melilotus* of Linnæus.

SERTULARIA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Zoophyta*, growing in the form of a plant, with a branched stem producing *Polypes*.

TO SERVE (*Mil.*) to do duty as an officer or soldier.—*To serve a piece*, to load and fire with promptitude and correctness.

TO SERVE *a rope* (*Mar.*) in French *fourrer un cordage*, to wind round spun-yarn, &c. by means of a mallet, to prevent it from being rubbed.

SE'RVICE (*Mar.*) a term given to all sorts of stuff, whether of old canvas, mat, hides, spun-yarn, &c. when put round cables in order to preserve them from being chafed by the strain of the ship, or otherwise.—*Mooring-service*, that which is at the first splice when a ship is moored, and rides at one cable's length.

SERVICE denotes also every sort of naval duty which is done by an inferior under the command of a superior; likewise the period of time employed in serving; whence "To retire from the *service*," signifies to quit the navy; but the phrase "To see *service*," is to be in actual contact with an adversary at sea, &c.

SERVICE is moreover distinguished, both in the navy and army, into home and foreign.—*Home service* is the naval or military duty which is carried on within the limits of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.—*Foreign service*, in opposition to home service, the duty done at any distant place, or on a foreign station.—*Limited service*, a prescribed period by law, at the expiration of which men enlisted under that provision are at liberty to return to their respective homes.—*Hard service*, a severe exercise of military duties while engaged immediately with the enemy.

SERVICE (*Polit.*) any duty performed for the service of government.—*Secret service*, any service performed in a perfectly clandestine manner, as the gaining intelligence respecting the proceedings of a court, or the movements of an army, &c.—*Secret service-money*, the reward or compensation given for such secret services.

SERVICE (*Law*) that duty which the tenant by reason of his fee or estate oweth unto the lord.—*Personal service* is that which is due by the person of the tenant, as homage and fealty.—*Annual service* is rent, suit to the court of the lord, &c.—*Accidental services* are heriots, reliefs, &c. Services were likewise distinguished into *free* and *base*, *intrinsic* and *extrinsic*, &c. [vide *Servitium*] *Bract.* l. 2; *Britt.* c. 66.—*Service of an heir*, an old form of law in Scotland, proceeding upon a writ, and including in it the decision of a jury, fixing the right and character of the heir to the estate of the ancestor.

SERVICE (*Ecc.*) the form of public worship in the church, particularly the Common Prayer, with other rites and ceremonies of the church.—*Secular service*, or *worldly service*, as contrasted with the spiritual and ecclesiastical.

SERVICE *tree* (*Bot.*) the *Sorbus* and *Cratægus* of Linnæus. The fruit of this tree is considered as powerfully astringent, for which reason it is recommended in cases of dysentery, &c.; it is also employed in distilling brandy, and making cider.

SE'RVICEABLE (*Mar.*) an epithet for what is fit for use at sea, as serviceable stores, &c.

SE'RVING-BOARD (*Mar.*) a small piece of board with a notch or groove, in which the spun-yarn is twisted; its use is the same as the mallet, but for spunyarn only.

SE'RVING-MALLET (*Mar.*) a mallet used in serving the rigging, which binds the spun-yarn more firmly about it than could possibly be done by the hand.

SERVIENTIBUS (*Law*) certain writs relating to servants and masters breaking the statute laws made against their abuses.

SE'RVIENT *tenement* (*Law*) an estate, in the Scotch law, in respect of which a service is owing; the *dominant tenement* is that to which the service is due.

SERVITIUM (*Law*) service was of different kinds, as—*Servitium foedale et prædale*, not a personal service, but only by reason of the lands which were held in fee. *Bract.* l. 2, c. 16.—*Servitium forinsecum*, a service which did not belong to the chief lord, but to the king.—*Servitium intrinsecum*, that service which was due to the chief lord alone from his tenants within his manor. *Bract.* l. 2; *Flet.* l. 3.—*Servitium liberum*, a service to be done by feudatory tenants, who were called *liberi homines*, and distinguished from vassals, as was their service.—*Servitium regale*, royal service, or the prerogatives that within a royal manor belonged to the lord of it.

SERVITIS *acquietandis* (*Law*) a writ judicial for a man distrained for services to one, when he owes and performs them to another, for the acquittal of such services.

SE'RVITOR (*Cus.*) a poor scholar at the university, who used to attend and wait upon the other students for his maintenance.

SE'RVITORS *of bills* (*Law*) servants or messengers belonging to the marshal of the King's Bench, who were sent abroad with bills or writs to summon men to that court. *Stat.* 2 *H.* 4, c. 23. They are now called Tipstaves.

SE'RVITUDES (*Law*) in the Scotch law of tenures, the same as services in the English.

SE'RUM (*Chem.*) from *serus*, late, because it is that which is separated from the rest of the substance, as, 1. Whey, or the remainder of the milk after its better parts have been taken away. 2. The yellow and greenish fluid which separates from the blood when cold and at rest.—*Serum aluminosum*, Alum Whey.

SESAMOID (*Anat.*) sesamoidal. [vide *Sesamoidea*]

SESAMOI'DEA *Ossa* (*Anat.*) σησαμοειδη, or *sesamoid bones*; little bones found at the articulations of the toes, so called from their supposed resemblance to the seeds of the sesamum.

SESAMOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Cucubalus otites* of Linnæus.

SE'SAMUM (*Bot.*) σησαμον, a name given to several different plants by the ancients. *Theophrast.* l. 8, c. 3; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 161; *Plin.* l. 15, c. 7.

SESAMUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved, five-parted.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* lanceolate.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* very many.

Species. Plants of this genus are annuals, and natives of the Indies and Africa, as the—*Sesamum orientale, Digitalis*, seu *Schit-elu*, Oriental Sesamum, or Oily-Grain.—*Sesamum indicum et luteum, &c.*

SESAMUM is also the name of the *Tripsacum dactyloides.*

SE'SBAN (*Bot.*) the *Æschynomene sesban* of Linnæus.

SE'SELI (*Bot.*) σέσελι; the name of a plant among the ancients which deer are said to have eaten after they had their young, for the purpose of purifying themselves. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 60; *Plin.* l. 25, c. 8.

SESELI, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel universal* rigid; *partial* very short; *involucre universal* none; *proper perianth* scarcely observable.—COR. *universal* uniform; *florets* all fertile; *proper* five-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two, distant; *stigmas* blunt.—PER. none; *fruit* ovate; *seeds* two, ovate.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Seseli montanum, Foeniculum, Meum*, seu *Saxifraga*, Long-leaved Meadow Saxifrage.—*Seseli glaucum*, seu *Daucus*, Glaucous Meadow Saxifrage; but the—*Seseli ammoides*, seu *Ammoides*, and the *Seseli annuum, Sium*, seu *Libanotis*, Annual Meadow Saxifrage, are annuals. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tournef. Inst.*

SESELI is also the name of different species, namely, of the *Ægopodium, Æthusa, Apium, Athamanta, Bupleurum, Carum, Chærophyllum, Laserpitium, Ligusticum, Peucedanum, Phellandrium, Pimpinella, Selinum, Sium*, and *Tordylium.*

SE'SQUI (*Geom.*) a Latin term signifying literally as much and half as much, which when joined with the words *altera, tertia, quarta*, &c. is an expression of a certain ratio, i. e. the second ratio of inequality, called also superparticular ratio, being that in which the greater term contains the less, and some certain part over, as 3 : 2; where the first term contains the second once, and unity over, which is a quota of 2. If the part remaining be just half the lesser term, the ratio is called *sesquialtera*, as 3 : 2; if it be a third part of the lesser term, as 4 : 3, it is called *sesquitertia*; if a fourth part, as 5 : 4, the ratio is called *sesquiquarta*, and so on continually, still adding to *sesqui* the ordinal number of the smaller term. These different kinds of triples are used in music as well as in geometry, as may be seen under the words *Sesquialterate*, &c.

SESQUIA'LTER (*Bot.*) an epithet for a floret; *flosculus sesquialter*; a small abortive floret that accompanies a large fertile one, as in *Aira villosa.*

SESQUIALTERATE (*Geom.*) vide *Sesqui.*

SESQUIALTERATE (*Mus.*) the greater perfect, a triple in which the breve is three measures, or semibreves, without having any point or dot annexed to it. There is also a *sesquialterate*, or less imperfect, in which the semibreve, when dotted, contains three minims, and when not dotted, two.

SESQUI-DI'TONE (*Mus.*) a concord resulting from the sounds of two strings, whose vibrations in equal times are to each other in the ratio of 5 to 6.

SESQUIDUPLICATE *ratio* (*Arith.*) that in which the greater term contains the less twice and a half, as the ratio of 15 to 6, or 50 to 20.

SESQUIQUA'DRATE (*Astron.*) an aspect or position of the planets when they are distant by four signs and a half, or 135 degrees.—*Sesquiquintile*, an aspect of the planets when they are distant $\frac{1}{5}$ of a circle and a half, or 108 degrees.

SESQUITE'RTIONAL *proportion* (*Geom.*) that in which the greater contains the less once and one-third, as 4 to 3, or 12 to 9.

SE'SSILIS (*Bot.*) sessile; an epithet for a leaf, a flower, and the pappus; *folium sessile*, a leaf connected immediately with the stem or branch, without the intervention of a petiole, in opposition to the petioled leaf; *flos sessilis*, a flower which has no peduncle, as in *Trallium sessile*; *pappus sessile*, the pappus which, having no stipe, is immediately placed on the seed, in opposition to the stipitate.

SE'SSION (*Law*) a sitting of justices in a court upon a commission, as the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer of Gaol Delivery, &c. [vide *Commission*]—*Great Sessions of Wales*, the Sessions held in Wales twice in every year in each county, by judges appointed by the King, in which all pleas, of real and personal actions, shall be held.—*Sessions of the Peace*, or *General Quarter Sessions*, are held in every county, once in every quarter of a year, before two or more justices of the peace, one of which must be of the *quorum*. The jurisdiction of this court extends to the trying of all felonies and trespasses whatever; but, as their commission provides that, in case any difficulty arises, they shall not proceed to judgment, but in the presence of one of the justices of the Courts of King's Bench or Common Pleas, or one of the judges of assize, the common practice is to try simple larcenies only.—*Sessions for ordering servants*, otherwise called *Petty Sessions*.—*Statute Sessions*, vide *Statutum*.—*Sessions for Weights and Measures*, held by four justices in the City of London, to inquire into all offences of selling by false weights, &c.

SE'SSPOOL (*Build.*) or *Cesspool*, a well or deep hole sunk under the mouth of a drain for foul water, &c.

SESTE'RTIUM (*Ant.*) a sum of money among the Romans, equal to about 8*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.* English. [vide *Moneta*]

SESTE'RTIUS (*Ant.*) a coin worth about one penny, three farthings, and three-fourths of a farthing. [vide *Moneta*]

SE'STETT (*Mus.*) a composition, vocal or instrumental, consisting of six distinct parts.

SESU'VIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* very many; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* three, erect; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* roundish.

Species. The single species is the *Sesuvium portulacastrum, Portulacd*, seu *Halimus*, a perennial.

SET *to Music* (*Mus.*) an epithet for any lyric verse, &c. to which music is added.

TO SET (*Mar.*) a term used on various occasions, as 1. To observe the bearings or situation of any distant object by the compass, in order to discover the angle which it makes with the nearest meridian: thus, "To *set* the land or the sun by the compass," is to observe how the land bears on any point of the compass, or on what point of the compass the sun is; also, when two ships sail in sight of each other, to mark on what point the chased ship bears, is termed "To *set* the chace by the compass." 2. It is employed with regard to the direction of the wind, current, or swell of the sea; but particularly the two latter, as the tide which sets to the south is opposed to a swelling sea setting to the north-west. 3. In regard to the sails or rigging, &c. "To *set* the sails," in French *déployer les voiles*, or, *les mettre au vent*, is to loosen and expand them, so as to force the ship through the water; or to accelerate her velocity when she is moving, in distinction from *taking the sail in*. "To *set* up the rigging," in French *raider les haubans*, &c. is to extend the shrouds, stays, and backstays, more firmly than before, for securing the masts, which is performed by the application of mechanical powers, as tackles, &c.

TO SET (*Astron.*) vide *Setting.*

SE'TA (*Bot.*) a bristle; a sort of pubescence, consisting of a strong stiff roundish hair. Linnæus also uses this word for the scape of the capsule of Mosses.

SETA'CEUS (*Bot.*) bristle-shaped; an epithet for a leaf or leaflet which is the length and thickness of a bristle.

SET-BOLTS (*Mar.*) iron pins for closing the planks of ships.

SETHIANS (*Ecc.*) certain heretics branching from the Valentinians, who, among other absurdities, held that Cain and Abel were created by angels.

SET-OFF (*Law*) a mode of defence, whereby the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand, but on the other sets up a demand of his own to counterbalance it, either in whole or in part. The actions in which a set-off is now allowable are debt, covenant, and assumpsit.

SETON (*Surg.*) an issue in the neck, when the skin is taken up and run through with a needle, so that the wound may be kept open with a skein of silk or thread.

SETO'SUS (*Bot.*) bristly; an epithet for a leaf or a receptacle, the surface of which is set with bristles.

SETTEE' (*Mar.*) a vessel with two masts, equipped with triangular sails, commonly called lateen sails; the least of which are sixty tons burden. They are used in the Mediterranean for transporting cannon, &c.

SETTER (*Gun.*) a round stick for driving fuses, or any other compositions, into cases made of paper.

SETTER (*Sport.*) a dog trained for setting, i. e. stopping and pointing at the place where partridges are sitting.

TO SETTER (*Vet.*) to cut the dewlap of an ox or cow, by which an issue is made after the manner of a seton.

SETTERWORT (*Bot.*) the *Helleborus fœtidus*, a perennial.

SETTIMA (*Mus.*) Italian for the seventh.

SETTING (*Astron.*) the descent of a star or planet below the horizon, in distinction from the rising. [vide *Astronomy*]

SETTING (*Sport.*) when a cock has fought till he is not able to stand, then he is set to the other back to back, and if he do not strike the battle is lost.—*Setting-Dog*, vide *Setter*.—*Setting down* is said of a hawk when it is put into the mew.

SETTING (*Mason.*) the fixing stones in walls and vaults.

SETTING-OUT-ROD (*Carpent.*) the rod used by joiners for setting out windows, doors, or other framing.

SETTLE (*Mech.*) a wooden bench, or seat with a back to it.

SETTLE-BED (*Mech.*) a bed turned up so as to form a seat, a half canopy bed.

TO SETTLE (*Mar.*) to lower or sink, as "The deck has *settled*," i. e. has sunk below its first plan by the wood drying.—"*Settle* the main top-sail halyards," that is, ease off a small portion of them, so as to lower the yard a little.

TO SETTLE (*Archit.*) is said of a wall that cracks, or is otherwise defective.

SETTLEMENT (*Polit.*) any place which is first rendered fit for the habitation of men; also the people who inhabit the place, as the back settlements in North America, &c. the settlements in New South Wales.

SETTLEMENT, *Act of* (*Law*) the name given to the statute 12 and 13 W. 3, c. 2, whereby the crown was settled on, and limited to, his present Majesty's illustrious house.—*Settlement of the Poor*, the right which the poor acquire by residence, and other means of being considered as parishioners, and consequently of receiving parochial relief.

SETTS (*Mar.*) signify any powers, such as screws, shores, &c. which are employed in mast-making, to bring or unite two pieces together.

SEVENTH (*Mus.*) a dissonant interval, called by the Greeks *heptachordon*, because it is formed of seven sounds or six diatonic degrees. Of these there are four kinds; namely, the *minor seventh*, composed of four tones, and two major semitones; the *major seventh*, composed diatonically of five tones and a major semitone; the *diminished seventh*, consisting of three tones and three major semitones; and the *superfluous seventh*, containing five tones, a semitone major, and a semitone minor.

SEVERAL *action* (*Law*) vide *Action*.—*Several Covenant*, a covenant by two or more severally, i. e. separately.—*Several Inheritance*, an inheritance conveyed, so as to descend or come to two persons severally, by moieties, &c. *Several Tail*, is that whereby land is given and entailed severally to two.—*Several Tenancy*, a plea or exception taken to a writ that is laid against two persons, as joint tenants, who are several.

SEVERALTY (*Law*) or *estates in severalty*, are such as are held by a person in his own right only, without any other person being joined or connected with him in point of interest, during his estate therein.

SEVERANCE (*Law*) the separating or severing of two or more, joined in one writ or action. *F. N. B.* 78.—*Severance of corn*, is the cutting or carrying it off from the ground; and sometimes the setting out the tithes from the rest of the corn.

SEVERIANS (*Ecc.*) heretics who condemned marriage and eating of flesh.

SEUIL D'ECLUSE (*Carpent.*) French for a thick beam of wood laid crossways at the bottom of the water for the support of a floodgate.—*Seuil de Pont-levis*, a principal beam for bearing the weight or pressure of a drawbridge.

SEUIL *of the branches of a bridle* (*Man.*) a nail turned round like a ring with a large head, made fast in the lower part of the branch called the garganille.

SEVUM (*Med.*) a name among physicians for fat of any kind.

SEVUM CETI (*Zool.*) the *Physeter macrocephalus*.

TO SEW (*Mar.*) a term applied to a ship, which is said to be *sewed* when she comes to lie on the ground, or to lie dry.

SEWARD (*Law*) or *steward*; a Saxon word for one who guards the sea-coasts.

SEWEL (*Sport.*) what is set or hung up to keep a deer out of any place.

SEWEN (*Ich.*) a species of salmon.

SEWER (*Archæol.*) in French *essuyer*; an officer who placed the dishes on the table of the king.

SEWER is also a fresh water trench, or little river encompassed with banks on both sides, for carrying the water into the sea, and thereby preserving the lands against inundations; and in towns the same term is applied to the drains, or trenches, which are made to convey away all superfluous water.—*Clerk of the Sewers*, an officer belonging to the commissioners of sewers.—*Commissioners of Sewers*, persons appointed by act of Parliament to see that canals, drains, ditches, and common sewers, be maintained.

SEWET (*Cov.*) vide *Suet*.

SEXAGENARY (*Arith.*) an epithet for what relates to 60.—*Sexagenary Arithmetic*, vide *Sexagesimal*.—*Sexagenary Tables*, are tables of proportional parts, showing the product of two sexagenaries that are to be multiplied, or the quotient of two that are to be divided.

SEXAGESIMA *Sunday* (*Ecc.*) the sixtieth day before Easter.

SEXAGESIMAL (*Arith.*) or sexagenary Arithmetic; a method of computation proceeding by 60ths, such as the division of a degree into 60 minutes, a minute into 60 seconds, &c.—*Sexagesimals, or Sexagesimal Fractions*, fractions whose denominators proceed in a sexagecuple ratio, i. e. a prime, or the first minute $= \frac{1}{60}$; a second $= \frac{1}{3600}$; and a third $= \frac{1}{216000}$. Sexagesimals were probably first used for the division into 360, or 6 times 60, making up the whole circumference of a circle, and equal to the 360 days which formed the year of the ancients.

SEXA'NGLE (*Geom.*) a figure having six angles, and consequently six sides also.

SE'XENARY (*Arith.*) or *sextuple scale*, that scale of notation in which the local value of the digits increase in a sixfold proportion.

SEXFIDUS (*Bot.*) sixcleft.

SEXHINDE'NI (*Archæol.*) or *Sexhindsten*, the middle Thane, rated at 600 shillings.

SEX LOCULARIS (*Bot.*) six-celled, an epithet for a pericarp.

SEXTA *pars* (*Mus.*) a name formerly given to the sixth part, which was sometimes added to a composition, the usual number being four; the two additional parts were usually distinguished by the names of the *quinta pars* and the *sexta pars*.

SEXTAIN (*Poet.*) a stanza containing six verses.

SE'XTANS (*Ant.*) the sextant, or sixth part of any thing, as the Roman *as*, which being divided into twelve parts, or *uncia*, the quantity of two ounces was a sextans, or sixth part of a pound.

SE'XTANT (*Astron.*) the name given to a new constellation placed across the Equator, on the south side of the Ecliptic, formed by Hevelius of some stars that were not included in the old constellations.

SEXTANT (*Geom.*) the sixth part of a circle, or an arc containing 60 degrees.

SEXTANT (*Mech.*) an astronomical instrument constructed on the same principles as the quadrant, except that its arc is divided into 60 instead of 90.

SEXTA'RIUS (*Ant.*) a measure among the Romans, containing two *cotylæ*, or *heminæ*.

SE'XTARY (*Archæol.*) an ancient measure, containing about one pint and a half. *Doomsd. Booke, Mon. Angl.* vol. 2.

SE'XTARY-LANDS (*Law*) lands given to a church or religious house for the maintenance of the sexton or sacristan.

SE'XTILE (*Astron.*) an aspect of the planets when they are distant the sixth part of a circle, i. e. two signs, or 60 degrees; it is marked thus (⚹)

SE'XTON (*Eccl.*) an officer who digs the graves and assists the minister at funerals, &c.

SE'XTUPLE (*Mus.*) signifies in general sixfold; but is particularly applied to a mixed sort of triple time, which is beaten in double time, otherwise called *compound common time*. [vide *Music*]

SE'XUAL SYSTEM (*Bot.*) the system of botany formed by Linnæus for the distinguishing of plants according to their different parts of fructification. [vide *Botany*]

SFORZATO (*Mus.*) an Italian term signifying that the note over which it is placed must be struck with force.

SHA'BRACK (*Mil.*) a Hungarian term generally used among cavalry officers to signify the cloth-furniture of a troop-horse or charger.

SHACK (*Husband.*) the feeding of hogs in corn-fields after harvest.

SHA'CK-BOLT (*Her.*) a charge in coat-armour, which is by some called a prisoner's bolt, as in the annexed example, "He beareth *argent* a shack-bolt, *sable*," by the name of Nuthall.

SHA'CKLES (*Mech.*) a sort of fetters for malefactors in prisons, and also for animals that are apt to stray and break fences.

SHACKLES (*Mar.*) a name given to the rings with which the ports of ships are secured by hooking the port-bars to them; also a sort of iron rings to hook tackles to.

SHAD (*Ich.*) a fish of the herring tribe, the *Clupea alosa* of Linnæus.

SHA'DDOCK (*Bot.*) the *Citrus decumana* of Linnæus, a shrub which produces a fruit resembling a lemon, but less in size.

SHA'DOW (*Opt.*) or *Shade*, a certain space deprived of light; or where the light is weakened by the interposition of some opaque body before the luminary.

SHADOW (*Geog.*) the inhabitants of the earth are divided with respect to their shadows into *Ascii*, *Amphiscii*, *Heteroscii*, and *Periscii*. [vide *Ascii*, &c.]

SHA'DOWING (*Paint.*) the art of representing the various degrees of light and shade by means of a dark fluid or liquid.

SHAFFA *Sagittarum* (*Archæol.*) a sheaf of arrows, being 24 in number.

SHAFT (*Archit.*) from the Saxon Scearp; that part of a column between the base and capital, it is otherwise called the *fust*, *trunk*, or *body* of a column.—*Shaft of a chimney*, the stone or brick turret above the roof.

SHAFT (*Bot.*) a name formerly given to the style of a plant.

SHAFT *of a Mine* (*Min.*) a hole like a well, made by miners for the purpose of giving vent to the springs that rise in the mines.

SHAFT *of a Carriage* (*Mech.*) the name of the pole or poles to which the harness of the horse is fastened that draws the carriage.—*Shaft-bars* are the two hinder ends that fasten the two shafts together.

SHAFT HORSE (*Husband.*) the horse that goes in the shafts of carts or waggons.

SHAFTED (*Her.*) a term in blazon for a spear-head, which has a handle in it.

SHAG (*Orn.*) a bird of the pelican tribe, the *Pelecanus graculus* of Linnæus.

SHAGGY (*Bot.*) vide *Hirsutus*.

SHAGREE'N (*Mech.*) a sort of rough-grained leather of which cases for watches, instruments, &c. are made.

SHAKE (*Mus.*) an embellishment expressed by this character *tr*, consisting of an alternate reiteration of two notes, comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone, nor less than a semitone.—*Shakes* are sometimes double, that is, two shakes are given simultaneously on the same instrument, and by the same hand.

SHAKE (*Carpent.*) a fissure or cleft in wood, occasioned by too great a heat or some natural defect, whence wood that is full of such clefts is said to be *shaky* or *shaken*.

SHAKE'E (*Com.*) a coin in India worth about three pence sterling.

SHAKERS (*Bot.*) the *Briza media* of Linnæus.

SHA'LLOP (*Mar.*) a kind of bark or light sloop having only a small main-mast, fore-mast, and lug-sail to hale up and let down upon occasion.

SHALLOT (*Bot.*) or *shalot*, in French *eschalote*, the *Allium ascalonicum*, a bulbous plant, and a small sort of onion used in sauces.

SHA'LLOW (*Geog.*) a term synonymous with shoal.

SHAMA'DE (*Mil.*) vide *Chamade*.

SHAMBLES (*Com.*) a place where butchers sit and sell meat.

SHA'MMBRIE (*Man.*) a long thong of leather made fast to the end of a cane or stick, for the purpose of stimulating a horse.

SHA'MOIS (*Zool.*) vide *Chamois*.

SHA'MOY (*Mech.*) or *Shammy*, leather made of the chamois or wild goat.

SHA'MROCK (*Bot.*) a term in Ireland for the trefoil or three-leaved grass.

SHANK (*Mech.*) the long part of any instrument, as the cylindrical part between the nozzle and foot of a candlestick, otherwise called the *stem*; so also the long beam of an anchor, &c.

SHANK (*Archit.*) another name for the shaft of a column.

SHANK *of a Horse* (*Man.*) that part of the fore leg that is

between the knee and second joint next the foot, called a fetlock or pastern joint.

SHA'NKER (*Med.*) or *chancre*, a venereal bubo in the groin and adjacent parts.

SHANK-PAINTER (*Mar.*) in French *serre bosse*, a short rope and chain; the latter is fastened to the top side, abaft the cat-head, and used for hanging the shank and flooks of the anchor up to the ship's side.

SHANKS (*Com.*) the skin of the leg of a kid, which bears the fur called the *badge*.

TO SHAPE *a Course* (*Mar.*) to direct or appoint the track of a ship, in order to prosecute a voyage.

SHAPO'URNET (*Her.*) vide *Chaperon*.

SHARD (*Mech.*) a broken piece of a tile.

SHARE (*Mech.*) from the German *scheren*, to cut, the cutting iron part belonging to a plough.

SHARK (*Ich.*) a voracious animal, the *Squalus* of Linnæus, an inhabitant of the sea only, which has a tapering compressed body that grows to an enormous size. The flesh is hard, tough, and rank; the liver yields a quantity of oil, and the skin is used for carriage traces, &c.

SHA'ROCK (*Com.*) a silver coin in India, worth about a shilling sterling.

SHARP (*Cus.*) a pass word among the attendants at Windsor, to signify the approach of the king.

SHARP-BOTTOM (*Mar.*) the same as a sharp floor of a ship, in opposition to a flat floor or bottom. "To brace up sharp," to turn the yards to the most oblique direction possible, so that the ship may lie well up to the wind.

SHA'RPING (*Archæol.*) a customary present of corn made about Christmas, by farmers in some parts of England to the smiths, for sharpening their iron implements of husbandry.

SHAUMIA'RIS (*Cus.*) a canopy of cotton cloth in India.

SHAW (*Hort.*) probably from the shadow which it affords; a tuft of trees which encompasses a close.

SHAW-BANDER (*Polit.*) a viceroy in Persia.

SHAW-FOWL (*Fowl.*) an artificial bird used by fowlers to shoot at.

SHA'WIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 5 *Polygamia segregata*, named after Dr. Shaw, author of Travels into Barbary.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* imbricate.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seed* solitary; *receptacle* naked.

Species. The single species is the *Shawia paniculata*, native of New Zealand.

SHAWM (*Mus.*) a religious instrument in use among the Hebrews.

SHEA'DING (*Archæol.*) a tithing or division in the Isle of Man.

SHEAF *of Arrows* (*Archæol.*) a bundle of arrows, containing 24 in number.

SHEAF (*Husband.*) a bundle of corn in the straw or hawlm.

SHEA'RMAN'S CRA'FT (*Com.*) the craft or occupation of shearing worsteds, fustians, and all woollen cloths.

SHEARS (*Husband.*) an implement made in the form of scissars, for cutting hedges or grass, shearing sheep, &c.

SHEARS (*Mar.*) two yards set up on end at some distance, and bound across each other next the top: their use is to take out and put in a mast, or to hoist goods in or out of boats that have no masts.—*Shear-hooks*, iron hooks let into the main and fore-yard's arms, in order to cut and tear the enemy's shrouds, sails, &c.

SHEATH (*Mech.*) a case for a knife or sword.

SHEATH (*Bot.*) a membrane investing the stem or branch, as in grasses.

SHEA'TH-BILL (*Orn.*) the *Vaginalis* of Linnæus, a bird inhabiting Zealand and the South-Sea Islands, which is so called because the upper mandible of its bill is covered with a sheath.

SHEA'THED (*Bot.*) *vaginatus*, invested by a sheath or cylindrical membranaceous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stem in *Polygonum amphibium*, and the culm in grasses.

SHEA'THING (*Mar.*) in French *doublage*, a sort of casing or covering nailed all over the outside of a ship's bottom to protect the planks from the worms, particularly in hot climates.—*Sheathing-boards*, fir planks from $\frac{1}{4}$ths to $\frac{1}{3}$ths of an inch thick, used principally in covering the bottoms of merchant ships before the copper sheathing is applied.

SHEATHING (*Bot.*) vide *Vaginans*.

SHEAVE (*Mar.*) or *shiver*, in French *rouet de poulie*, the wheel in which the rope works in the block; it is generally made of *lignum vitæ*, sometimes of brass. [vide *Block*]—*Sheave-hole*, in French *clan*, the channel cut in a mast, yard, or timber, in which to fix a sheave, answering instead of a block.

SHED (*Build.*) a pent-house or shelter made of boards.

SHE'DDING-TEETH (*Anat.*) the primary teeth, otherwise called the milk-teeth.

SHEEP'S SCABIOUS (*Bot.*) the *Jasione montana* of Linnæus, an annual.

SHEEP-SHANK (*Mar.*) in French *jambe de chien*, a sort of knot made on a rope to shorten it: it is particularly used on runners or ties to prevent the tackle coming block and block.

TO SHEEP-SHANK (*Mar.*) to shorten the topgallant backstays, &c.

SHEEP-SILVER (*Law*) a sum of money anciently paid by tenants to be released from the service of washing the lord's sheep.

SHEER (*Mar.*) is applied to a ship to denote, 1. The longitudinal curve of a ship's deck, or sides, in French *tonture des préceintes*, whence the phrases "To quicken the *sheer*," i. e. to shorten the radius which strikes out the curve, and "To straighten the *sheer*," i. e. to lengthen the radius. 2. The position in which a ship is sometimes kept when at single anchor, whence "To break *sheer*," to deviate from that position, and thereby risk the fouling of the anchor.

TO SHEER (*Mar.*) to deviate or stray from the line of the course, so as to form a crooked and irregular path through the water. "To *sheer* up alongside," to approach a ship in a parallel direction. "To *sheer* off," to remove to a greater distance.

SHEE'R-HOOKS (*Mar.*) an iron instrument with two or three prongs at one end like a fork and four hooks near the other end.

SHEE'R-HULK (*Mar.*) an old ship of war cut down to the lower or gun-deck, having a mast fixed in mid-ships, and fitted with an apparatus, consisting of sheers, tackles, &c. for heaving out or in the lower masts of his majesty's ships, particularly in the royal ports, as occasion requires.

SHEERS (*Mar.*) two hand-masts, or large spars, erected on the vessel whose masts are to be fixed or displaced.

SHEE'R-STRAKE (*Mar.*) the strake under the gunwale in the topside; it is generally worked thicker than the rest of the topside, and scarfed between the drifts.

SHEET (*Mar.*) in French *écoute*, a rope fastened to one or both the lower corners of a sail, to extend and retain it in a particular station.—*False sheet*, a rope bound to the clew of the sail above the sheet-block, to ease the sheet lest it should break when there happens to be an extraordinary gale of wind.

SHEE'T-A'NCHOR (*Mar.*) in French *maîtresse ancre*, the largest anchor used in a ship; and in stress of weather it is the mariner's last refuge.

SHEFFIELDIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-cleft.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* ten, awl-shaped.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* conical; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species is the *Sheffieldia repens*, a creeping plant.

SHEICK (*Polit.*) or *Sheik*, the chief of a tribe among the Arabs.

SHE'KEL (*Ant.*) שקל, a Jewish silver coin worth about half a crown sterling, and a gold coin worth about 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

SHE'LDRAKE (*Orn.*) a bird of the duck-tribe, the *Anas tadorna* of Linnæus.

SHELL (*Nat.*) the crustaceous covering of fishes, and of some fruits.

SHELL (*Gunn.*) in French *bombe*; a hollow cast-iron ball to throw out of mortars, or howitzers, having a vent, or hole, through which the powder is put that is to burst it: when it is filled, the fusee for setting fire to the powder is driven firmly into the hole.

SHELL *of a sword* (*Mil.*) in French *plague d'épée*; the particular part of a sword, which serves as a shield to the hand when it grasps the hilt.

Shell is also the outward part of a tent, or marquee; and likewise a short jacket without arms, which was worn by light dragoons, and in some instances by the infantry previous to the new regulations.

SHELL *of a block* (*Mar.*) in French *corps d'une poulie*; the outer frame or case, wherein the sheaf or wheel is contained, and traverses about its axis.

TO SHELL (*Vet.*) is said of a horse that has the teeth completely bare and uncovered, which happens about the fifteenth or sixteenth year.

SHELVES (*Mar.*) a general name given to any dangerous shallows, sandbanks, or rocks, lying immediately under the surface of the water.

SHE'LVING (*Geog.*) a gradual inclination of the land towards the sea.—*Shelving Bottom*, an irregular surface at the bottom of the sea.

SHE'PHERD'S NEEDLE (*Bot.*) the *Scandix pecten Veneris* of Linnæus, an annual.—Shepherd's Purse, the *Thlaspi perfoliatum*, an annual.—Shepherd's Staff, the *Dipsacus pilosus*.

SHERA'RDIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* small.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* twin; *style* filiform; *stigmas* headed.—PER. none; *fruit* none; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are the—*Sherardia arvensis*, *Asperula*, *Rubeola*, seu *Rubra*, Little Field Madder, an annual.—*Sherardia muralis*, a shrub, &c.

SHE'RIFF (*Law*) in Latin *vicecomes*; the *Shire-Reve*, *Shiriff*, or the Reeve, Bailiff, or officer of the shire, the chief officer under the King in every shire, or county, being so called from the first division of the kingdom into counties. The sheriff is otherwise called the High Sheriff, to distinguish him from the Under Sheriff.—*Sheriff in that part*, or *on that behalf*, a person appointed to supply the place of the sheriff for executing process in Scotland.

SHE'RIFF-CLERK (*Law*) the clerk to the Sheriff's court in Scotland, who alone can be notary to the seisins given by the sheriff, proceeding on precepts for infefting heirs holding of the crown.

SHE'RIFFALTY (*Law*) or Shrievalty, the office of sheriff.

SHE'RIFFGELD (*Law*) a rent formerly paid by the sheriff, whereof it is prayed that the sheriff in his account may be discharged. *Rot. Parl.* 50 *Edw.* 3.

SHE'RIFF'S TOURN (*Law*) vide *Turn*.

SHE'RIFF-TOOTH (*Law*) a tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county-courts. *Rot. Plac. in Itin. apud Cest.* 14 *H.* 7.

SHE'RIFFWICK (*Law*) the jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHE'RRY (*Com.*) a wine so called from Xeres in Andalusia.

SHE'WING (*Law*) *monstratio*; a term denoting the being quit of attachments in any court, in plaints showed and not avowed.

SHEWT *of blood* (*Vet.*) a disease in cattle when they bleed at the mouth.

SHI'BBOLETH (*Bibl.*) from the Hebrew שבלת, an ear of corn; a word by the pronunciation of which the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites, who pronounced *s* for *sh*.

SHIELD (*Mil.*) a defensive weapon formerly used as a protection against arrows or darts, &c.

SHIELD (*Her.*) is also another name for the escutcheon by which it is represented.

SHIFT (*Mus.*) the motion of the hand along the finger-board of a violin, violincello, &c. necessary in the execution of passages, the notes of which, in point of gravity or acuteness, lie at a considerable distance from each other.

TO SHIFT (*Mar.*) as applied to the wind at sea, signifies to alter its direction. This term is also employed on other occasions, as "To *shift* the helm," in French *changer la barre*, to alter its position, by pushing it towards the opposite side of the ship. "To *shift* a tackle," in French *affaler ou reprendre un palan*, to remove the blocks of a tackle to a greater distance from each other, on the object to which they are applied, to give a greater scope or extent to their purchase. "*Shift* the messenger," in French *changer le tournevine*, the order to change its position on the capstan from the right to the left, and *vice versa*.

SHI'FTED (*Mar.*) an epithet denoting the state of a ship's ballast, or cargo, when it is shaken from one side to the other.

SHI'FTER (*Mar.*) the person who assists the cook in shifting or changing the water in which the salt provisions are steeped.

SHI'FTING USE (*Law*) vide *Use*.

SHIFTS (*Archæol.*) a term formerly employed to denote the per-centage, or douceur, which usurers exacted contrary to law.

SHILOH (*Bibl.*) שלה, i. e. sent; a name appropriated in Scripture to our LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

SHI'LLING (*Com.*) in the Saxon Scylling, from Scild, a shield, because anciently coined with the form of a shield on it; a silver coin now worth 12*d.* although among the Saxons it was not worth more than 5*d.* A Scotch shilling is equal to an English penny, and the shilling in Germany is worth still less. [vide *Schilling*]

SHI'NGLES (*Med.*) the vulgar name for *Erysipelas*.

SHINGLES (*Carpent.*) small boards similar to slates, prepared for covering a building. They are of oak, either sawn or cleft, about an inch thick at one end, thinned off towards the nail or pin.

SHI'NGLING (*Carpent.*) the act of covering a roof with shingles.

SHINING (*Bot.*) vide *Lucidus*.

SHIP (*Ant.*) vide *Militia*, *Plate* 49.

SHIP (*Mar.*) a general name for all large vessels navigated on the ocean; but, in sea language, is more particularly applied to a vessel furnished with three masts, each of which is composed of a lower-mast, top-mast, top-gallant-mast, and royal-mast, with the yards and other machinery thereto belonging. The plans, elevations, and sections, together with the several timbers and compartments, &c. are explained under the head of ship-building [vide Plate No. I (57)]; and the machinery and furniture with which she is equipped are represented and explained in the same place [vide Plate No. II (58)]; and also under the several terms in their respective places.

SHIPS, according to their structure, use, &c. are distin-

guished into—*A Ship cut down*, in French *batiment rasé*, one which has had a deck cut off from her, whereby a three-decker is converted into a two-decker, and a two-decker becomes a frigate.—*A ship raised upon*, one whose dead works have been heightened by additional timbers.—*Admiral's ship*, any ship bearing an admiral's flag.—*Armed Ship*, vide *Armed*.—*Fire-Ship*, vide *Fire*.—*Guard-Ship*, a vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbour or river, and to see that the ships which are not commissioned, have their proper watch duly kept, &c.—*Hospital-ship*, a ship fitted up to attend a fleet of men of war, and to receive their sick and wounded.—*Leeward-ship*, vide *Lee*.—*A Ship of the Line*, an epithet applied to all men of war carrying sixty guns or upwards.—*Merchant-ship*, or *Merchantman*, a vessel employed in commerce to carry commodities of various sorts from one port to another. The largest merchant ships are those employed by the different companies of merchants who trade to the East Indies, which are distinguished by the name of East Indiamen.—*Prison-ship*, a vessel fitted up for receiving prisoners of war.—*Receiving Ship*, a ship stationed at any place to receive volunteers and impressed men.—*Store-ship*, a vessel employed to carry artillery or naval stores for the use of a fleet.—*Transport-ship*, a merchant-ship hired by the transport-board for the purpose of conveying ammunition, stores, &c. from one place to another.—*Troop-ship*, a ship fitted up for carrying troops.—*Ship of war*, a vessel belonging to the Royal Navy.

SHIP-BUILDING, the art of building ships according to certain draughts, the forming of which constitutes the theory of the art, and is more properly denominated *Naval Architecture*. Three several draughts are usually made of ships, for the purpose of obtaining a correct delineation of the structure which is proposed to be raised. The first gives a side view of the whole length of the ship, and is termed the *plane of the elevation*, or *sheer-draught*. The second exhibits an end view, so as to present the outlines of the principal timbers, and is properly termed the *plane of projection*, or *the vertical plane of the timbers*. The third gives a view of the horizontal curves by means of *water lines* traced upon what is called the *horizontal plane*. The elevation, or sheer-draught, determines the length and depth of the keel, also the *rake*, that is, the length and projection of the *stem* and *stern-post*, &c. as is represented in fig. 1, Plate No. I (57). To the practical part of naval architecture, namely, ship-building, belongs the knowledge of the different timbers which are employed in the structure of a ship, of the different parts into which a ship is divided, and of the different tackling with which it is worked; of all which a representation is given in fig. 3, 4, 5, Plates No. I & II (57, 58), and a more particular account in the following explanation.

Explanation of the Plates.

Plate No. I (57).

Fig. 1, The Elevation, or Sheer-draught of a man of war; A A, the Keel; B, the Stern-post; C, the Stem; D D, the Quarter-gallery; E, the Quarter-piece, which limits the stern on each side; F, the Taffrail, or Upper-piece of the stern; G G, Profile of the stern with its galleries; H H H, the Gunports; I I I, the Channels with their dead eyes and chain-plates; K, the Tuck-rail; L, the Lower Finishing; M, the Upper Finishing; N, the Fret-work on the upper finishing; O, the Rudder; P, the Top Timber-line; Q, the Upper Edge of the Main-wale; R, the Lower Edge of the Main-wale; S, the Upper Edge of the Channel-wale; T, the Lower Edge of the Channel-wale; U, the Water-lines; X X, the Rails of the Head; Y, the Knee of the Head, or Cutwater; Z Z, the Cheeks; *a*, the Cat-head; *b b*, the Hawse-holes; *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, &c. the frame timbers in the fore-body of the ship, before the midship-frame; ⊕, the midship-frame, called the *dead-flat*. The figures 2, 4, 6, &c. the timbers in the afterbody.

Fig. 2, The Pieces of the Hull; *a*, the Pieces which compose the Keel bolted together and clinched; *b*, the Stern-post tenoned into the Keel; *c*, the Stem composed of three pieces scarfed together; *d*, the inner posts, into which the transoms are let; *e*, the False-Post, which serves to augment the breadth of the Stern-post; *f*, the pieces of Dead-Wood which form the after-part of the ship; *g*, the Knee of the Stern-post; *h*, the Apron, which is fayed on the inside of the stem; *i*, the Stems on which reinforces the scarf of the apron; *k*, the Wing-Transom which is fayed across the stern-post; *l*, the Deck-Transom parallel to the wing-transom; *m*, the Filling-Transom; *n*, the Lower Transoms; *o*, the After Fashion-piece; *p*, the Middle Fashion-piece; *r*, the Side Counter-timber; *s*, the Stemson; *t*, the Gripe; *u*, the Lengthening Piece on the side counter-timber; *v*, the Scarf of the after-piece of the keel; *y*, the several pieces of the Knee of the Head.

Fig. 3. The Deck of a Man of War; *a*, the Principal or Main-Hatchway; *b*, the Stem-post; *c*, the Stem; *d*, the Plate-Knee; *e e*, the Carlings ranging fore and aft, from one beam to another; *f*, the Ledges let into the carlings; *g*, the Pump-dale; *h*, the Prong or Forked Beams; *i*, the Wing-Transom; *k*, the Manger-boards; *l*, the Fore-Hatchway; *m*, the After-Hatchway; *n*, the Step for the jear-capstan; *o*, the Step for the main-capstan; *p*, the Wing-transom Knee; *q*, the Scuttles; *r*, the Ring-bolts of the decks; *s s*, the Ring-bolts of the sides; *t t*, the Water-ways; *u u*, the Cable-bits with their cross-pieces and standards; *v*, the Station of the Fore-mast; *w*, the Station of the Main-mast; *x*, the Mizen-step; *y*, the Cistern for the chain-pumps.

Plate No. II (58).

Fig. 4. Tackling, &c. of a first rate ship at anchor. A. The Bowsprit; 1, Gammoning; 2, Bumkin; 3, Horses; 4, Bob-stays; 5, Martingal; 6, Martingal-stays; 7, Bowsprit shrouds; 8, Jib-boom; 9, Jib, stay, and sail; 10, Jib-halyards; 11, Sprit-sail-yard and course; 12, Bowsprit-cap; 13, Jackstaff and flag; 14, Braces. B. Fore-mast; 15, Shrouds and rat-lines; 16, Stay and Lanyard; 17, Preventer-stay and Lanyard; 18, Yard and course with studding-sail-booms; 19, Top; 20, Yard-tackles; 21, Lifts; 22, Sheets; 23, Tack; 24, Bowlines and bridles; 25, Futtock-shrouds; 26, Cap. C. Fore-top-mast; 27, Shrouds and Lanyards; 28, Yard and Sail with studding-sail-booms; 29, Stay and Sail; 30, Preventer-stay; 31, Back-stays; 32, Halyards; 33, Stay-sail Halyards; 34, Crosstrees. D. Fore-Top-Gallant-Mast; 35, Shrouds; 36, Yard and Sail; 37, Stay; 38, Royal Stay; 39, Back-stay; 40, Royal Yard and Sail; 41, Royal Braces; 42, Royal Lifts; 43, Flag of the Lord High Admiral. E. Main-Mast; 44, Stay-Tackles; 45, Yard-Tackles; 46, Tack. F. Main-Top-Mast. G. Main-Top-Gallant-Mast; 47, Shrouds; 48, Yard and Sail; 49, Stay, Halyard, and Sail; 50, Royal Standard. H. Mizen-Mast; 51, Cross-Jack-Yard; 52, Cross-Jack-Lifts; 53, Cross-Jack-Braces. I. Mizen-Top-Mast. K. Mizen-Top-Gallant-Mast; 54, Royal-Back-Stays; 55, Union-Jack; 56, Driver-Boom; 57, Boom-Topping-Lifts; 58, Boom-Guy-Falls; 59, Gaff and Driver; 60, Derrick-Fall; 61, Peak-Brails; 62,

Peak-Halyards; 63, Ensign-Staff; 64, Ensign; 65, Bower-Cable.

SHIP (*Her.*) a charge in coats of arms, of which a representation is given under the head of *Florin*.

TO SHIP (*Mar.*) to embark any person, or put ammunition, stores, &c. aboard ship; it is also employed in other phrases, in the sense of receiving any thing into a ship, as "To *ship* a heavy sea;" also of fixing any thing in its place, as "*Ship* the oars," that is, place them in their row-locks. "To *ship* the tiller," to place it on the head of the rudder.

SHIP-MONEY (*Law*) an imposition anciently charged upon the ports, towns, and cities, &c. of this realm, and revived in the time of Charles I, for the providing and furnishing certain ships for the King's service. This tax was abolished by Stat. 17 Car. 1, c. 14.

SHIPPER (*Mar.*) the master of a Dutch ship. In the Dutch he is called *skipper*.

SHIPPING (*Mar.*) whatever relates to ships, including every sort of vessel employed upon the water, together with the laws connected therewith, &c.

SHIP-SHAPE (*Mar.*) in the shape, or after the fashion of a ship; as in the phrases, "The mast is not rigged *ship-shape*," "Trim your sails *ship-shape*."

SHIP-WORM (*Com.*) the *Teredo* of Linnæus, a testaceous animal, which adheres to the sides and bottoms of ships that come from India, and does much damage to all wood to which it attaches itself.

SHIPWRIGHT (*Mar.*) one who is skilled in the art of building ships from certain draughts; also in the theory and practice of constructing such draughts for ships of various rates and classes.

SHIPWRIGHTS, *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated in the reign of James I. Their armorial ensigns are a Noah's ark, on a chief the cross of St. George charged with a lion of England.

SHIRE (*Polit.*) in the Saxon tone, from scyran, to divide; a portion or division of land most commonly called a *county*: of these there are forty in England, twelve in Wales, and twenty-four in Scotland. King Alfred first divided this land into *satrapia*, i. e. shires; *centuriæ*, i. e. hundreds; and *decenniæ*, i. e. tithings. *Leg. Alfred. apud Brompt.* — *Shire-Clerk*, he that keeps the County Court. — *Shire-Man*, anciently a judge of a county, by whom causes respecting land, &c. were determined before the conquest. — *Shire-mote*, an assembly of the county or shire at the assizes, &c.

SHIVER (*Mar.*) vide *Sheave*.

TO SHIVER (*Mar.*) in French *fasier*, is said of a sail when it shakes or flutters in the wind, as being neither full nor aback, but in a medium, between both, as well with regard to its absolute position as to its relative effect on the vessel.

SHIVERS (*Mech.*) the foul particles that are taken from the hemp when hatchelling.

SHOAL (*Mar.*) a shallow piece of water, or water not deep enough for vessels of a certain magnitude.

SHOARS (*Carpent.*) or *Shores*, props that are set up obliquely against a house, or any building, for the purpose of supporting its weight. — *Dead-shoars* are props set up against a wall that is broken through to prevent it from falling.

SHOAR (*Mar.*) vide *Shore*.

SHOCK (*Husband.*) several sheaves of corn set together.

SHOE *of the Anchor* (*Mar.*) a small block of wood convex on the back, and having a hole sufficient to contain the point of the anchor-flook on the foreside. — *Shoe-Blocks*, two single blocks cut in a solid piece transversely to each other.

TO SHOE *the anchor* (*Mar.*) to cover the flooks with a broad triangular piece of plank, whose area is greater than that of the flooks.

SHOE (*Mech.*) the part at the bottom of the water-trunk, or leaden pipe, for turning the course of the water.

SHOLE (*Com.*) a quantity of fish that congregate together.

SHOOT (*Bot.*) vide *Surculus*.

TO SHOOT (*Mar.*) is said of a ship that moves forward with particular rapidity by, or through, any object; as "To *shoot* through London Bridge," where the main current runs. "To *shoot* a-head of the ship."

SHOOTING (*Carpent.*) the act of planing the edge of a board straight and out of winding. — *Shooting Boards*, two boards fixed together with their sides lapped together so as to form a rebate.

SHOOTING-STAR (*Meteor.*) vide *Star*.

SHOOTING-STICK (*Print.*) a stick used by the compositor in locking up a form (vide *Printing*).

SHOP-LIFTING (*Law*) the stealing of goods privately out of a shop, which, being to the value of 5*s.* though no person be in the shop, is felony without benefit of clergy.

SHO'RAGE (*Law*) a duty paid for goods brought on shore.

SHORE (*Geog.*) a tract of land near a sea.

SHORE (*Carpent.*) vide *Shoar*.

SHORES (*Mar.*) props or stanchions fixed under a ship's side or bottom to support her on the stocks, or when laid on the blocks in the slip.

SHO'RLING (*Husband.*) a sheep's skin after the fleece is shorn off.

SHORT-ALLO'WANCE-MONEY (*Mar.*) a pecuniary allowance made to the officers and seamen of any of his Majesty's ships for the period they have been necessitated to subsist on a diminution of the established allowance. This is commonly made in cases where the service, on which they were sent, has not been performed within the time limited for that purpose.

TO SHO'RTEN (*Mar.*) is said of a ship's sails in opposition to "Making sail."

SHO'RTFORD (*Law*) an ancient custom of Exeter, whereby the lord got possession of any tenement which was forfeited to him for nonpayment of rent.

SHORTHAND (*Mech.*) a mode of writing by means of abbreviations or arbitrary characters.

SHORT-HAU'LS (*Mech.*) a term in rope-making for the hauls of yarn which are short of the ordinary length.

SHORT-JOI'NTED (*Vet.*) an epithet for a horse that has a short pastern.

SHORT-LAI'D (*Mech.*) a term in rope-making for short-twisted.

SHORT-O'CTAVES (*Mus.*) an appellation given to some of the lower octaves of an organ, because, from the omission of some of the intermediate notes, the extreme keys lie nearer to each other than those of the full octaves.

SHORTS (*Mech.*) a term in rope-making for the toppings and tailings of hemp, which are dressed for bolt-ropes and whale-lines. The term is also employed to denote the distinction between the long hemp, used in making staple-ropes, and inferior hemp.

SHOT (*Gunn.*) in French *boulet*, a general name given to all sorts of balls used for artillery and fire-arms, from the pistol to the cannon; those for cannon and carronades, being of iron, and those for small arms, of lead. *Shot* is distinguished into — *Round-Shot*, the simplest of all, which is composed of a ball or globe of cast iron, the weight of which is proportioned to the size of the cannon. — *Grape-Shot*, in French *chinge à la suedoise ou charge grappe*, a combination of balls put into a canvass bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a sort of cylinder, the diameter of which is equal to that of the ball which is adapted to the cannon. — *Case* or *Canister-Shot* is formed

by putting a quantity of small shot into a case or canister, which is also adapted to the size of the piece to be charged.—*Chain-Shot*, consists of two balls linked.—*Star-Shot*, consists of four pieces of iron, whose bases, when separate, form the quadrant of a circle.

TO SHOT *the guns* (*Gunn.*) to load them with the necessary quantity of gunpowder and ball.

SHOT-BOXES (*Gunn.*) boxes in which grape, case, and small arms' shot are packed for service.

SHOT-FLAGON (*Archæol.*) a flagon given by the host to his guests if they drank above a shilling.

SHOT-GUAGE (*Gunn.*) an instrument for measuring the diameter of shot.

SHOT-LO'CKER (*Mar.*) a locker or hole planked up for holding the shot.

SHOT-RACKS (*Mar.*) wooden frames bolted to the cramings and head-ledges round the hatchways on the decks to contain the different shot.

SHOVE OFF! (*Mar.*) a term employed by those who have the management of boats, to move a boat clear off from the shore.

SHO'VELER (*Orn.*) a bird of the duck tribe, the *Anas clypeata* of Linnæus.

SHOU'LDER (*Archer.*) the broad part of the arrow-head.

SHOULDER (*Mech.*) a projection made upon the surface of blocks, pins, &c. by reducing one part to a less substance.

SHOULDER (*Mil*) the upper part of the blade of a sword.

SHOULDER *of a Bastion* (*Fort.*) vide *Epaule*.

SHOULDER *of a horse* (*Vet.*) that part of the forehand that lies between the withers, the fore-thigh, the counter, and the ribs. A horse is said to be *charged with shoulders* when he has thick, fleshy, and heavy shoulders, and is consequently liable to trip or fall.

SHOULDER *of a Tenon* (*Carpent.*) the transverse plane to the length of a piece of timber from which the tenon projects.

TO SHOULDER (*Mil.*) to lay any thing on the shoulder, or to rest any thing against; whence the phrases in military exercise, "*Shoulder* arms!" and "To *Shoulder* a musket," &c.

SHO'ULDER-BELT (*Mil.*) a part of a soldier's accoutrements made of buff leather, and so called because it hangs over the shoulder to carry the bayonet or sword.

SHOU'LDER-BLADE (*Anat.*) vide *Scapula*.

SHOU'LDER-BLOCK (*Mar.*) a large single block left almost square at the upper end, and cut sloping in the direction of the sheave.

SHO'ULDER-PEGGED (*Vet.*) an epithet for horses that are gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion.

SHOULDER-PI'GHT (*Vet.*) a malady in a horse, when he displaces the point of the shoulder by a fall or wrench.

SHOULDER-PI'NCHING (*Vet.*) a misfortune which befals a horse by labouring or straining when too young, or by having been overloaded.

SHOULDER-SHIELD (*Mil.*) a part of ancient armour, which was formed of plates of iron rivetted together, and which served to protect the breast and shoulders of a horse.

SHOULDER-SPLAYED (*Vet.*) an epithet for a horse when he has given his shoulders such a violent shock as to disjoint the shoulder-joint from the body.

SHOULDER-WRENCH (*Vet.*) a wrench in the shoulders of a horse.

SHOU'LDERING (*Fort.*) a demi-bastion consisting of one face and one flank, &c.

SHOU'LDERING-PIECE (*Archit.*) a member which is otherwise called a *bracket*.

SHREDINGS (*Carpent.*) vide *Furrings*.

SHREW (*Zool.*) the *Sorex* of Linnæus, an animal resembling a mole in its head, and a mouse in other parts; it is nearly the size of a rat, and the colour of a weasel, and is very mischievous to cattle.

SHRIKE (*Orn.*) the *Lanius* of Linnæus, a fierce sort of bird, which prey on lesser birds, and, tearing them to pieces, stick their fragments on the thorn.

TO SHRIKE (*Sport.*) or *shriek*, is said of a badger which makes its noise at rutting time.

SHRIMP (*Ent.*) a well-known animal which is nearly allied to the crab; it is the *Cancer crangon* of Linnæus.

SHRINE (*Ecc.*) from *scrinium*, a desk; a case to hold the relics of a saint, or a place where prayers are made to some saint.

SHRIVING (*Ecc.*) the making confession to a priest.

SHRO'FFING (*Com.*) a term in India for the examining and sorting of money.

SHROUD (*Cus.*) from the Saxon ꝛcnýꝺ, a cloth; a garment in which a corpse is wrapped.

SHROUDS (*Mar.*) in French *haubands*, a range of large ropes extended from the mast-heads to the right and left sides of the ship to support the masts, and enable them to carry sail. The shrouds are distinguished into—*Bentinck-shrouds*, which are strong ropes seized on the futtock-staves, serving to relieve or support the masts when the ship rolls.—*Bowsprit-shrouds* are put over the head of the bowsprit, and support the bows of the ship.—*Bumkin-shrouds* are strong ropes fixed as stays or supports to the bumkin ends.—*Futtock* or *Foothook-shrouds*, pieces of rope communicating with the futtock plates, which form ladders whereby the sailors climb up to the top-brim.—*Top-mast-shrouds* are extended from the top-mast-heads to the edges of the tops.—*Top-gallant-mast-shrouds* are extended to the cross-trees, &c. [vide *Ship-building*, Plate No. II (58)] —*To set up the Shrouds*, vide *to Set*.

SHRO'VE-TIDE (*Ecc.*) from *shrive*, to confess; the time just before Lent, so called because, in former times, it was customary for all to confess their sins for the more strict observance of Lent; the practice is still observed in the Romish Church.

SHRUB (*Cook.*) a compound prepared from spirits, lemon-juice, and sugar.

SHRU'TTLE (*Her.*) another name for a Winnowing Basket, a bearing in coat armour.

TO SHUT *in* (*Mar.*) a term used among seamen for landmarks, or points of land, when one is brought to cover the other, or intercept the view of it.

SI (*Law*) vide *Si te fecerit, &c.; Si non, &c.; Si recognoscat, &c.*

SI (*Mus.*) one of the seven syllables used in solfaing, which is said by some to have been added to the gamut by Le Maire, a French musician, although others ascribe its introduction to Vander Pullen, &c.

SIAGONA'GRA (*Med.*) σιαγονάγρα, the gout in the jaw.

SIALOGO'GUES (*Med.*) from σίαλον, spittle, and ἄγω, to draw; medicines so called because they excite an uncommon flow of saliva.

SI'AMIN (*Bot.*) the *Pentapetes* of Linnæus.

SIBBA'LDIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 5 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five, ovate, very short; *anthers* small, obtuse.—PIST. *germs* five, ovate; *styles* from the side of the germs; *stigmas* headed.—PER. none; *calyx* converging; *seeds* five, rather oblong.

Species. The species are the—*Sibbaldia procumbens*, seu *Pentaphylloides*.—*Sibbaldia erecta, &c.*

SI'BBENS (*Med.*) a disease resembling the *syphilis*.

SI'BI (*Bot.*) a species of the *Lagerstroemia* of Linnæus.

SIBTHORPIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled, five-parted.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* cordate, oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* cylindrical;

stigma simple.—PER. *capsule* compressed; *seeds* oblong; *receptacle* globular.

Species. The single species, the *Sibthorpia europæa*, seu *Alsine*, Cornish Moneywort, is a perennial.

SIBY'LLÆ (*Ant.*) Sybils, the name of certain virgin prophetesses among the ancients, who, as they believed, were inspired by Jupiter. The Romans kept their books with infinite care, and consulted them, on great occasions, with the utmost credulity. Tarquin, to whom the sibyl of Cuma is said to have presented her prophetic books, committed them to the custody of two priests appointed for that very purpose out of the Patricians. The term *sybil* was applied to all prophetic females, of whom there was a great number, distinguished by the name of the place where they were born; of these the Erythræan, Delphic, and Cumæan, were the principal. *Varro apud Lactant.* l. 1, c. 6; *Panvin. de Sibyl. &c.*

SI'CCA *Rupee* (*Com.*) vide *Rupee*.

SICCA'NTIA (*Med.*) drying medicines.

SICCHA'SIA (*Med.*) an unpleasant lassitude and debility peculiar to pregnant women.

SICHE'TUM (*Archæol.*) a small current of water that commonly dried in the summer.

SI'CIUS (*Archæol.*) a sort of money current among the ancient English that was worth about 2*d.*

SI'CKLE (*Husband.*) a hook for reaping corn.

SI'CULA (*Bot.*) a name for the Beet-root.

SICUT ALIAS (*Law*) i. e. as at other times, or as before, words in a writ denoting that it was like some foregoing.

SICYE'DON (*Surg.*) from σικυὸς, a cucumber; a transverse fracture in the form of a cucumber broken into two parts.

SICYOIDES (*Bot.*) another name for the *Sicyos*.

SI'CYONE (*Chem.*) a cucurbit.

SI'CYOS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 9 *Syngenesia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. five-parted.—STAM. in the males; *filaments* three; *anthers* three, separate.—PIST. in the females; *germ* ovate, inferior; *style* cylindrical; *stigma* thickish, trifid.—PER. *berry* ovate, one-celled; *seeds* single.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Sicyos bryonoides*, seu *Cucumis*, Single-seeded Cucumber.—*Sicyos laciniata*, seu *Sicyoides*.—*Sicyos garcini*, Garcin's Sicyos, &c.

SICYOS is also the name of the *Cissus acida*.

SI'DA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 6 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* very many; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* orbicular; *styles* five or more; *stigmas* headed.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. Plants of this genus are either shrubs or herbs; the herbaceous species being either annuals or biennials, as the—*Sida acuta*, *Althæa*, *Silagurium*, seu *Tsjenna parva*, Sharp-leaved Sida.—*Sida spinosa*, seu *Stewartia*, Prickly Sida.—*Sida rhombifolia*, *Malva*, seu *Malvinda*, Rhomb-leaved Sida. — *Sida periplocifolia*, *Aleea*, seu *Abutilon*, Great Bind-weed-leaved Sida, &c.

SIDE (*Geom.*) *latus*; the side of a figure is a line making part of the periphery of any superficial figure. In triangles the sides are called *legs*; in a right-angled triangle the two sides that include the right-angle are the *catheti*, or sometimes the base and the hypothenuse; and the third side is the *hypothenum*.—*Side of a polygonal Number*, the number of terms in the arithmetical progression that are summed up to form the number.—*Side of a power* is the same as what is called the root.

SIDE (*Fort*) as applied to the hornworks, crownworks, double tenailles, &c. are the ramparts and parapets which enclose them on the right and left, from the gorge to the head.

SI'DE-LAYS (*Sport.*) a term in hunting when dogs are set in the way to be let slip at a deer as he passes by.

SIDELINGS (*Archæol.*) meers, or pieces of water, betwixt or on the sides of ridges of arable land.

SIDERA'TION (*Med.*) from *sidus*, a planet, because it was thought to be produced by the influence of the planets; an apoplexy, or a slight erysipelas.

SIDE'REAL (*Astron.*) an epithet for whatever relates to the stars, as a sidereal day, revolution, year, &c.—*Sidereal Day*, the time in which any star appears to revolve from the meridian to the meridian again, which is 23h. 56′ 4″ 6‴ of mean solar time; there being 366 sidereal days in a year.

SIDERI'TIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *calyx* cherishing the seeds in its bosom; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are shrubs, or perennials, as the—*Sideritis canariensis*, Canary Ironwort.—*Sideritis hyssopifolia*, seu *Betonica*, &c.

SIDERITIS is also the name of several species, as of the *Betonica*, the *Clinopodium*, the *Dracocephalum*, the *Galeopsis*, the *Hyptis*, the *Leonurus*, the *Lycopus*, the *Phlomys*, and the *Stachys*.

SIDERODE'NDRUM (*Bot.*) or *Sideroxyloides*, a genus of plants given by *Jacquier*, which is a tall branching tree.

SIDEROXY'LON (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-cleft.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berry* roundish, one-celled; *seeds* five.

Species. The species are trees, and natives of Africa.

SI'DEROMANCY (*Ant.*) a species of divination performed by burning straws, &c. on red-hot iron, in which operation conjectures were formed from the manner of their burning, &c.

SI'DESMEN (*Law*) parish officers who assist the churchwardens.

SI'DINGS (*Archæol.*) vide *Sidelings*.

SI'DUS (*Astron.*) or *Georgium Sidus*, one of the new planets, discovered by Dr. Herschel. [vide *Astronomy*]

SI *fecerit te securum* (*Law*) a species of original writ, so called from the words of the writ, signifying that the sheriff is to cause the defendant to appear, provided the plaintiff gives him security that he will effectually prosecute his plaint.

SIEGE (*Fort.*) in French *siège*, the investing a fortified place with an armed force, for the purpose of reducing it. The term signifies literally a seat; hence, to *sit down* before a place, is to choose a position from which to commence operations of attack. [vide *Fortification*]

SIERRA (*Geog.*) a term used for a hill, or chain of hills, particularly in Spain, and on the west coast of Africa, the coasts of Chili and Peru.

SIGESBECKIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common*, exterior five-leaved. COR. *compound*, half-radiate; *proper* of the hermaphrodites funnel-form; of the female ligulate.—STAM. in the hermaphrodites; *filaments* five or three very short; *anthers* tubular.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *calyx* unchanged; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* chaffy.

Species. The species are annuals, as the *Sigesbeckia orientalis*, *Bidenti similis*, seu *Cichorio affinis*.—*Sigesbeckia occidentalis*, *Eupatorio-phalacron*, seu *Phaethusa*, &c.

SIGHT (*Mech.*) a small piece of brass or iron fixed to the muzzle of a musket, or pistol, to serve as a point of direc-

tion, and to assist the eye in levelling, and by which the bayonet is fixed on the barrel.

SIGHT is also the name of the two thin pieces of brass on the extremity of an aledade, or index of a theodolite, &c. for the just direction of the index to the line of the object.

SI'GIL (*Med.*) a charm which was formerly worn for the cure of diseases.

SIGILLA'RIA (*Ant.*) feasts in honour of Saturn celebrated after the Saturnalia; at which little statues of silver, &c. were offered to the god.

SIGI'LLUM (*Law*) vide *Seal.*

SIGILLUM *hermetis* (*Chem.*) an extraordinary method of luting glasses.

SI'GLA (*Archæol.*) a sail.

SI'GMA (*Gram.*) a letter in the Greek alphabet. [vide *Alphabet*]

SIGMOIDA'LES (*Anat.*) or *sigmoides*; an epithet applied to the valves, and sometimes to the cartilages of the *aspera arteria*, or the semilunar apophysis of the bones.

SIGN (*Algeb.*) a symbol, or character, employed to denote some particular operation. [vide *Algebra* and *Character*]

SIGN (*Astron.*) a 12th part of the Ecliptic, or zodiac, containing 30 degrees. [vide *Astronomy*]

SIGN MANUAL (*Law*) the setting one's hand and seal to a writing, particularly applied to the King's signature to bills, &c.

SI'GNA (*Ant.*) standards or ensigns among the ancients; those of the Greeks bore the figures of different animals; those of the Romans commonly bore that of the eagle. [vide *Militia*]

SIGNAL (*Mar.*) certain signs agreed upon for suddenly communicating intelligence to distant objects at sea, to which the voice cannot possibly reach; these are either day-signals, night-signals, or fog-signals.

SI'GNATURES (*Law*) writings presented to the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, as the grounds of royal grants, which, after being passed by the barons in some instances, have the sign manual of his majesty.

SIGNATURE (*Print.*) the letter placed by printers at the bottom of a sheet, to distinguish it from others. [vide *Printing*]

SI'GNET (*Polit.*) one of the King's seals in England, used in sealing his private letters, and all such grants as pass his Majesty's hand by bill signed; which seal is always in the custody of the King's secretaries.—*Clerk of the Signet*, an officer who continually attends upon the principal Secretary of State, who has the signet in his keeping for the sealing of letters, &c.

SI'GNIFER (*Astron.*) another name for the zodiac.

SIGNIFICA'TOR (*Astrol.*) a planet which signifies something remarkable in nativities.

SIGNIFICA'VIT (*Law*) a writ issuing out of chancery, upon certificate given by the ordinary, of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the laying him up in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the church.

SI'GNUM (*Ant.*) the military standard of the Romans.

SIGNUM (*Archæol.*) the note or mark formerly prefixed to the name of a subscribing witness.

SILAGU'RIUM (*Bot.*) a species of the *Sida* of Linnæus.

SILA'UM (*Bot.*) a species of the *Peucedanum* of Linnæus.

SILE'NCE (*Mil.*) French for the word *attention*, which is used in the English exercise to prepare the men for the word of command.

TO SILENCE *a Battery* (*Mil.*) to attack it in such manner by heavy artillery, or otherwise, as to render it unfit to be worked.

SILE'NE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five; *nectary* composed of two toothlets.—STAM. *filaments* ten, awl-shaped; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* cylindrical; *styles* three; *stigmas* bent contrary to the sun's apparent motion.—PER. *capsule* cylindrical; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Silene anglica*, seu *Lychnis*, English Catch-fly.—*Silene lusitanica*, seu *Viscago*, Portugal Catch-fly.—*Silene nocturna*, Spiked Night-flowering Catch-fly. But the *Silene chlorantha*, seu *Cucubalus*, Pale-flowered Catch-fly; and the *Silene virginica*, &c. are perennials. And the *Silene undulata*, *ornata*, &c. are biennials.

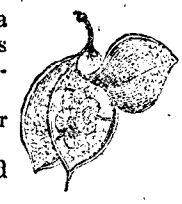
SILENE is also the name of several species, as of the *Cucubalus*, the *Lichnis*, the *Saponaria*, and the *Velezia*.

SI'LER (*Bot.*) a species of the *Laserpitium*, the *Peucedanum*, and the *Seseli* of Linnæus.

SILENTIA'RIUS (*Archæol.*) one of the privy council, *silentium* being formerly taken for *conventus privatus*.

SILICE'RNIUM (*Ant.*) a private festival among the Romans provided for the dead some time after the funeral. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

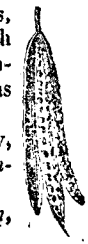
SILI'CULA (*Bot.*) a short broad pod, or a two-valved pericarp, having the seeds fixed along both sutures, as in the annexed figure.



SI'LIGO (*Ant.*) the finest kind of flour among the Romans.

SI'LIQUA (*Archæol.*) the weight now called a carat.

SILIQUA (*Bot.*) a silique, an oblong membranaceous, two-valved pod, having the seeds fixed along both sutures. The proper siliqua has a dissepimentum or partition running the whole length of it, as in the annexed figure.



SILIQUA is also the name of several plants; namely, of a species of the *Ceratonia*, the *Cercis*, the *Poinciana*, and the *Tamarindus* of Linnæus.

SILIQUU'STRUM (*Bot.*) the *Cercis siliquustrum*, &c. of Linnæus.

SILK (*Com.*) a fine kind of thread, prepared from the thread spun by the silkworm.

SILK-CO'TTON (*Bot.*) the *Bombax* of Linnæus, a tree in the East Indies, so called from the down in its seed pod, of which clothing is made.

SI'LK-THROWER (*Com.*) or *Silk-Throwster*, one who winds, twists, spins, or throws silk, so as to fit it for weaving.

SILK-THROWERS *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated in 1629. Their armorial ensigns are, as in the annexed figure, "*Argent*, three bundles of silk, *sable*, on a chief, a silk thrower's mill."

SILL (*Carpent.*) a beam disposed in the lower part of walls, or upon the tops of joists, or under apertures, as *ground-sills*, *door-sills*, and *window-sills*, &c.

SILL (*Mar.*) vide *Sills*.

SI'LLABUB (*Cook.*) a pleasant drink prepared by milking a cow into cyder, wine, sugar, &c.

SI'LLADARS (*Mil.*) armour-bearers belonging to the Mahratta.

SI'LLON (*Fort.*) a work raised in the middle of a ditch to defend it when it is too wide.

SILLS *of the Ports* (*Mar.*) or *Portsills*, pieces of oak timber, let in horizontally between the frames of the ports, to form their upper and lower sides.

SI'LPHA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, of the *Coleopterous* Order, having the *antennæ* clavate; *shells* margined; *head* prominent; *thorax* flattened. This insect is known in English by the name of the Carrion Beetle.

SILPHIUM (*Bot.*) σίλφιον, a plant which is described by the Scholiast of Aristophanes, as φυτάριον κάκεσμον, which is

supposed to answer to what is now called Assa fœtida. *Theophrast.* l. 6, c. 3; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 94; *Columel.* l. 12, c. 7; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 3, &c.

SILPHIUM, a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 4 *Polygamia necessaria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* ovate.—COR. *compound* radiate; *proper* of the hermaphrodites, one-petalled, funnelform: of the females lanceolate.—STAM. in the hermaphrodites, *filaments* five, capillary; *anthers* cylindrical.—PIST. in the hermaphrodites, *germ* very slender; *style* very long stigma; in the female *germ* obcordate; *style* short; *stigmas* two, bristle-shaped.—PER. none; *calyx* unchanged; *seeds* in the hermaphrodites none, in the females solitary; *receptacle* chaffy.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Silphium trifoliatum*, seu *Chrysanthemum*.—*Silphium arborescens*, &c.

SILVA *cædua* (*Law*) wood under twenty year's growth; coppice, mentioned in stat. 45 *Ed.* 3, c. 3.

SILVER (*Min.*) *argentum*, a well known metal, found both native and mineralized, and in combination with lead, copper, mercury, cobalt, sulphur, arsenic, &c. The principal ores of silver are Native Silver, Antimoniated Silver, Sulphuret of Silver, &c. [vide *Mineralogy*] Pure silver is very sonorous, brilliant, and white, being the most splendid of all metals. It is exceedingly ductile and tenacious, and forms alloys with all the metals except cobalt and nickel. Its specific gravity various, from 10 to 11. [vide *Chemistry*] In order to extract silver from its ores, it is pounded, roasted, washed, and triturated with mercury, &c. [vide *Metallurgy*]

SILVER-BUSH (*Bot.*) the *Anthyllis barba Jovis* of Linnæus, a shrub.—Silver-Tree, the *Protea argentea*.—Silver-Weed, the *Potentilla anserina*, a perennial.

SILU'RUS (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes, of the abdominal Order, having the *head* large, naked, and broad; *mouth* with a gape very large; *lateral line* near the back.

SI'LYBUM (*Bot.*) the *Carduus marinus* of Linnæus.

SIMABA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Zwingera* of Linnæus.

SI'MIA (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, comprehending, in the Linnean system, three divisions; namely, 1. The Ape, having no tail. 2. The Baboon, having a short tail. 3. The Monkey, having a long tail.

SI'MILAR (*Math.*) an epithet applied mostly to figures, angles, &c. which have the same disposition and conformation of parts.—*Similar angles* are also equal angles.—*Similar arcs of circles* are such as are like parts of their whole peripheries; and, in general, similar arcs of any like curves are the like parts of the wholes.—*Similar conic sections* are such as are of the same kind, having their principal axes and parameters proportional.—*Similar diameters of conic sections* are such as make equal angles with their ordinates.—*Similar figures*, or *plane figures*, such as have all their angles equal respectively, each to each, and their sides about the equal angles proportional: all circles are similar figures.—*Similar plane numbers* are such as may be ranged into the form of similar rectangles.—*Similar polygons*, polygons of the same number of angles, and the angles of the one severally equal to the angles of the other; also the sides about those angles proportional.—*Similar rectangles*, those that have the sides about the equal angles proportional. All squares are similar.—*Similar segments of circles* are such as contain equal angles.—*Similar solids* are such as are contained under the same number of similar planes alike situated. Similar solids are to each other as the cubes of their like linear dimensions.—*Similar solid numbers* are those whose like cubes may be so ranged as to form similar parallelopipedons.—*Similar triangles* are such as are equiangular ones, or have all their three angles respectively, equal in each triangle.

SIMILAR *Bodies* (*Phy.*) such as have their particles, of the same kind and nature, one with another.

SIMILAR *Light* (*Opt.*) such whose rays are equally refrangible.

SIMI'RA (*Bot.*) the *Psycotria parviflora* of Linnæus.

SI'MNEL (*Archæol.*) *siminellus*, the purest kind of white bread mentioned in stat. 51 *Hen.* 3, st. 1.

SI'MONY (*Law*) an unlawful contract for the presenting a clergyman to a benefice, so called from the resemblance which it is supposed to bear to the sin of Simon Magus.

SI'MPLE (*Math.*) an epithet for whatever is not mixed or compounded, as Simple Equations, Fractions, Surds, Quantities, Flank, Tenaille, Machine, Motion, Pendulum, Wheel, Problem, Vision, &c. most of which words will be found further explained in their respective places.

SIMPLE *Contract* (*Law*) a term applied to debts where the contract, upon which the obligation arises, is neither ascertained by matter of record, nor yet by deed or special instrument, but by mere oral evidence.—*Simple Larceny*, vide *Larceny*.

SI'MPLER (*Com.*) a gatherer of herbs, or a dealer in simples.

SI'MPLER'S *Joy* (*Bot.*) a name for a species of *Verbena*.

SI'MPLEX (*Law*) simple or single, as Charta simplex, a deed, poll, or single deed.—*Simplex beneficium*, a minor dignity in a cathedral or collegiate church.—*Simplex Justiciarius*, a name formerly given to a puisne judge, or one that was not chief in any court.

SI'MPULUM (*Ant.*) a vessel like a cruet made with a long handle, and used at sacrifices and libations for taking a very little wine at a time. *Varro. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 20.

SIMUL CUM (*Law*) together with; words used in indictments, and declarations of trespass against several persons where some of them are known, and others not, as where the plaintiff declares against A B, the defendant *simul cum*, i. e. together with, C D, and others unknown.

SINA'PIS (*Bot.*) a name for a species of the *Brassica*, the *Bunias*, the *Myagrum*, *Sinapis*, and the *Sisymbrium* of Linnæus.

SINAPIS, *in the Linnean System*, a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 2 *Siliquosa*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. four-petalled; *nectareous glands* four.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* acuminate.—PIST. *germ* cylindrical; *style* length of the germ; *stigma* capitate.—PER. *silique* oblong; *seeds* many globular.

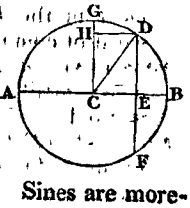
Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Sinapis arvensis*, *Sinapi*, *Irion*, seu *Rapistrum*, Wild Mustard, or Charlock.—*Sinapis alba*, White Mustard.—*Sinapis nigra*, Common or Black Mustard, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tournef. Instit.*

SINAPI'SMUS (*Med.*) a mustard poultice.

SI'NCIPUT (*Anat.*) the forepart of the head. [vide *Caput* and *Anatomy*]

SINAPI'STRUM (*Bot.*) a species of the *Cleome* of Linnæus.

SI'NE *of an arc* (*Math.*) a right line drawn from one extremity of the arc, perpendicular to the radius drawn to the other extremity of it; or it is half the chord of double the arc. Thus the line D E is the sine of the arc B D, being drawn from the extremity D of the arc B D, perpendicular to the radius C B, and is therefore equal to half the whole chord D F. For the same reason, D E is also the sine of the arc A D, being equal to half the chord D F, of the whole arc D A F; so that every angle, and its supplement, or what it wants of 180°, have the same sine common to both. The sine of 90° or the Radius, is called the *whole* sine. Sines are more-



over distinguished into right sine, co-sine, and versed sine. —*Right sine* is simply called the sine, as D E.—*Co-Sine of an angle* is the sine of the complement of that angle, or of what it wants of 90°, the syllable *co* being an abbreviation of complement: thus, D H, or its equal C E, is the co-sine of the arc, B D.—*Versed sine of an arc* is that part of the diameter, intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc: thus, E B is the versed sine of the arc D B; A E the versed sine of the arc A D; G H the versed sine of the arc D G, or the co-versed sine of the arc B D.—*Artificial sines*, logarithmic sines, or the logarithms of sines. —*Line of sines*, a line on the sector, or Gunter's scale, &c. divided according to the sines, or expressing the sines.—*Sine of incidence, of reflection, &c.* the sine of the angle of incidence, &c.

SINE *Assensu Capituli* (*Law*) a writ where a bishop, dean, prebendary, or master of an hospital, aliens the lands holden in right of his bishopric, deanery, house, &c. *sine assensu capituli*, &c. without the assent of the Chapter or Fraternity: in which case his successor shall have this writ. *F. N. B.* 195; *New. Nat. Brev.* 432.

SI'NECURE (*Law*) a term applied to the rector of a parish, who, having a vicar under him, endowed and charged with the cure, is not obliged to either duty or residence. The same term is applied to a parish when the church is fallen down.

SINECURE (*Polit.*) is applied, in its legal sense, to any office or place which is held by one not performing any actual duties.

SI'NE *Die* (*Law*) i. e. without day; a term applied to the defendant when judgment is given in his favour, whereby he is dismissed the court.

SI'NGANA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Sterbeckia* of Linnæus.

SINGLE *Bond* (*Law*) vide *Bond.*

SINGLE-SEE'DED *Cucumber* (*Bot.*) the *Sicyos* of Linnæus.

SI'NGULAR *Number* (*Gram.*) a form of the noun, whereby it denotes one single thing.

SINGULAR *Proposition* (*Log.*) vide *Logic.*

SINGU'LTUS (*Med.*) the Hiccough, a convulsive motion of the diaphragm and parts adjacent.

SI'NICAL *Quadrant* (*Math.*) a quadrant made of wood or metal, with lines drawn from each side intersecting one another, with an index, divided by sines, also with 90° on the limb, and two sights at the edge. Its use is to take the altitude of the sun.

SI'NISTER (*Her.*) a term denoting the left side of the escutcheon, as the *sinister chief point* and the *sinister base point.* [vide *Heraldry*]

SINISTER *Aspect* (*Astrol.*) an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in the same degree as Aries, &c.

TO SINK (*Nav.*) to force a vessel under the water by means of scuttling, &c.—*To sink a deck*, to lay the deck of a ship lower than it was before.

SINKING FUND (*Pol.*) a fund reserved annually from the amount of the taxes, for the purpose of diminishing the national debt.

SI'NNET (*Mar.*) rope yarn bound about ropes to prevent them from galling.

SI NON OMNES (*Law*) a writ on association of justices, by which, if all in commission cannot meet at the day assigned, it is allowed that two or more of them may finish the business.

SINO'PIS (*Chem.*) Red Lead.

SINO'PLE (*Her.*) another name for *vert.*

SI'NUS (*Math.*) vide *Sine.*

SINUS (*Anat.*) any cavity or hollow space in or between the vessels of the animal body.—*Sinus coxæ*, the acetabulum. —*Sinus maxillaris*, a cavity in the cheek.—*Sinus muliebris*, the vagina.—*Sinus venæ portarum*, the entrance into the liver.

SINUS is also the name of the veins of the *dura mater*, which are distinguished into two longitudinal sinuses, and two lateral sinuses.

SINUS (*Surg.*) a long, narrow, hollow track, leading from an abscess, or diseased bone, &c.

SIPA'NEA (*Bot.*) the *Virecta pratensis* of Linnæus.

SI'PHILIS (*Med.*) vide *Syphilis.*

SI'PHON (*Mech.*) a crooked pipe or tube used in the raising of fluids, emptying of vessels, and in various other hydrostatical experiments; it is otherwise called a crane.

SIPHONA'NTHEMUM (*Bot.*) the same as the *Siphonanthus.*

SIPHONA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *berries* five; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are herbaceous plants, natives of South America.

SIPHO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 8 *Monadelphia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filament* in the male a column shorter than the calyx; *anthers* five.—PIST. in the female, *germ* conical, globular; *style* none; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* large; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Siphonia elastica*, the Elastic-Gum Tree, so called because the gum of that name is extracted from it.

SIPO'RIMA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Symplocos* of Linnæus.

SIPU'NCULUS (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Intestina*, called in English the Tube-Worm, from the elongated cylindrical form of its body.

SI RECOGNO'SCAT (*Law*) a writ that lies for a creditor against his debtor, who, before the sheriff in the County Court, has acknowledged that he owes his creditor such a sum received of him. *Old. Nat. Brev.* 6.

SI'REN (*Zool.*) an amphibious animal of the Order *Reptilia*, which has feet like a land animal, and gills like a fish.

SI'REX (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, of the *Hymenopterous* Order, having the *mouth* furnished with a thick horny mandible; *antennæ* filiform; *sting* exserted, serrate, stiff; *abdomen* sessile; *wings* lanceolate. It is called in English the Tailed Wasp.

SIRI'ASIS (*Med.*) σιρίασις, an inflammation of the brain peculiar to children.

SIRIBO'A (*Bot.*) the *Piper siriboa* of Linnæus.

SI'RIUS (*Astron.*) a bright star of the first magnitude, in the snout of the constellation Canis Major. The right ascension of Sirius, for the beginning of the year 1814, was 99° 14′ 50″; declination 16° 27′ 59″ S.; annual variation in right ascension 39″8‴, in declination 4″2‴. This is the brightest star that appears in our firmament, and is supposed by some to be the nearest.

SIRO'CCO (*Nat.*) a periodical wind, which generally blows in Dalmatia and Italy every year about Easter. It blows from the South-East by South, attended with heat, but not rain, and commonly continues for the space of twenty days, usually ceasing at sunset.

SI'RUM (*Bot.*) seu *Sirium*, a species of the *Piper mala moris.*

SI'SARUM (*Bot.*) or *Siser*, the same as *Sium.*

SI'SKIN (*Orn.*) a bird of the Finch tribe, the *Fringilla spinus* of Linnæus.

SI'SON, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel* unequal; *involucre* universal.—COR. *universal* uniform; *florets* all fertile; proper, equal.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* obtuse.—

PIST. *germ* subovate; *styles* two, reflected; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. none; *fruit* ovate; *seeds* two.

Species. The principal species are annuals, as the—*Sison amomum, Sium, Seseli, Petroselinum*, seu *Cicuta*, Hedge Hone-wort or Bastard Stone Parsley.—*Sison segetum*, Corn Hone-wort.—*Sison inundatum*, seu *Hydrocotyle*, Water Hone-wort.

SIST *of suspension* (*Law*) the order of the judge in the Scotch Law, staying process on grounds of suspension.

SI'STRUM (*Ant.*) a musical instrument, of an oval shape, like a racket, as in the annexed figure, which is symbolical of Egypt, where the sistrum was used in the rites of sacrifice to Isis.

SISY'MBRIUM (*Bot.*) σισύμβριον, a coronary plant, which was woven into garlands in honour of Venus. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 6, c. 7; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 4; *Dioscor.* l. 2. c. 155; *Plin.* l. 20, c. 22.

SISYMBRIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 2 *Siliquosa*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. four-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* oblong, filiform; *style* scarcely any; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *silique* long; *seeds* very many.

Species. The principal species are perennials, as the—*Sisymbrium nasturtium*, seu *Nasturtium*, the Common Water-Cress.—*Sisymbrium sylvestre*, seu *Brachiolobus*, Creeping Water-Cress, &c.—But some are annuals, as the—*Sisymbrium terrestre*, seu *Raphanus*, Annual Water Rocket; and the *Sisymbrium sophia*, Flix-weed. *Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat.; Raii Hist.*

SISYMBRIUM is also the name of the *Brassica eruca* of Linnæus.

SISYRI'NCHIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 1 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathe* common ancipital.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* bifid below.—PIST. *germ* obovate; *style* three-sided; *stigmas* three, thickish.—PER. *capsule* ob-ovate; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are bulbous plants, and natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

SISYRINCHIUM is also the name of the *Gladiolus alatus, et plicatus, &c.*

SIT-FAST (*Vet.*) a hard knob that grows under a horse's skin, beneath the saddle, fast to his flesh, which is occasioned by a saddle gall or bruise.

SITHOU'NDMAN (*Archæol.*) the chief officer of a town or parish; the high-constable of a hundred.

SI'TTA (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, of the Order *Picæ*, which is known in English by the name of the Nut-hatch. It has a subulate *bill*, a jagged *tongue*, and *feet* formed for walking.

SITO'DIUM (*Bot.*) the same as the *Artocarpus*.

SI'UM (*Bot.*) σιον, an aquatic plant, which was sometimes called *Sisymbrium* by the ancients. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 155; *Plin.* l. 22, c. 22.

SIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel* universal, various; *partial* spreading.—COR. *universal* uniform; *proper* five-petalled. STAM. *filaments* very simple; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* very small; *styles* two, reflex; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. none; *fruit* ovate; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Sium latifolium*, seu *Coriandrum*, Broad-leaved Water Parsnep. *Sium verticulatum, Daucus, Oenanthe*, seu *Carui*, Whorled Water Parsnep.—*Sium falcaria, Falcaria, Seseli, Eryngium, Ammi*, seu *Crithmum*, Decurrent Water Parsnep. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.*

SI'XTEENTH (*Mus.*) the replicate of the ninth; an interval consisting of two octaves and a second.

SIXTH (*Mus.*) an interval formed of six sounds, or five diatonic degrees. There are four kind of sixths, two consonant and two dissonant. The *consonant sixths* are the *minor sixth*, composed of three tones and two major semitones; and the *major sixth*, composed of four tones and a major semitone. The *dissonant sixths* are the *diminished sixth* and the *superfluous sixth*.

SIZE (*Mech.*) a gluey composition used by plasterers, painters, &c.

SIZE (*Cus.*) so much bread or beer in the University of Cambridge as is set down in the buttery-book, under each scholar's name.

TO SIZE (*Cus.*) to score, as students do in the buttery-book at Cambridge; which is called *battling* at the University of Oxford.

SIZEL (*Com.*) the remainder of the bars of metal at the mint, after the round pieces of money have been cut out, according to their sizes.

SI'ZER (*Cus.*) a scholar of the lowest rank at Cambridge, answering to the servitor at Oxford.

SIZIE'ME (*Sport.*) a sequence of six cards at the game of piquet.

SKA'FFAUS (*Archæol.*) an engine of war for the defence of soldiers.

SKAIN (*Com.*) any quantity of thread after it is taken off the reel.

SKARKA'LIA (*Archæol.*) an engine for catching fish.

TO SKATCH *a wheel* (*Husband.*) to stop the wheel of a cart or waggon, by putting a stone before it.

SKATE (*Ich.*) a fish of the Ray tribe, the *Raia batis* of Linnæus.

SKEAN (*Mil.*) a weapon in the shape of a small sword or a knife, which was anciently used by the Irish.

SKEET (*Mar.*) a sort of long scoop, used to wet the decks and sides of a ship in order to keep them cool.

SKEG (*Bot.*) a wild plum growing in hedges.

SKE'GGER (*Ich.*) a kind of small salmon.

SKEIN (*Mil.*) or *Skeyne.* [vide *Skeen*]

SKE'LETA (*Archæol.*) a little bell for a church-book.

SKE'LETON (*Anat.*) from σκέλλω, to dry; an assemblage of the bones of any animal preserved in their natural situation, and deprived of the flesh.—When the bones are hung together by wire it is called an *artificial skeleton*; but when they are retained in their proper places by means of their natural ligaments, they are called a natural skeleton.

SKE'LLET (*Mech.*) a small vessel with feet for boiling.

SKEPPA *salis* (*Archæol.*) a measure of salt, the quantity of which is not known.

SKETCH (*Paint.*) the outline of any object, taken in pencil or otherwise.

SKIDS (*Mar.*) long compassing pieces of timber, formed so as to answer the curve of the ship's side.

SKIFF (*Mar.*) in French *esquif*; a small light boat, resembling a yawl: also a wherry, without masts.

SKI'MMER (*Orn.*) the *Rynchops* of Linnæus; a bird so called because it skims over the surface of the water.

SKI'MMIA (*Bot.*) a Japonese plant, mentioned by Kaempfer.

SKIN (*Anat.*) one of the principal integuments of the body, which consists of several lamina, the outermost of which is called the *scarf skin*, or cuticle; the second is known by the name of the *rete mucosum*; and the third, which is the *cutis vera* or skin itself.

TO SKIN *up a sail in the bunt* (*Mar.*) to make that part of the canvass which covers the sail when furled, smooth and neat, by turning the sail well up on the yard.

SKI'NNERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated in 1325, their armorial ensigns are, as in the annexed figure, "*Ermine*, on a chief, *gules*, three crowns, *or*, with caps of the first."

SKIP (*Mus.*) a term applied to any transition exceeding that of a whole tone.

SKI'P-JACK (*Ich.*) the *Gasterosteus saltatrix*, a fish nearly allied to the Stickle-Back.

SKI'PPER (*Mar.*) a familiar name for the master of a small Dutch merchant vessel.

SKI'PPING-NOTES (*Mus.*) notes which do not proceed by conjoint degrees, nor in any regular course, but which lie at awkward and unexpected distances from each other.

SKI'PPOUND (*Mar.*) i. e. ship-pound; the dividend of a last of corn laden in a ship, containing from 300 to 400 lb.

SKIRMISH (*Mil.*) in French *escarmoucher*; Spanish *scarramucciare*; Italian *scaramuccia*; a loose desultory encounter between small parties, who advance from the main body and engage with each other preparatory to a general battle.

SKULL (*Anat.*) vide *Cranium*.

SKULL-CAP (*Bot.*) the *Scutellaria* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SKUNK (*Zool.*) an animal of the weasel tribe, the *Viverra mephitis* of Linnæus; so called because it defends itself by emitting an intolerable odour.

SKY'-LARKING (*Mar.*) a term used among seamen for wanton play about the rigging and tops of a ship.

SKY-SCRAPER (*Mar.*) a small triangular sail sometimes set above the royal.

SKY-LIGHTS (*Archit.*) glass frames placed in a roof to give light from the ceiling.

SLAB (*Carpent.*) an outside plank or board sawn from the sides of a tree, which is frequently of very unequal thickness.

SLAB (*Mason.*) a table of marble for hearths, &c.

SLAB-LINE (*Mar.*) in French *couillard*, a small cord passing up behind a ship's main-sail or fore-sail.

SLACK *of a rope* (*Mar.*) that part of a rope which hangs loose, having no strain or stress upon it.—*Slack-rigging*, a term applied to the shrouds, stays, &c. which are not so firmly extended as they ought to be.—*Slack-water*, the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide.

SLAINS, *Letters of*, (*Law*) letters in the Scotch law heretofore subscribed by the relations of a person slain, declaring that they had received an assignment or recompence, and sought for pardon for the murderer.

SLAM (*Chem.*) a substance frequently produced in the making of alum, by calcining it too much or too little.

SLATCH (*Mar.*) the period of a transitory breeze of wind, or the length of its duration.

SLATE (*Min.*) a bluish fossile stone, which, being very soft when dug out of the quarry, is easily cut or sawed into thin squares to serve instead of tiles for the covering of houses, making tables, &c. The best sort of slates are brought from Wales, where they are distinguished according to their size, beginning with the smallest into Doubles, Ladies, Countesses, Dutchesses, Welsh Rags, Queens, Imperials, and Patent Slate.

SLAY (*Her.*) *slea* or *reed*, an instrument used by weavers, and borne as a part of the arms of the company of weavers in Exeter.

SLEDGE (*Husband.*) a carriage without wheels, but shod with iron, on which ploughs and other implements are drawn from place to place.

SLEDGE (*Mech.*) a similar carriage as that above-mentioned, which is used in Russia and the northern countries of Europe during the winter instead of wheel carriages.

SLEDGE-HAMMER (*Mech.*) the largest sort of hammer used by smiths with both hands in beating iron upon the anvil.

SLEEPERS (*Mar.*) those timbers which lie before and behind in the bottom of a vessel, their use being to strengthen and bind fast the timbers called futtocks and rings; as also to lie out and make the narrowing of the floor of the ship.

SLEEPERS (*Carpent.*) a row of horizontal timbers in a building, disposed next to the ground, transversely under the walls; ground joists, or the boarding of a floor. The same term is also applied to the undermost timbers of a gun or mortar battery.

SLEETS (*Gun.*) the parts of a mortar from the chamber to the trunnions, which serve to strengthen the piece.

S'LENTANDO (*Mus.*) an abbreviation for *silentando*, Italian for, it slackens, to denote that the time of the passage decreases.

SLI'DER (*Manc.*) a small leathern loop which runs upon the curb bridle, and serves to ease the hand.

SLI'DING-RULE (*Mech.*) a mathematical instrument to be used without compasses in gauging.

SLING (*Mil.*) a leathern strap attached to a musket, by which it is supported across the soldier's back.

SLING (*Surg.*) a kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

SLING (*Mar.*) a rope fitted to encircle a cask, jar, bale, or case, and suspend it whilst hoisting or lowering.—*Boat-slings*, strong ropes, furnished with hooks and iron thimbles, whereby to hook the tackles, in order to hoist the boats in or out of the ship.—*Slings of the yard*, ropes which serve to suspend the yard.

SLI'NGING *the yards for action* (*Mar.*) securing them up close by means of iron chains, which are not so liable to be cut through by the enemy's shot as rope.

SLIP (*Mar.*) a place lying with a gradual descent on the banks of a river or harbour convenient for ship-building. "To *slip* the cable;" [vide *Cable*]

SLI'P-KNOT (*Mar.*) one which will not bear any strain, but will either become untied or will traverse along the other part of the rope.

SLI'PPA (*Law*) signifies literally a stirrup; a tenure of land by holding the king's stirrup.

SLI'PPED (*Her.*) an epithet for a flower or branch plucked from the stock.

SLI'PPER, *Lady's* (*Bot.*) the *Cypripedium* of Linnæus, an annual.—Slipperwort, the *Calceolaria* of Linnæus, an annual.

SLI'P-ROPE (*Mar.*) a rope used to trice the bight of a cable into the head; it is also employed in casting off a vessel till got in a tideway, &c.

SLIT-DEAL (*Carpent.*) a name for inch, or quarter-inch deal, cut into two leaves, or made into two boards.

SLO'ANEA (*Bot.*) a tree of South America, so named by Plumier, after Sir Hans Sloane.

SLOATES *of a cart* (*Carpent.*) the under pieces which keep the cart together.

SLOE (*Bot.*) the fruit of the *Prunus sylvestris* of Linnæus.

SLOOP (*Mar.*) a small vessel furnished with one mast, the mainsail of which is attached to a gaff above, to the mast on its foremost edge, and to a boom below.—*Sloops of war*, in French *corvettes*, are vessels in the navy commanded by officers in a mid-rank between a lieutenant and a post-captain.

SLOPS (*Mar.*) a name given to all species of wearing apparel, bedding, &c. which are supplied to his majesty's ships in commission.

SLOT *of a deer* (*Sport.*) the view or print of a stag's foot on the ground.

SLOTH (*Zool.*) the *Bradypus* of Linnæus, an animal which is proverbial for the slowness of its motions, but it climbs more easily than it walks; it utters a miserable cry, and when alarmed sheds tears.

SLOUGH (*Min.*) the damp of a coal-mine; so called because of its moistness.

SLOUGH (*Nat.*) the porous spongy substance in the inside of the horns of oxen or cows; also the cast-off skin of a snake.

SLOUGH *of a wild boar* (*Sport.*) the soil or mire wherein he wallows; the place in which he lies in the day-time.

SLOUGH-SI'LVER (*Law*) a rent formerly paid to the castle of Wigmore, instead of some days' work in harvest, performed for the lord of the manor.

SLOUTH (*Sport.*) a number of bears in company.

SLOW *in motion* (*Astrol.*) a term applied to the motion of a planet when its daily motion happens to be less than its mean motion.

TO SLUE (*Mar.*) to turn any cylindrical or conical piece of timber about its axis without removing it from its situation; it is most commonly applied to the turning about a mast, boom, or spar in its cap or boom-iron.

SLUG (*Mil.*) a cylindrical or cubical piece of metal shot from a gun.

SLUG (*Ent.*) a variety of the snail tribe, the *Limax* of Linnæus.

SLUICE (*Archit.*) a frame of wood set in a river to keep out the water.

SLUICE (*Husband.*) a vent or drain to carry off water from land.

SLUR (*Mus.*) a character marked thus ⌒, drawn over or under the heads of those notes which are meant in performance to be blended by a kind of smooth, gliding progression.

SLU'RRING (*Mus.*) performing in a smooth, gliding manner.

SLU'T-HOUND (*Sport.*) a dog in Scotland that has an excellent scent.

SMACK (*Mar.*) a small vessel, commonly rigged as a cutter, and used in the coasting or fishing trade, sometimes as a tender in the king's service.

SMALL *of the anchor* (*Mar.*) that part of the shank immediately under the square.

SMALL *arms* (*Mil.*) in French *armes portatives*; a general name for muskets, fusils, carabines, &c.

SMALL *craft* (*Mar.*) all such lines, nets, and hooks as are used to catch fish; also all manner of small sea vessels, as catches, hoys, &c.

SMA'LLAGE (*Bot.*) the *Apium graveolens* of Linnæus.

SMA'LL-PIECE (*Com.*) a Scotch coin, worth about twopence farthing.

SMA'LL-POX (*Med.*) a well-known epidemic disorder, called by physicians *variola*.

SMALT (*Paint.*) a sort of blue colour used in painting.

SMARA'GDINE (*Min.*) σμαράγδινος, a transparent precious stone, of a beautiful green colour.

SMARAGDI'TES (*Min.*) a sort of marble resembling the emerald.

SMARA'GDUS (*Min.*) σμάραγδος, the Emerald. *Plin.* l. 37.

SMA'RT-MONEY (*Mil.*) or *smarts*, the different sums received by recruiting parties.

SMA'RT-TICKET (*Mar.*) a certificate granted by the captain to any warrant or inferior officer, seaman, or other person in sea pay, when hurt or maimed, &c. to the end that he may receive the benefit of *the chest* at Greenwich.

SMEAR-DAB (*Ich.*) one of the flat fish, the *Pleuronectes lævis* of Linnæus.

SME'LLING (*Anat.*) one of the five senses, performed by the help of a soft, pulpy, vascular, porous membrane, which lines the whole internal cavity of the nostrils. This membrane, which is plentifully supplied with nerves, is thickest upon the *septum*, and principal cavity of the nose.

SMELT (*Ich.*) a fish of the salmon tribe, the *Salmo eperianus* of Linnæus, which inhabits the shores of Europe, ascends rivers in vast shoals in the spawning season, is very fertile, has a peculiar smell, and is subdiaphanous, from its shining silvery scales.

TO SMELT (*Metal.*) a term applied particularly to the melting of ores in a furnace adapted to the purpose, and called the *smelting furnace*.

SMEW (*Orn.*) a bird nearly allied to the goose tribe, a species of merganser, the *Mergus albellus* of Linnæus, otherwise called the White Nun.

SMI'LAX (*Bot.*) σμίλαξ, a plant very similar to the ivy, which, according to Ovid, received its name from the youth who was changed into this flower. It was used by the Thebans as a coronary plant. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 1, c. 10; *Euripid. in Bacch.* scen. 1; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 144; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 35.

SMILAX, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 6 *Hexandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* six-leaved.—COR. none.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* three; *stigmas* oblong.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Smilax aspera*, Rough Smilax.—*Smilax sarsaparilla*, Medicinal Smilax, or Sarsaparilla.—*Smilax pseudo-china*, *China*, seu *Pseudo-china*, Bastard Chinese Smilax, &c. *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*

SMILAX is also the name of the *Cissampelos smilacina*.

SMI'RIS (*Min.*) a genus of siliceous earths, known in English by the name of Emery.

TO SMITE (*Falcon.*) is said of a hawk that wipes her beak.

SMITHS (*Her.*) or *Company of Blacksmiths*, incorporated in 1577. Their armorial ensigns are, as in the annexed figure, "*sable* a chevron between three hammers *argent*, handled and crowned *or*."

SMO'KE-FARTHINGS (*Law*) the pentacostals or customary oblations made by the inhabitants within a diocese, on the occasion of their going annually in procession to the mother or cathedral church.

SMOKE-SAIL (*Mar.*) a small sail hoisted against the foremast when a ship rides head to wind, to give the smoke of the galley an opportunity of rising.

SMO'KE-SILVER (*Law*) or *smoke-penny*, money paid annually to the minister, as a modus in lieu of tithe-wood.

SMU'GGLERS (*Law*) those who conceal prohibited goods, and get them fraudulently or clandestinely imported, without paying the king's customs.

SMUT (*Bot.*) a disease in corn, when it is covered with black dust.

SMY'RNIUM (*Bot.*) σμύρνιον, a plant so called because its root emitted a juice very similar to myrrh. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* & *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 139; *Columel.* l. 2, c. 3; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 8; *Gal. de Simpl.* l. 2.

SMYRNIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel universal* unequal; *partial* erect.—COR. *universal* uniform; *proper* five-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *styles* two, inferior; *stigmas* two, simple.—PER. none; *fruit* oblong; *seeds* two.

Species. Plants of this genus are mostly biennials, as the—*Smyrnium olusatrum*, *Hipposelinum*, seu *Macerone*, Common Alexanders.—*Smyrnium perfoliatum*, Perfoliate Alexanders, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Botan.*; *Raii Hist.* &c.

SNA'FFLE (*Man.*) a sort of bit for a horse's bridle.

SNAIL (*Ent.*) a well-known insect of the worm tribe, the *Limax* of Linnæus.

SNAI'L-FLOWER (*Bot.*) the *Phaseolus caracalla* of Linnæus.—Snail Trefoil, the *Medicago scutellata*, an annual.

SNAKE (*Zool.*) an amphibious animal, the *Anguis* of Linnæus, of the Order *Serpentes*.

SNA'KE-GOURD (*Bot.*) the *Tricosanthes anguina* of Linnæus, an annual.—Snake-Pipe, the *Equisetum arvense*, a perennial.—Snake Root, the *Actea racemosa*, a perennial.—Snake-Weed, the *Polygonum bistorta*, a perennial.

SNA'KING (*Mar.*) the act of winding small ropes spirally round a large one, which is frequently termed *worming*.—*Snaking the stays*, the act of seizing proportion-sized rope at angles from one stay or rope to the other.

SNA'P-DRAGON (*Bot.*) the *Antirrhinum* of Linnæus, a perennial.—American Snap-Dragon, the *Achillea*.—Snap-Tree, the *Justicia hyssopifolia*.

SNA'TCH-BLOCK (*Mar.*) a great block or pulley, having a shiver cut through one of its cheeks, for the ready receiving any rope; it is chiefly used for heavy purchases, where a warp or hawser is brought to the capstan.

SNEE'ZEWORT (*Bot.*) the *Achillea ptarmica* of Linnæus, a perennial, so called from its sternutory property.

SNEE'ZING (*Med.*) a convulsive action of the muscles of the chest, caused by the irritation of the nostrils.

SNIPE (*Orn.*) a heath bird nearly allied to the woodcock; it is the *Scolopax gallinago* of Linnæus.

SNI'TING (*Falcon.*) the sneezing of a hawk.

SNOW (*Nat.*) a well-known meteor, formed by the freezing of the vapour in the atmosphere; it is distinguished from hail and hoar frost by being as it were crystallized, which they are not; and when examined through a microscope it appears to be composed of fine shining spicula, diverging like rays from a centre.

SNO'W-BALL-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Viburnum* of Linnæus.—Snow-Berry, the *Chicoca racemosa*.—Snow-Drop, the *Galanthus nivalis*.—Snow-Drop-Tree, the *Chionanthus virginiaca*, a shrub.

SNU'BBING (*Mar.*) a term among seamen to denote the method of checking the sudden jerk of the cable or hawser after the anchor is let go, or otherwise.

SNUFF (*Bot.*) a well-known narcotic drug, prepared from the leaves of the Tobacco Plant, the *Nicotiana tabacum* of Linnæus.

SNY'ING (*Carpent.*) a term among shipwrights for a circular plank edgeways to work in the bows of a ship.

SOAP (*Chem.*) *sapo*, a composition of oil or fat with an alkali; the Medicinal Soap, *Sapo amygdalinus*, is made of the oil of sweet almonds and half its weight of caustic alkali; Common, or Soft Soap, *Sapo mollis*, is made of potash and oil or tallow; Spanish, or Castile Soap, *Sapo durus*, of oil of olives and soda or barilla; Black Soap is a composition of train oil and an alkali.

SOAP-BE'RRY (*Bot.*) the *Sapindus* of Linnæus.

SOA'P-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Saponaria* of Linnæus.

SOA'R-HAWK (*Falcon.*) a hawk so called from the first taking her from the airie till she has mewed or cast her feathers.

SOAVE (*Mus.*) Italian for soft or sweet, as applied to the style of performance.

SOC (*Law*) or *soca*. [vide *Soke*]

Soc (*Mil.*) a machine made of leather, which is fixed near the stirrup, to receive the end of the standard staff, in cavalry regiments.

SO'CAGE (*Law*) *socagium*, from the French *soc*, a ploughshare; a tenure of lands by or for inferior services of husbandry to be performed for the lord of the fee.

SO'CAGERS (*Law*) vide *Sokemen*.

SOCCUS (*Ant.*) a Sock; a low and common sort of shoe which was worn on the stage by such as performed low characters; whence the term *soccus* was taken for comedy in distinction from the *cothurnus*, which was taken for tragedy. *Mart.* l. 8, epig. 3.

An juvat ad tragicos soccum transferre cothurnos.

Hor. Art. Poet. v. 89.

Versibus ornari tragicis res comica non vult;
Indignatur item privatis, ac prope socco
Dignis, carminibus narrari cœna Thyestæ.

Soccus (*Bot.*) the *Articarpus integrifolia* of Linnæus.

SOCI'ETY (*Lit.*) another name for an academy, or an assemblage of literary men for the purpose of promoting useful knowledge. [vide *Academy*] The principal bodies of this kind so denominated are, the Royal Society, the American Philosophical Society, the Berlin Society, Brussels Society, Dublin Society, Edinburgh Royal or Philosophical Society, Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, &c.

SOCII (*Ant.*) a name given by the Romans to those states which they suffered to retain their own laws and governors, on condition that they assisted them in all their wars. *Cic. pro Sext.* c. 26; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2, c. 26; *Suet. Jul.* c. 11; *Manut. de Civit. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Ant. Rom.* tom. I.

SOCI'NIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics, so called from one Socinus, in the 16th century, who asserted that our Saviour was a mere man, and impugned all the other fundamental doctrines of Christianity.

SO'CKET (*Mech.*) any hollow pipe that receives something inserted.—*Socket of a bayonet*, the round hollow part near the bent or heel of a bayonet, in which the muzzle of firearms is received.

SO'CLE (*Archit.*) or *zocle*; a flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues, &c. to which it serves as a foot.

SO'CNA (*Law*) vide *Soke*.

SO'COME (*Law*) a custom of grinding at the lord's mill; it was distinguished into *bond socome*, when the tenants were bound to do it, and *love socome*, when they did it freely, out of affection for their lord.

SOCO'TORINE (*Bot.*) an epithet for the best aloes, which are brought from Socotora.

SOCQUE (*Archæol.*) a sandal or wooden shoe worn formerly by monks.

SOD (*Husband.*) a sort of turf, or the superficies of a heath pared off.

SO'DA (*Bot.*) the *Salsola soda* of Linnæus; a plant so called because soda was first procured from its ashes.

SODA (*Chem.*) an Arabian word which is now employed by chemists to denote a mineral alkali, which is obtained from several sources, but principally from plants growing on the sea coast. It is also to be met with in the mineral kingdom, combined with sulphuric, muriatic, boracic, and carbonic acids. In Spain soda is obtained from different species of the *Salsola* and *Salicornia*, and the *Batis maritima*. The alkali thus procured is more or less pure, according to the nature of the particular plant from which it is obtained: for the most part, however, it is a subcarbonate of soda.

Soda, though very similar to potash, yet differs from it in certain particulars, namely, that it is rather more fusible, and when it comes into the air it crumbles into powder instead of liquefying, as potash does. It is not altered by light, attracts sulphur and sulphuretted hydrogen more feebly, adheres less strongly to acids, and fuses and dissolves alumine more easily. All its other properties, namely, its volatilization by a very high degree of heat, its acrid causticity, its solubility, its combination with sulphur, &c. resemble those of potash, though they are not exactly the same in degree.

SODA'LES (*Ant.*) members of any collegiate body, particularly of the priests, who were distinguished into the *Sodales Titii, Augustales, Antoniani, Helviani, Alexandriani*, &c. *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. xi. &c.

SO'DIUM (*Chem.*) a name given to the metallic base of soda, which is white, opaque, and, when examined under a film of naphtha, has the appearance of silver. It is exceedingly malleable, and much softer than any of the metallic substances. [vide *Chemistry*]

SO'FA (*Archit.*) a sort of alcove much used in the eastern countries, being an apartment of state raised about two feet above the floor, and furnished with rich carpets and cushions, where persons of the highest distinction were entertained.

SOFE'ES (*Theol.*) a puritanical sect among the Turks professing more devotion than others, and making a greater show of piety.

SO'FFIT (*Archit.*) or *soffito;* any plafond or ceiling formed of cross-beams or flying cornices, the square compartments or pannels of which are enriched with sculpture, paintings, &c.

SOFFIT is also used for the underside of the *corona*, or *larmier:* it is vulgarly called the *drip.*

SO'FT-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Holcus mollis*, &c. of Linnæus, a perennial.

SO'GA (*Bot.*) the *Dolichos soga* of Linnæus.

SOIL (*Agric.*) from the Latin *solum*, the ground; earth considered as to its quality and fitness, or otherwise, for cultivation. [vide *Agriculture*]

SOIL (*Sport.*) the mire in which a wild boar wallows: whence the phrase "To take soil," as applied to a deer, which, when closely pursued, takes to the water.

SOIT *comme il est desiré* (*Law*) i. e. let it be as it is desired; a form used by the King when he gives his assent to a private bill in Parliament.

SOKE (*Law*) *sok, soc, soca*, in Saxon ꝺocna, signified different things, namely, 1. The liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens and impositions. 2. The power of administering justice. 3. The territory or precinct in which the chief lord exercised his soc, or liberty of keeping court within his own jurisdiction. 4. A payment, or rent to the lord, for using his land, with such liberty and privilege as made the tenant the soke-man, or freeholder. *Bract.* l. 3; *Flet.* l. 1, c. 47; *Lamb. Leg. H.* 1, 244.

SO'KEMEN (*Law*) those who held by no servile tenure, but paid their rent as a soke, or sign of freedom.

SO'KE-REEVE (*Law*) the rent-gatherer in the lord's soke.

SOL (*Astron.*) vide *Sun.*

SOL (*Chem.*) gold.

SOL (*Her.*) the gold colour in the coats of sovereign princes.

SOL (*Mus.*) the fifth of the six syllables invented by Guido, and applied to the notes of the gamut. The natural *sol* answers to the letter G.

SOL (*Com.*) or *Sou*, a French coin of twelve deniers, whereof twenty make a livre; it is equal to about an English halfpenny.

SO'LACE (*Print.*) a fine imposed upon any workman in a printing-office who offers another an affront.

SOLÆ'US (*Anat.*) the name of a muscle which helps to stretch the foot.

SO'LAKS (*Mil.*) bowmen, or archers, belonging to the personal guard of the Grand Seignior.

SOLANA'STRUM (*Bot.*) the *Solanum sodomeum* of Linnæus.

SOLANDRA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *berry* oval; *seeds* very numerous.

Species. The single species is the *Solandra grandiflora*, a shrub.

SOLANOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Rivina humilis* of Linnæus.

SOLA'NUM (*Bot.*) σολχος, a plant well known both to the ancients and moderns; but its derivation is uncertain. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 11, c. 12; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 71; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 31.

SOLANUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* very many.

Species. Plants of this kind are mostly perennials, shrubs, or trees, as—*Solanum pseudo-capsicum, Amomum*, seu *Pseudo-capsicum*, Shrubby Nightshade, or Winter.—*Solanum dulcamara, Amara dulcis, Dulcis amara, Vitis sylvestris, Dulcamara*, seu *Glycypicros*, Woody Nightshade, or Bittersweet.—*Solanum nigrum*, Common or Garden Nightshade; but the *Solanum tuberosum*, the Common Potatoe, is an annual; so also some others, as the—*Solanum æthiopicum, Lycopersicum*, seu *Mala æthiopica.*—*Solanum melongena, Melongena*, seu *Mala insana*, Large-fruited Nightshade, or Egg-Plant.—*Solanum lycopersicum, Lycopersicum, Pomum amoris*, seu *Aurea Mala*, Love Apple, or Tomato, &c. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tournef. Instit. &c.*

SOLANUM is also the name of a species of the *Atropa, Boerhaavia, Chenopodium, Datura, Hallerla, Mirabilis, Paris, Physalis, Phytolacca, Rivina, &c.*

SO'LAR (*Astron.*) an epithet for whatever relates to the sun, as—*Solar heat*, or the heat of the sun, in distinction from that of fire.—*Solar Cycle*, vide *Cycle* and *Chronology.*—*Solar Eclipse*, vide *Eclipse* and *Astronomy.*—*Solar Month*, vide *Month* and *Chronology.*—*Solar Rising*, or the rising of the sun.—*Solar Spots*, spots observable on the sun's disk.—*Solar System*, vide *Astronomy.*—*Solar Year*, vide *Year* and *Chronology.*

SOLA'RIUM (*Ant.*) a place on the tops of houses exposed to the sun, where the Romans used to take air and exercise. *Plaut. Mil. Glor.* act. 2, scen. 3, v. 69; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 2, c. 4; *Victor. Var. Lect.* l. 21, c. 13; *Turneb. Adv.* l. 18, c. 2.

SOLARIUM (*Archæol.*) a soller, garret, or upper room.

SO'LDAN (*Mil.*) pronounced *soudan*, a title formerly given to a general who commanded the Caliph's army; the epithet was afterwards applied to a governor of Egypt.

SOLDANE'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The single species is the *Soldanella alpina*, Alpine Soldanella, a perennial. *Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.*

SOLDANELLA is the *Convolvulus soldanella.*

SO'LDER (*Mech.*) a composition used by plumbers, silversmiths, and other artificers in the working and binding of metals.

SO'LDIER-WOOD (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa purpurea* of Linnæus.

SO'LDO (*Com.*) a money of account in Italy equal to about a halfpenny sterling.

SOLE *of the embrasure* (*Gunn.*) the under part of the embrasure. In embrasures for cannon the sole inclines outwards; but in those for mortars inclines inwards.

SOLE *of a gun-port* (*Mar.*) the lower part of the *gun-port*, otherwise called the *port-sail.*—*Sole of the Rudder*, a piece of timber attached to the lower part, to render it nearly level with the false keel.

SO'RNERS (*Law*) an offence in the Scotch law, formerly punishable with death; which consisted in taking meat and drink from the king's people without payment.

SO'RRAGE (*Bot.*) the blades of green corn, wheat, rye, barley, &c.

SO'RRANCE (*Vet.*) any disease or sore that happens to horses.

SO'RREL (*Bot.*) the *Rumex acetosa*, &c. of Linnæus, a perennial.—Sorrel-tree, the *Andromeda arborea*.—Sorrel-wood, the *Oxalis*, a bulbous plant.

SORREL (*Vet.*) a dark reddish colour in horses.

SORS (*Ant.*) signified in general any kind of divination or oracle among the Romans; but particularly those which were distinguished by the name of the *Sortes Prænestinæ*, *Sortes Homericæ*, *Virgilianæ*, &c.—The *Sortes Prænestinæ*, which were the most ancient, were obtained by putting a number of letters or even words into an urn, and after shaking them together to throw them out again, when, by the arrangement of the letters, &c. the oracular answer was obtained.—The *Sortes Homericæ* and *Virgilianæ* were consulted by opening the books of Homer or Virgil, when that passage which first met the eye was taken for the oracle. *Cic. de Divin.* l. 2, c. 41; *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 3; *August. Confess.* l. 4, c. 3; *Spartian. Adrian.* c. 2; *Lamprid. Alex. Sever.* c. 14.

SORS (*Archæol.*) the name for the principal lot upon usury, in distinction from the interest.

SORY (*Min.*) a sort of vitriol made of Chalcites or Cadmia.

SO'RTES (*Ant.*) vide *Sors*.

SOSTIRO (*Mus.*) an Italian word expressive of silence, formerly written over the characters called rests, and generally considered equal in value to a crotchet.

SOSTENUTO (*Mus.*) or *Sos*, an Italian word, implying that the notes of the movement or passage, over which it is placed, are to be sustained or held out their full length.

SOTERIA (*Ant.*) σωτηρια, sacrifices and thanksgivings for deliverances from danger. *Plut. in Arat.*

SO'TTO (*Mus.*) an Italian word signifying below, or inferior, as *sotto il soggetto*, below the subject; but *sotto voce* is sometimes placed over a passage, to imply that the movement or passage is to be performed moderately loud.

SOU (*Com.*) a money of account in the old French system, equal in value to a halfpenny.

SO'VEREIGN (*Com.*) a gold coin current at 22*s.* 6*d.* in the time of H. VIII. [vide Plate 32] The same name is applied to a coin in the present reign, current at 20*s.*

SOUGARDE (*Gun.*) the French for the guard or throat-band of a cannon; also a semicircular piece of brass which is fixed beneath the trigger to prevent the gun going off.

SOULESCEAT (*Archæol.*) a legacy anciently bequeathed by our zealous ancestors to the parish priest, as a compensation for any tithes that might have been forgotten.

SOUL-FOOT (*Ecc.*) money paid the priest at the opening of a grave.

SOUL-MASS-CAKES (*Ecc.*) cakes given to the poor on All-Soul's-Day.

SOUL-SCOT (*Law*) a mortuary so called in the laws of King Canute.

SOUND (*Mus.*) the object of hearing and the subject of music. It is supposed to be occasioned by the tremulous motion of the air acting on the organ of hearing; which motion, if it be uniform, produces a musical note or sound. [vide *Music*]

SOUND (*Geog.*) any great inlet of the sea between two head lands, where there is a passage through, as Plymouth Sound, &c. The term is taken absolutely, and by way of distinction, for the celebrated strait which connects the German sea with the Baltic.

SOUND (*Surg.*) an instrument used by surgeons in probing.

SOUND (*Vet.*) a horse is said to be sound when he has no material defect in wind or limb.

SOU'ND-BOARD (*Mus.*) the principal part of an organ, which makes the machine play. It is a reservoir into which the air drawn in by the bellows is conducted by a portvent, and thence distributed into the pipes.

SOUND-BOARD, or *Sounding-Board*, is also the board placed over the head of a public speaker, to enlarge or extend his voice.

TO SOUND (*Mil.*) to give a signal by means of sound, whence the phrase, "to sound a retreat."

SOU'NDING (*Mar.*) trying the depth of the water and the quality of the ground by means of a plummet sank from a ship to the bottom. There are two plummets used for sounding, namely, the *hand-lead*, weighing about eight or nine pounds, and the *deep-sea-lead*, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds, both of which are shaped like the frustum of a cone. The former of these are used in shallow waters, and the latter at a great distance from the shore, whence the lines are distinguished into the *hand-lead-line*, and the *deep-sea-lead-line*.—*Sounding-rod*, an iron instrument, having a small rope fastened at the upper end, which is used in ships of war to ascertain the depth of water in the well.

SOUNDINGS (*Mar.*) signify 1. The specimen of the ground obtained by sounding, which is done by sticking a piece of tallow to the deep-sea-lead. 2. The observations made in sounding on the nature of the ground, which are carefully entered in the log-book. 3. The place which is shallow enough to admit of being sounded, whence the phrase, "To be in soundings," for being near enough the land to effect this purpose.

SOUNDINGS (*Mil.*) signals made by any kind of instruments.

SOUND-POST (*Mus.*) a post placed withinside a violin, &c. as a prop between the back and belly of the instrument, and nearly under the bridge.

SOUR GOURD (*Bot.*) the *Adansonia digitata* of Linnæus.

SOURDELINE (*Mus.*) French for a kind of musette or bagpipe.

SOURDINE (*Mus.*) French for the little pipe of a trumpet.

SOUROUBE'A (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ruyschia* of Linnæus.

SOUR-SOP (*Bot.*) the *Anona muricata* of Linnæus.

SOU'TAGE (*Law*) a tax of forty shillings formerly laid on every knight's fee.

SOUTAGE (*Com.*) coarse cloth for bagging.

SOUTH (*Astron.*) one of the four cardinal points marked on the compass, being that directly opposite to the north.

SOUTHERN (*Astron.*) an epithet for whatever is on the south side of the equator, as the *southern* hemisphere, latitude, signs, &c.

SOUTHERN-WOOD (*Bot.*) the *Artemisia* of Linnæus, an odoriferous shrub.

SOUTHING (*Astron.*) the passing of any celestial body over the meridian. It is particularly used in regard to the moon.

SOUTHING (*Mar.*) the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

SOUTH-SEA-TEA (*Bot.*) the *Ilex vomitoria* of Linnæus, a tree.

SOW (*Mil.*) a kind of covered shed fixed on wheels, under which the besiegers filled up and passed the ditch, sapped or mined the wall, &c.

SO'WBANE (*Bot.*) the *Chenopodium murale* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SO'WMING and *Rowming* (*Law*) a term in the Scotch law to denote the apportioning or placing of cattle on a common, or goods in a house, according to the respective rights of various parties interested.

SOWNE (*Law*) from the French *souvenue*, i. e. remembered; a word used in the Exchequer for estreats, which

when the sheriff cannot levy them, are entitled *sowne not*, i. e. are not to be remembered; but, on the contrary, estreats are *sowne* when they are leviable, or may be gathered.

SOW-THISTLE (*Bot.*) the *Sonchus* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SOYA (*Bot.*) *Soye* or *Soy*, the *Dolichos soya* of Linnæus.

SPACE (*Phy.*) distance considered every way, whether there be any solid matter or not in it; it is absolute or relative.—*Absolute space*, considered in its own nature, and without regard to any thing external, remains always the same, and is immoveable.—*Relative space* is that moveable dimension or measure of the former which our senses define by its positions in regard to bodies within it. Relative space in magnitude and figure is always the same with absolute; but it is not necessary that it should be so numerically: thus when a ship is perfectly at rest, then the places of all things within her are the same, and nothing changes its place; but, on the contrary, when the ship is under sail, or in motion, she continually passes through new parts of absolute space; though all things on board, considered with regard to the ship, may yet be in the same places.

SPACE (*Mech.*) the line which a moveable body, considered as a point, is conceived to describe by its motion.

SPACE (*Print.*) slips of wood or metal for making spaces between words. [vide *Printing*]

SPACE (*Sport.*) a deer three years old.

SPADE (*Sport.*) one of the figures on a pack of cards. [vide *Cards*]

SPA'DI (*Mil.*) an upper garment like a great coat worn by the Janissaries.

SPA'DIERS (*Min.*) a name given to the miners in Cornwall.

SPADILLE (*Sport.*) the ace of spades at ombre.

SPADROON (*Mil.*) a sword much lighter than a broadsword, and made both to cut and thrust.

SPAGIRIC *Art* (*Lit.*) a name formerly given to Chemistry.

SPAHIS (*Mil.*) a corps of Turkish cavalry, which is kept in pay by the Grand Signor.

SPAIN, *Crown of* (*Her.*) is very similar to that of Portugal.

SPAN (*Com.*) an English long measure, containing nine inches.

SPAN *of an arch* (*Archit.*) the distance between the imposts or the parts of the piers from which the arch springs, or on which it rests.

SPAN (*Mar.*) a small line or chord, the middle of which is usually attached to a stay: its use is to confine some rope which passes through the corresponding blocks, as also to increase the effort of the rope.

TO SPAN (*Mar.*) to confine with ropes, as to span the booms: so "To span in the rigging," to draw the upper parts of the shrouds together by tackles. "To span the runners," to take several turns with small rope round both runners abaft the mast, and to frap the turns.

SPANELLED (*Her.*) or *fettered*, an epithet for a horse having his fore and hind leg of the near side fettered with fetlocks fastened to the ends of a stick.

SPANDREL-BRACKETTING (*Carpent.*) a cradling of brackets fixed in one or more curves, each in a vertical plane and in the circumference of a circle, whose plane is horizontal.

SPANIEL (*Zool.*) a sort of dog with long, shaggy, and pendulous ears; a variety of the *Canis domestica* of Linnæus.

SPANISH-BROOM (*Bot.*) the *Spartium junceum* of Linnæus.—Spanish Cress, the *Vella annua*, an annual.—Spanish Elm, the *Cordia gerascanthus*.—Spanish Hedge Nettle, the *Prasium*, a shrub.—Spanish Liquorice, the *Glycyrhiza*.—Spanish Potatoes, the *Convolvulus batatas*.

SPANISH-FLY (*Med.*) the insect which is used in raising blisters. It is the *Lytta vesicatoria* of Linnæus, and is otherwise called the Cantharis.

SPANKER (*Mar.*) a name sometimes given to a *ship's driver*.

SPANNER (*Gun.*) the lock of a fusil or carabine.

SPAN-SHACKLE (*Mar.*) a large bolt driven through the forecastle, and forelocked under the forecastle beam, both under and upon the upper deck beam.

SPAR (*Min.*) vide *Spatum*.

SPARABLES (*Mech.*) small iron nails for shoes.

SPARADRAPUM (*Surg.*) a piece covered either on one or both sides with a plaster, &c.

SPARE-DECK (*Mar.*) another name for the Orlop.

TO SPARE (*Sport.*) to breathe a game cock, or to embolden him to fight.

SPARGANIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 3 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *ament* common, consisting of proper perianths, roundish.—COR. none.—STAM. in the male, *filaments* three, capillary: *anthers* oblong.—PIST. in the female, *germ* ovate, ending in an awl-shaped *style*; *stigma* one or two, channelled.—PER. *drupe* juiceless; *seed* a nut, bony.

Species. The species are perennials, as—*Sparganium ramosum*, *Platanaria*, *Butomus*, *Butomos*, seu *Phleos*, Branched Burreed.—*Spargenium natans*, Floating Burreed, &c.

SPARGANOPHORUS (*Bot.*) the *Ethulia sparganophora* of Linnæus.

SPARGANOSIS (*Med.*) a milk abscess.

SPARHAWK (*Falcon.*) a kind of short-winged hawk.

SPARRMANNIA (*Bot.*) an herbaceous plant, which resembles the Triumfettas, and still more the Cammersonia: has the peduncle and inflorescence of the Geranium, with the fruit of Hibiscus: but it is prickly like the *Geum*, so that it is composed, as it were, of the characters of several plants.

SPARROW (*Orn.*) a well-known bird, which is so nearly allied to the finch that they are both classed by Linnæus under the genus *Fringilla*.—The Common House Sparrow, is the *Fringilla domestica* of Linnæus.

SPARROW-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Passerina* of Linnæus, a shrub.

SPARS (*Mar.*) large round pieces of timber, particularly fitted for the topmasts of vessels.

SPARTEUM (*Bot.*) the same as *Spartium*.

SPARTIUM (*Bot.*) σπάρτιον, or σπαρτίς, a plant of the flax or hemp tribe; so called, as is supposed, from σπείρω, *sero*, i. e. to weave or entwine, because ropes were made of it. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Aristot. Hist. anim.* l. 9, c. 30; *Theophrast.* l. 1, c. 8; *Varro de Re Rust.* l. 1, c. 23; *Columel.* l. 6, c. 12; *Pall. Oecon.* l. 10; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 173; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 1.

SPARTIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* oblong, villose.—PER. *legume* cylindric; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are shrubs, as—*Spartium scoparium*, *Cytiso-genista*, seu *Genista*, Common Broom.—*Spartium junceum*, Spanish Broom, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Botan.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

SPARTIUM is also the name of a species of *Anthyllis*, *Aspalathus*, *Ebenus*, *Genista*, *Pterocarpus*, *Sesbridata*, &c.

SPARTUM (*Bot.*) the *Dactylis stricta* of Linnæus.

SPARUS (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes, of the *Thoracic* Order, having the *lips* doubled; *body* compressed; *lateral line* curved on the hind part: *pectoral fins* rounded. Fishes of this genus are mostly denominated in English *Gilthead*.

SPASM (*Med.*) σπασμός, from σπάω, to draw; an involun-

SOREERS (*Law*) an offence in the Scotch law, formerly punishable with death; which consisted in taking meat and drink from the king's people without payment.

SO'RRAGE (*Bot.*) the blades of green corn, wheat, rye, barley, &c.

SO'RRANCE (*Vet.*) any disease or sore that happens to horses.

SO'RREL (*Bot.*) the *Rumex acetosa*, &c. of Linnæus, a perennial.—Sorrel-tree, the *Andromeda arborea*.—Sorrel-wood, the *Oxalis*, a bulbous plant.

SORREL (*Vet.*) a dark reddish colour in horses.

SORS (*Ant.*) signified in general any kind of divination or oracle among the Romans; but particularly those which were distinguished by the name of the *Sortes Prænestinæ*, *Sortes Homericæ*, *Virgilianæ*, &c.—The *Sortes Prænestinæ*, which were the most ancient, were obtained by putting a number of letters or even words into an urn, and after shaking them together to throw them out again, when, by the arrangement of the letters, &c. the oracular answer was obtained.—The *Sortes Homericæ* and *Virgilianæ* were consulted by opening the books of Homer or Virgil, when that passage which first met the eye was taken for the oracle. *Cic. de Divin.* l. 2, c. 41; *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 5; *August. Confess.* l. 4, c. 3; *Spartian. Adrian.* c. 2; *Lamprid. Alex. Sever.* c. 14.

SORS (*Archæol.*) the name for the principal lent upon usury, in distinction from the interest.

SORY (*Min.*) a sort of vitriol made of Chalcites or Cadmia.

SO'RTES (*Ant.*) vide *Sors*.

SO'SPIRO (*Mus.*) an Italian word expressive of silence, formerly written over the characters called rests, and generally considered equal in value to a crotchet.

SOSTENUTO (*Mus.*) or *Sos*, an Italian word, implying that the notes of the movement or passage, over which it is placed, are to be sustained or held out their full length.

SOTERIA (*Ant.*) *σωτηρια*, sacrifices and thanksgivings for deliverances from danger. *Plut. in Arat.*

SOTTO (*Mus.*) an Italian word signifying below, or inferior, as *sotto il soggetto*, below the subject; but *sotto voce* is sometimes placed over a passage, to imply that the movement or passage is to be performed moderately loud.

SOU (*Com.*) a money of account in the old French system, equal in value to a halfpenny.

SOVEREIGN (*Com.*) a gold coin current at 22*s.* 6*d.* in the time of H. VIII. [vide Plate 22] The same name is applied to a coin in the present reign, current at 20*s.*

SOUGARDE (*Gun.*) the French for the guard or throat-band of a cannon; also a semicircular piece of brass which is fixed beneath the trigger to prevent the gun going off.

SOULE'SCEAT (*Archæol.*) a legacy anciently bequeathed by our zealous ancestors to the parish priest, as a compensation for any tithes that might have been forgotten.

SOUL-FOOT (*Ecc.*) money paid the priest at the opening of a grave.

SOUL-MASS-CAKES (*Ecc.*) cakes given to the poor on All-Souls'-Day.

SOUL-SCOT (*Law*) a mortuary so called in the laws of King Canute.

SOUND (*Mus.*) the object of hearing and the subject of music. It is supposed to be occasioned by the tremulous motion of the air acting on the organ of hearing; which motion, if it be uniform, produces a musical note or sound. [vide *Music*]

SOUND (*Geog.*) any great inlet of the sea between two head lands, where there is a passage through, as Plymouth Sound, &c. The term is taken absolutely, and by way of distinction, for the celebrated strait which connects the German sea with the Baltic.

SOUND (*Surg.*) an instrument used by surgeons in probing.

SOUND (*Vet.*) a horse is said to be sound when he has no material defect in wind or limb.

SOU'ND-BOARD (*Mus.*) the principal part of an organ, which makes the machine play. It is a reservoir into which the air drawn in by the bellows is conducted by a portvent, and thence distributed into the pipes.

SOUND-BOARD, or *Sounding-Board*, is also the board placed over the head of a public speaker, to enlarge or extend his voice.

TO SOUND (*Mil.*) to give a signal by means of wind, whence the phrase, "to sound a retreat."

SOU'NDING (*Mar.*) trying the depth of the water and the quality of the ground by means of a plummet sunk from a ship to the bottom. There are two plummets used for sounding, namely, the *hand-lead*, weighing about eight or nine pounds, and the *deep-sea-lead*, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds, both of which are shaped like the frustum of a cone. The former of these are used in shallow waters, and the latter at a great distance from the shore, whence the lines are distinguished into the *hand-lead-line*, and the *deep-sea-lead-line*.—*Sounding-rod*, an iron instrument, having a small rope fastened at the upper end, which is used in ships of war to ascertain the depth of water in the well.

SOUNDINGS (*Mar.*) signify 1. The specimen of the ground obtained by sounding, which is done by sticking a piece of tallow to the deep-sea-lead. 2. The observations made in sounding on the nature of the ground, which are carefully entered in the log-book. 3. The place which is shallow enough to admit of being sounded, whence the phrase, "To be in soundings," for being near enough the land to effect this purpose.

SOUNDINGS (*Mil.*) signals made by any kind of instruments.

SOUND-POST (*Mus.*) a post placed withinside a violin, &c. as a prop between the back and belly of the instrument, and nearly under the bridge.

SOUR GOURD (*Bot.*) the *Adansonia digitata* of Linnæus.

SOURDELINE (*Mus.*) French for a kind of musette or bagpipe.

SOURDINE (*Mus.*) French for the little pipe of a trumpet.

SOUROUBE'A (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ruyschia* of Linnæus.

SOUR-SOP (*Bot.*) the *Annona muricata* of Linnæus.

SOU'TAGE (*Law*) a tax of forty shillings formerly laid on every knight's fee.

SOUTAGE (*Com.*) coarse cloth for bagging.

SOUTH (*Astron.*) one of the four cardinal points marked on the compass, being that directly opposite to the north.

SOUTHERN (*Astron.*) an epithet for whatever is on the south side of the equator, as the *southern hemisphere*, latitude, signs, &c.

SOUTHERN-WOOD (*Bot.*) the *Artemisia* of Linnæus, an undershrub.

SOUTHING (*Astron.*) the passing of any celestial body over the meridian. It is particularly used in regard to the moon.

SOUTHING (*Mar.*) the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

SOUTH-SEA-TEA (*Bot.*) the *Ilex vomitoria* of Linnæus, a tree.

SOW (*Mil.*) a kind of covered shed fixed on wheels, under which the besiegers filled up and passed the ditch, sapped or mined the wall, &c.

SOWBANE (*Bot.*) the *Chenopodium murale* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SOWMING and *Rowming* (*Law*) a term in the Scotch law to denote the apportioning or placing of cattle on a common, or goods in a house, according to the respective rights of various parties interested.

SOWNE (*Law*) from the French *sovenir*, to remember; a word used in the Exchequer for estreats, which

when the sheriff cannot levy them, are entitled *sonne sot*, i. e. are not to be remembered; but, on the contrary, entreats are *sonne* when they are levisible, or may be gathered.

SOW-THISTLE (*Bot.*) the *Sonchus* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SOYA (*Bot.*) *Soge* or *Soy*, the *Dolichos soya* of Linnæus.

SPACE (*Phy.*) distance considered every way, whether there be any solid matter or not in it; it is absolute or relative.—*Absolute space*, considered in its own nature, and without regard to any thing external, remains always the same, and is immovable.—*Relative space* is that moveable dimension or measure of the former which our senses define by its positions in regard to bodies within it. Relative space in magnitude and figure is always the same with absolute; but it is not necessary that it should be so numerically: thus when a ship is perfectly at rest, then the places of all things within her are the same, and nothing changes its place: but, on the contrary, when the ship is under sail, or in motion, she continually passes through new parts of absolute space; though all things on board, considered with regard to the ship, may yet be in the same places.

SPACE (*Mech.*) the line which a moveable body, considered as a point, is conceived to describe by its motion.

SPACE (*Print.*) slips of wood or metal for making spaces between words. [*vide Printing*]

SPACE (*Sport.*) a deer three years old.

SPADE (*Sport.*) one of the figures on a pack of cards. [*vide Cards*]

SPADI (*Mil.*) an upper garment like a great coat worn by the Janissaries.

SPADIERS (*Min.*) a name given to the miners in Cornwall.

SPADILLE (*Sport.*) the ace of spades at ombre.

SPADROON (*Mil.*) a sword much lighter than a broadsword, and made both to cut and thrust.

SPAGIRIC *Art* (*Lit.*) a name formerly given to Chemistry.

SPAHIS (*Mil.*) a corps of Turkish cavalry, which is kept in pay by the Grand Signor.

SPAIN, *Crown of* (*Her.*) is very similar to that of Portugal.

SPAN (*Com.*) an English long measure, containing nine inches.

SPAN *of an arch* (*Archit.*) the distance between the imposts or the parts of the piers from which the arch springs, or on which it rests.

SPAN (*Mar.*) a small line or chord, the middle of which is usually attached to a stay: its use is to confine some rope which passes through the corresponding blocks, as also to increase the effort of the rope.

TO SPAN (*Mar.*) to confine with ropes, as to span the bonnet; to "To span in the rigging," to draw the upper parts of the shrouds together by tackles. "To span the runners," to take several turns with small rope round both runners about the mast, and to frap the turns.

SPANELLED (*Her.*) or *fettered*, an epithet for a horse having his fore and hind leg of the near side fettered with fetlocks fastened to the ends of a stick.

SPANDREL-BRACKETTING (*Carpent.*) a cradling of brackets fixed in one or more curves, each in a vertical plane and in the circumference of a circle, whose plane is horizontal.

SPANIEL (*Zool.*) a sort of dog with long, shaggy, and pendulous ears: a variety of the *Canis domestica* of Linnæus.

SPANISH-BROOM (*Bot.*) the *Spartium junceum* of Linnæus.—Spanish Cress, the *Vella annua*, an annual.—Spanish Elm, the *Cordia grandifolia*.—Spanish Hedge Nettle, the *Prasium*, a shrub.—Spanish Liquorice, the *Glycyrrhiza*.—Spanish Potatoes, the *Convolvulus batatas*.

SPANISH-FLY (*Med.*) the insect which is used in raising blisters. It is the *Lytta vesicatoria* of Linnæus, and is otherwise called the Cantharis.

SPANKER (*Mar.*) a name sometimes given to a *Ship's driver*.

SPANNER (*Gun.*) the lock of a *fowling piece*.

SPAN-SHACKLE (*Mar.*) a large bolt driven through the forecastle, and forelocked under the forecastle beam, both under and upon the upper deck beam.

SPAR (*Min.*) *vide Spatum*.

SPARABLES (*Mech.*) small iron nails for shoes.

SPARADRATUM (*Surg.*) a piece covered either on one or both sides with a plaster, &c.

SPARE-DECK (*Mar.*) another name for the Orlop.

TO SPARK (*Sport.*) to breathe a game cock, or to embolden him to fight.

SPARGANIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monœcia*, Order 3 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *ament* common, consisting of proper perianths, roundish.—COR. none.—STAM. in the *male*, *filaments* three, capillary; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. in the female, *germ* ovate, ending in an awl-shaped *style*; *stigma* one or two, channelled.—PER. *drupe* juiceless; *seed* a nut, bony.

Species. The species are perennials, as—*Sparganium ramosum*, *Platanaria*, *Butomon*, *Bifrons*, seu *Phleos*, Branched Burreed.—*Sparganium natans*, Floating Burreed, &c.

SPARGANOPHORUS (*Bot.*) the *Ethulia sparganophora* of Linnæus.

SPARGANOSIS (*Med.*) a milk abscess.

SPARHAWK (*Falcon.*) a kind of short-winged hawk.

SPARRMANNIA (*Bot.*) an herbaceous plant, which resembles the Trimuletta, and still more the Commersonia: has the peduncle and inflorescence of the Geranium, with the fruit of Hibiscus: but it is prickly like the *Geum*, so that it is composed, as it were, of the characters of several plants.

SPARROW (*Orn.*) a well-known bird, which is so nearly allied to the finch that they are both classed by Linnæus under the genus *Fringilla*.—The Common House Sparrow, is the *Fringilla domestica* of Linnæus.

SPARROW-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Passerina* of Linnæus, a shrub.

SPARS (*Mar.*) large round pieces of timber, particularly fitted for the topmasts of vessels.

SPARTEUM (*Bot.*) the same as *Spartium*.

SPARTIUM (*Bot.*) σπαρτον, or σπαρτιον, a plant of the flax or hemp tribe; so called, as is supposed, from σπειρω, *sero*, i. e. to weave or entwine, because ropes were made of it. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Aristot. Hist. anim.* l. 9, c. 30; *Theophrast.* l. 1, c. 8; *Varro de Re Rust.* l. 1, c. 23; *Columel.* l. 6, c. 12; *Poll. Onom.* l. 10; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 173; *Plin.* l. 19, c. 1.

SPARTIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* oblong, villose.—PER. *legume* cylindric; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are shrubs, as—*Spartium scorpium*, *Cytiso-genista*, seu *Genista*, Common Broom.—*Spartium junceum*, Spanish Broom, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Dalech. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Botan.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

SPARTIUM is also the name of a species of *Anthyllis*, *Aspalathus*, *Ebenus*, *Genista*, *Pterocarpus*, *Sesbridata*, &c.

SPARTUS (*Bot.*) the *Dactylis stricta* of Linnæus.

SPARUS (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes, of the *Thoracic* Order, having the *lips* doubled; *body* compressed; *lateral line* curved on the hind part; *pectoral fins* rounded. Fishes of this genus are mostly denominated in English *Gilthead*.

SPASM (*Med.*) σπασμος, from σπαω, to draw; an involun-

tary contraction of the muscular fibres. They are distinguished into clonic and tonic spasms. In *Clonic spasms*, which are the true convulsions, the contractions and relaxations are as in epilepsy; but in *Tonic spasms*, the member, or part, remains rigid, as in locked jaw.

SPA'SMI (*Med.*) spasmodic diseases; the third order of the Class *Neuroses* in Cullen's Nosology.

SPASMO'DICS (*Med.*) medicines which serve to relieve convulsions.

SPASMO'LOGY (*Med.*) from σπασμὸς, a spasm, and λογὸς, a discourse; a discourse or treatise on spasms.

SPAT (*Ent.*) the spawn of oysters.

SPA'TÆ *Placitum* (*Law*) pleas of the sword, or a court-martial for the speedy execution of justice upon military offenders.

SPATHE (*Med.*) vide *Spatula*.

SPATHE (*Bot.*) the calyx of a spadix bursting, or opening longitudinally in form of a sheath.

SPATHE it also another name for *Spathelia*.

SPATHE'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* three; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Spathelia simplex*, a tree.

SPA'THULA (*Bot.*) the *Iris fœtidissima* of Linnæus.

SPATLING-PO'PPY (*Bot.*) the *Cucubulus betun* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SPATTS (*Cus.*) a small sort of spatterdashes, reaching only a little above the ancle.

SPA'TULA (*Mech.*) a spattle or slice; an instrument for spreading salves and plasters: also an instrument used by confectioners in stirring syrups or liquors.

SPA'TUM (*Min.*) Spar; a genus of Calcareous Earths, consisting of carbonate of lime, with a larger proportion of carbonic acid gas and water; it scorches in the fire, and is lamellous, shining, parasitical, and soft.

SPA'VIN (*Vet.*) a disease in horses, which consists in a bony excrescence, or crust as hard as a bone, growing on the inside of the hough.—*Blood Spavin*, a distension of the sinews occasioned by extravasation.

SPAWN (*Ich.*) the semen or milt of fishes.

TO SPEAK *with a vessel* (*Mar.*) to communicate with those who are on board, either in person or by means of a speaking trumpet.

SPEA'KER *of the House of Commons* (*Polit.*) a member chosen by the House, and approved by the King, who is the common mouth of the assembly on all public occasions.—*Speaker of the House of Lords* is usually the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

SPEA'KING-TRUMPET (*Mech.*) a sort of trumpet by the help of which persons may be heard at a great distance; it is particularly useful at sea.

SPEAR (*Mil.*) 1. a sort of lance with a sharp point, formerly used as a missile. 2. The long piece of wood which is fixed to the body, or beam, of a cheval de frize.

SPEAR (*Man.*) the feather of a horse, called the streak of the spear, a mark in the neck, or near the shoulder, of some barbs, which is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.

SPEA'RAGE (*Bot.*) the *Asparagus officinalis* of Linnæus.

SPEAR-FOOT (*Man.*) a horse's off foot behind.

SPEAR-HA'ND (*Man.*) a horseman's right hand.

SPEAR, *King's* (*Bot.*) the *Asphodelus luteus, &c.* of Linnæus, a tuberous plant.

SPEAR-MI'NT (*Bot.*) the *Mentha* of Linnæus.

SPEAR-WO'RT (*Bot.*) the *Ranunculus flammula, &c.* of Linnæus.

SPE'CIE (*Com.*) gold, or coin, in distinction from paper-money.

SPE'CIALTY (*Law*) *specialitas*, a bond-bill, or similar instrument; any writing, or deed, under the hand and seal of the parties.

SPE'CIES (*Nat.*) any natural object contained under a genus, as a particular plant, animal, or mineral, belonging to this or that genus, or kind.

SPECIES (*Algeb.*) the letters, symbols, and characters, which represent the quantities in any operation, or equation.

SPECIES (*Opt.*) the image painted on the retina by the rays of light reflected from the several points of the surface of an object.

SPECIES (*Log.*) one of the five predicables. [vide *Logic*]

SPECIES (*Med.*) a name formerly given to any simple ingredients in a druggist's or apothecary's shop, of which the compounds are formed.

SPECI'FIC (*Med.*) a name given to a medicine that has a specific, or peculiar efficacy in the cure of diseases, that distinguishes it from all others; it was formerly reckoned the same as an infallible remedy.

SPECIFIC *gravity* (*Hydros.*) the relative proportion of the weight of bodies of the same bulk, which is determined by immersing them in a fluid, as water.

SPECIFIC *Character* (*Bot.*) or essential character; the character, or circumstance, which distinguishes one species from another.

SPECIFIC *Name* (*Bot.*) the same as the Trivial Name.

SPECIFICA'TION (*Law*) a term in the Scotch Law, which signifies the making a new property from materials belonging to another, as wine from grapes, &c.

SPECI'LLUM (*Surg.*) another name for a probe.

SPE'CIOUS *Arithmetic* (*Math.*) another name for *Algebra*.

SPE'CULUM (*Opt.*) any polished body impervious to the rays of light, such as polished metals, and glasses lined with quicksilver, &c. commonly known by the name of looking-glasses; or even the surface of water, mercury, &c.; it is so called, because it is capable of reflecting the rays of light that fall upon it.

SPECULUM *Veneris* (*Bot.*) the *Campanula speculum* of Linnæus.

SPECULUM (*Surg.*) an instrument used by surgeons in dilating different parts, as *speculum oculi, speculum oris, speculum ani, speculum matricis, &c.*

SPECULUM (*Astrol.*) a table framed after the erection of the figure of a nativity, containing the planets and cusps, with their aspects and terms.

SPEED (*Vet.*) a distemper incident to young cattle.

SPELL (*Mar.*) the period wherein one sailor or more are employed in a particular duty, from which they are relieved as soon as the time expires; such are the spells to the hand-lead in sounding; to the pump, &c.

TO SPELL (*Mar.*) to relieve the spell, or to return to the spell.

SPELT (*Bot.*) and *Spelta*, the *Triticum spelta* of Linnæus.

SPE'LTER (*Min.*) another name for zink.

TO SPEND *a mast* (*Mar.*) vide *Mast*.

SPE'NDING *the mouth* (*Sport.*) a term applied to the barking of hounds.

SPENT-BA'LL (*Gunn.*) a cannon, or musket-ball, which reaches an object without sufficient force to pass through it.

SPE'RGULA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 4 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten, awl-shaped; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* five; *stigmas* thickish.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Spergula nodosa, Alsine, Saxifraga, Stellaria, Arenaria*; seu

Polygonum, Knotted Spurrey.—*Spergula subulata*, *Sagina*, seu *Saxifraga*, &c. Ciliated awl-shaped Spurrey, &c.; but the *Spergula arvensis*, Corn Spergula, is an annual. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tournefort's Inst.*

SPERGULA is also the name of a species of the *Linum*, *Pharnacum*, *Gysophila*, *Holosteum*, &c.

SPERMACE'TI (*Nat.*) i. e. Whale's seed; an oily substance drawn from the brains of a certain kind of whale.

SPERMACO'CE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* small. — COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish, compressed; *style* simple; *stigmas* obtuse. —PER. *capsules* two, connate; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Spermacoce tenuior*, Slender Button-weed.—*Spermacoce verticillata*, *Scabiosa*, seu *Pulegium*, Whorl-flowered Button-weed. *Spermacoce hispida*, seu *Galeopsis*, Shaggy Button-weed.

SPERMA'TIC (*Anat.*) an epithet for all the vessels through which the semen passes, and also those vessels which convey the blood to and from the testes.

SPERMA'TOCELE (*Med.*) from σπέρμα, the semen, and κήλη, a tumour; a swelling of the testes, or epididymis, from an accumulation of semen.

SPERMATOPÆ'TICA (*Med.*) from σπέρμα, the semen, and ποιέω, to make; medicines which tend to generate seed.

SPESSO *Chromatico* (*Mus.*) the chromatic or double dieses, one of the three genera of the Greeks, consisting of four commas, i. e. four of the least of the sensible intervals.

SPHA'CELUS (*Med.*) σφάκελος, or sphacelismus; a gangrene, or corruption of any part.

SPHÆNOI'DES (*Anat.*) vide *Sphenoides*.

SPHÆNO-MAXILLA'RIS (*Anat.*) an artery, and a fissure of the orbit of the eye is so called.

SPHÆNO-STAPHYLI'NUS (*Anat.*) the *Levator palati*.

SPHÆ'RA (*Astron.*) vide *Sphere*.

SPHÆRA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 5 *Polygamia segregata*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* globular; *perianth partial* many-flowered.—COR. in the hermaphrodites *partial corollets*; *proper* of the hermaphrodite one-petalled.—STAM. in the hermaphrodites *filaments* five, capillary; *anther* cylindric.—PIST. in the female *germ* oblong; *style* bristle-shaped; *stigma* two-parted. — PER. none; *seeds* in the females solitary; *receptacle common* scaly, *partial* naked.

Species. The principal species are the—*Sphæranthus indicus*, *Scabiosa*, seu *Adacamanien*, *Sphæranthus africanus*, &c.

SPHÆ'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of *Fungi*, having the fructifications mostly spherical.

SPHÆRISTE'RIUM (*Ant.*) σφαιριστήριον, a place appointed for divers sorts of exercises, but particularly for those with the ball. *Plin.* l. 5, ep. 6; *Suet. Vesp.* c. 20.

SHPÆRI'TIS (*Bot.*) vide *Sphærocephalus*.

SPHÆROCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) a genus of *Algæ*, having a ventricose *calyx* and numerous *seeds* collected into a globe.

SPHÆROCE'PHALON (*Bot.*) the *Allium sphærocephalon*.

SPHÆROCE'PHALUS (*Bot.*) the *Echinops sphærocephalus*.

SPHÆROMA'CHIA (*Ant.*) σφαιρομαχία, a particular kind of boxing among the Greeks, in which the combatants had balls of lead or stone in their hands. *Poll. Onom.* l. 3, segm. 150, &c.

SPHÆRO'MA (*Med.*) from σφαῖρα, a globe; a fleshy, globular protuberance.

SPHAGI'TIDES (*Anat.*) σφαγιτίδες, the jugular veins; two great veins on each side the throat, which nourish all the parts of the neck and head.

SPHA'GNUM (*Bot.*) a genus of *Musci*, the *male flower* of which is club-shaped; the *anthers* flat; *capsule* on the same plant sessile.

SPHENO'CLEA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Gaertneria* of Linnæus.

SPHENOIDA'LIS *sutura* (*Anat.*) the suture of the skull, which surrounds the bone called the *Os sphenoides*.

SPHENOI'DES (*Anat.*) σφηνοειδής, from σφήν, a wedge, and εἶδος, likeness, because it is fixed like a wedge in the cranium; a bone of the cranium common to both the skull and the upper jaw, which is seated in the middle of the basis of the skull, and joined to all the bones of the cranium by the sphenoidal suture, except in the middle of its sides.

SPHERE (*Geom.*) a solid body contained under one single uniform surface, every point of which is equally distant from a point in the middle, called its centre.

SPHERE (*Astron.*) that concave orb, or expanse, which invests our globe, and in which the heavenly bodies appear to be fixed at an equal distance from the eye. [vide *Astronomy*]

SPHERE (*Geog.*) a certain disposition of the circles on the surface of the earth, which is distinguished into right, oblique, and parallel. [vide *Astronomy*]

SPHE'RICAL (*Geom.*) an epithet for what relates to the sphere; as *spherical angles*, which are formed by the inclination of two great circles on the surface of the sphere meeting in a point, called the angular point; *spherical triangles* are formed by the intersection of three circles. —*Spherical Trigonometry*, the science of spherical angles. [vide *Triangle*]

SPHE'ROID (*Geom.*) a solid body approaching to the figure of a sphere, though not exactly round, but having one of its diameters longer than the other.

SPHEX (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Hymenopterous Order, having the *mouth* with an entire jaw; *feelers* four; *antennæ* with about ten articulations; *wings* incumbent; *sting* incumbent. Insects of this tribe are the most rapacious of any, devouring whatever comes in their way.

SPHI'NCTER (*Anat.*) from σφίγγω, to shut up; an epithet for several muscles, whose office is to shut or close the aperture round which they are placed, as the *sphincter ani*, the principal muscle of this name; the *sphincter gulæ*, *labiorum*, *oris*, *vaginæ*, &c.

SPHINX (*Myth.*) a fabulous monster of Thebes, which is said to have put forth riddles, and to have killed those who could not expound them. Œdipus having at length succeeded in unfolding the one that was proposed to him, she is said to have killed herself, and he to have gained the kingdom.

SPHINX is also the name of an Egyptian statue with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, signifying, as is supposed, that the Nile began to swell in the months of July and August.

SPHINX (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Lepidopterous Order, having the *antennæ* rather prismatic; *tongue* mostly exserted; *feelers* two, reflected; *wings* deflected.

Species. Insects of this tribe, which are distinguished in English by the name of the Hawk-Moth, fly abroad only in the morning and evening, are very slow on the wing, often make a humming kind of noise, and extract the nectary of the flowers with the tongue. The *larva* has 16 feet, and is active, but the *pupa* is quiescent.

SPHONDYLLIUM (*Bot.*) the same as the *Hieracium*.

SPHONDYLOCO'CCOS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Callicarpa* of Linnæus.

SPHYGMICA (*Med.*) from σφυγμός, a pulse; that part of medicine which treats of pulses.

SPI'CA (*Bot.*) a spike, or species of inflorescence, in which sessile flowers are alternate on a common simple peduncle, as in an ear of corn, in Lavender, and many Grasses, &c.

It is simple, compound, and glomerate; ovate, cylindric, and ventricose; imbricate, jointed, branching, leafy, bristle-shaped, comose, &c.

SPICA is also the name of some species of plants, as the *Lavendula spica*, the *Nardus celtica*, the *Trifolium anti-florum* of Linnæus.

SPICA *virginis* (*Astron.*) a bright fixed star, of the first magnitude, in the ear of corn of the constellation Virgo. Its right ascension for the year 1814 was 198° 51′ 0″, declination 10° 11′ 5″; annual variation in right ascension 4⁷″ 2″, in declination 18″ 8″.

SPI'CANT (*Bot.*) the *Osmunda spicant* of Linnæus.

SPICCA'TO (*Mus.*) an Italian term, signifying to divide each note from one another in a plain and distinct manner.

SPICE (*Com.*) a name for Indian drugs, as cloves, mace, &c.

SPI'CULA (*Bot.*) a spikelet, or small spike.

SPI'DER (*Ent.*) the *Aranea* of Linnæus, an insect remarkable for the structure of its body and the ferocity of its manners. It preys on insects larger than itself, and even on those of its own kind. From the *papillæ*, or bags at the end of the abdomen, it throws out a number of fine threads, which it ingeniously weaves into a web, for the entangling its prey; and every year it suspends itself in a solitary corner, for the purpose of casting off its old skin.

SPIDER (*Her.*) this insect has been occasionally borne in coat armour, particularly as in the annexed example: "He beareth *or* a cobweb, in the centre thereof a spider *proper*."

SPIDER ORCHIS (*Bot.*) the *Ophrys aranifera* of Linnæus, a bulbous root.

SPI'DERWORT (*Bot.*) the *Anthericum liliastrum* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SPIELMA'NNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. one-petalled. — STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* oval. — PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* short; *stigma* hooked. — PER. *drupe* globular; *seed* a nut, globular.

Species. The single species is the *Spielmannia africana*, *Lantena*, seu *Jasminum*, a shrub.

SPIGE'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. one-petalled. — STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple. — PIST. *germ* superior; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple. — PER. *capsule* twin; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The two species are the — *Spigelia anthelmia*, seu *Arapabaca*, Annual Worm-grass. — *Spigelia marilandica*, seu *Lonicera*, Perennial Worm-grass.

SPI'GNELL (*Bot.*) the *Athamanta* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SPIGU'RNELL (*Law*) the sealer of the king's writs, so called, as some suppose, from the Saxon ꝑpiounnan, to shut up, or inclose; others derive the term from Galfridus Spigurnel, who is said to have been first appointed to that office by Henry III.

SPIKE *Lavender* (*Bot.*) the *Lavendula spica* of Linnæus.

To SPIKE *a gun* (*Gunn.*) to fill up the touchhole of a piece of ordnance by driving a nail forcibly into it, to render it unserviceable. It signifies also to fasten a quoin with spikes to the deck, close to the breech of a gun-carriage.

SPI'KENARD (*Bot.*) the *Andropogon nardus*, a perennial. — Ploughman's Spikenard, the *Bocharis*, a shrub.

SPILA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia Æqualis*, consisting of species from the genera *Bidens* and *Verbesina*.

To SPILL *a sail* (*Mar.*) to discharge the wind out of its belly or cavity, in order to furl or reef it.

SPI'LLING *lines* (*Mar.*) ropes fixed occasionally to the main and foresails of a ship in tempestuous weather, for reefing or furling them more conveniently.

SPI'NA (*Anat.*) 1. The spine, or back bone, so called from the thorn-like processes of the vertebræ. 2. The shin bone.

SPINA (*Bot.*) a spine or thorn is reckoned among the *fulcra* of plants, [vide *Botany*]

SPINA is also the name of the *Cratægus oxycantha*, &c. of Linnæus.

SPINA *bifida* (*Med.*) a tumour on the spine of new-born children.

SPI'NACH, *wild* (*Bot.*) the *Chenopodium* of Linnæus.

SPINA'CIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 5 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted. — COR. none. — STAM. in the males, *filaments* five; *anthers* oblong. — PIST. in the female, *germ* round, compressed; *styles* four; *stigmas* simple. — PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. Plants of this genus are well known in English by the name of Spinach, and were called by the older botanists *Spinachia*.

SPINÆ (*Mus.*) the original name for the quills of the spinet.

SPINÆ *ventositas* (*Med.*) a *caries*, or the decay of the bone.

SPINAL MA'RROW (*Anat.*) vide *Medulla spinalis*.

SPINA'LIS (*Anat.*) an epithet for several muscles connected with the spine, as the *Spinalis cervicis*, which serves to extend the neck obliquely backwards; *Spinalis dorsi*, which serves to extend the vertebræ, and to assist in raising the spine; *Spinales lumborum*, muscles of the loins.

SPI'NDLE (*Geom.*) a solid body generated by the revolution of some curve line about its base or double ordinate.

SPINDLE (*Mech.*) the axle of a wheel in a clock, watch, &c. the extremities of which are the pivots.

SPINDLE (*Mar.*) the main body of the capstan or drawbeam in a ship. — *Spindle of a mast*, the upper main piece of a made mast.

SPI'NDLE-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Euonymus* of Linnæus.

SPI'NDULÆ (*Her.*) the three golden pins which were used about the archiepiscopal pall.

SPINE (*Anat.*) *Spina*, seu *Spina dorsi*, from *spina*, a thorn; a bony column or pillar, extending in the posterior part of the trunk from the great *occipital foramen* to the *os sacrum*. It is composed of twenty-four bones, called *vertebræ*.

SPINE'T (*Mus.*) a keyed instrument formerly much in use, which is very similar to a harpsichord.

SPI'NIFER (*Bot.*) a genus of grasses, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 2 *Dioecia*.

SPINO'SUS (*Bot.*) thorny, or furnished with thorns; an epithet for a stem.

SPI'NSTER (*Law*) an addition in law proceedings usually given to all unmarried women.

SPI'O (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*, having a *body* projecting from a tube; *pedunculæ* or *feet* rough with bristles; *feelers* two, and long; *eyes* two, and oblong.

SPIRÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 4 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. *petals* five. — STAM. *filaments* more than twenty; *anthers* roundish. — PIST. *germs* five; *styles* as many; *stigmas* headed. — PER. *capsules* oblong; *seeds* few.

Species. The species are perennials or shrubs, as the — *Spiræa ulmaria*, *Filipendula*, *Ulmaria*, seu *Barba capræ*, Meadow-Sweet. — *Spiræa filipendula*, seu *Filipendula*, Common Dropwort. — *Spiræa aruncus*, seu *Aruncus*, Goat's Beard. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tournef. Instit.* &c.

SPIRÆA is also the name of a species of the *Crassula* and *Diosma*.

SPI'RAL (*Geom.*) a curve line of the circular kind, which, in its progress, recedes always more and more from a point within, called its centre.

SPIRAL, in application to architecture and sculpture, is a curve that ascends winding about a cone or spire, so that all the points of it continually approach the axis. It is thus distinguished from the *helix*, which winds in the same manner about a cylinder.

SPIRA'LIS (*Bot.*) twisted like a screw; an epithet for the cotyledons, as in the *Oleraceæ*; for the anthers, as of *Chironia*; for the tails of the seeds, as in *Geranium*.

SPIRIPLO'CA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Helicteres* of Linnæus.

SPI'RIT (*Chem.*) a term formerly given to all volatile substances collected by distillation. They were distinguished into inflammable or ardent spirits, acid spirits, and alkaline spirits. The word *spirit* is now almost exclusively confined to alcohol.

SPIRITO'SO (*Mus.*) Italian for, with spirit.

SPIRITUA'LITIES (*Ecc.*) the profits which a bishop receives from his spiritual livings, namely, the revenues which he receives from visitations, ordaining and instituting of priests, prestation money, &c.

SPIRITUALIZA'TION (*Chem.*) the extracting of the spirit from natural bodies by means of distillization.

SPI'RITUS (*Chem.*) spirit; a term formerly in frequent use coupled with the name of the substance from which the extraction was made, as *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*, Sulphuric Ether; *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, &c.

SPI'RKETTING (*Mar.*) the strake wrought on the ends of the beams, &c.

SPISSAME'NTUM (*Med.*) a substance put into oils and ointments to make them thick.

SPI'THAME (*Ant.*) σπιθαμὴ, a Grecian long measure containing about nine inches and a half. [vide *Mensura*]

SPI'TTAL (*Archæol.*) another name for an hospital.

SPI'TTER (*Sport.*) a red male deer near two years old, whose horns begin to grow spitwise.

SPLA'NCHNIC (*Anat.*) an epithet for the intercostal nerve.

SPLA'NCHNICA (*Med.*) σπλαγχνικὰ, from σπλαγχνεύω, to operate on the bowels; medicines proper for diseases of the bowels.

SPLANCHNO'LOGY (*Med.*) from σπλάγχνα, the intestines, and λόγος, a discourse; a treatise on the intestines.

SPLA'NCHNUM (*Bot.*) a genus of mosses having the *capsule* cylindrical, and the *male* a bud in a different plant.

SPLAYING *of the shoulder* (*Vet.*) a disease in horses, caused by a slip, so that the shoulder departs from the breast, and leaves a rift in the film under the skin.

SPLEEN (*Anat.*) σπλὴν, a spongy viscus, of a livid colour, and so variable in its form, situation, and magnitude, that it scarcely admits of a description. In a healthy subject, it is always placed on the left side, in the left hypochondrium, between the eleventh and twelfth false ribs.

SPLE'ENWORT (*Bot.*) the *Asplenium* of Linnæus.

SPLE'GET (*Surg.*) a cloth dipped in any kind of liquor for washing a sore.

SPLENA'LGIA (*Med.*) from σπλὴν, the spleen, and ἄλγος, pain; a pain in the spleen, or its region.

SPLENE'TICA (*Med.*) from σπλὴν, the spleen; medicines which remove diseases in the spleen.

SPLE'NIA (*Surg.*) compresses resembling the spleen in shape, made of lint, tow, &c.

SPLE'NICUS (*Anat.*) splenic; an epithet for an artery and a vein which enters the fissure on the inside of the spleen.

SPLENI'TIS (*Med.*) from σπλὴν, the spleen, an inflammation of the spleen; a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Phlegmasiæ*.

SPLE'NIUM (*Surg.*) vide *Splenia*.

SPLE'NIUS (*Anat.*) an epithet for a muscle of the head or neck, so called from its resemblance to the spleen in shape: it serves to bend the neck backwards.

SPLE'NOCELE (*Med.*) from σπλὴν, the spleen, and κήλη, a tumour; a hernia of the spleen.

SPLENT (*Surg.*) a scale of flexible wood or pasteboard used in supporting a fractured bone.

SPLENT (*Vet.*) a hard swelling on the bone of a horse's leg.

TO SPLICE (*Mech.*) to join one rope to another by interweaving their ends.

TO SPLICE (*Hort.*) to graft the top of one tree into the stock of another, by cutting them sloping, and fastening them together.

SPLINT (*Vet.*) vide *Splent*.

SPLINTER-PROOF (*Mil.*) a fence or guard which is provided in field attacks, to protect the person who attends in the powder magazines against the splinters of the shells.

SPLI'NTERS (*Gunn.*) fragments of shells.

SPLINTERS (*Mar.*) the pieces of the ship's sides, masts, &c. which being knocked off by the shot, do much mischief among the men on board, whence nettings are employed to keep them off, which are called *splinter-nettings*.

SPLIT (*Mar.*) an epithet to denote the state of a vessel when it is bilged on a rock or shore.

TO SPLIT *a sail* (*Mar.*) to rend it asunder, as by the force of a tempest, &c.

SPO'DIUM (*Chem.*) σπόδιον, a substance mentioned by Galen and Dioscorides, which is said to have been produced by cadmia alone in the furnace. It differed from the pompholyx, in being not so pure, and more heavy.—*Spodium arabum*, burnt Ivory, or Ivory Black.—*Spodium græcorum*, the white dung of dogs.

SPO'ILING (*Mech.*) a term in mast-making for the act of taking the greatest distance of the inequalities between any two pieces of timber to be fayed together.

SPOKES (*Mech.*) the bars in the wheels of a carriage that pass from the naves to the felloe.

SPO'LIA (*Ant.*) spoils or booty, among the Romans, taken from an enemy.—*Spolia opima*, the best of the spoils, which were given to a victorious general. [vide *Militia*]

SPOLIA'RIUM (*Ant.*) a private room at the baths.

SPOLIA'TION (*Law*) a writ which lies for an incumbent against another, in any case where the right of patronage cometh not in debate. *F. N. B.* 36, 37.

SPONDA'IC (*Gram.*) an epithet for an hexameter verse which has a spondee in the last foot but one, this foot being commonly a dactyle.

SPONDAU'LA (*Mus.*) σπονδαύλης, a player on the flute among the ancient Greeks, who used to perform during the libations and sacrifices. *Diomed. de Art. Grammat.*; *Mar. Victor. de Spond.*; *Salmas. ad Solin.* p. 124.

SPO'NDEE (*Gram.*) σπονδεῖος; a foot of two syllables, both of which are long, as cōelūm.

SPO'NDIAS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 4 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* five, short; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. *drupe* oblong; *seed* nut ovate.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Spondias mombin*, seu *Mombin*, Purple Hog-Plum, or Spanish Plum.—*Spondias Myrobalanus*, &c.

SPO'NDYLI (*Ant.*) σπόνδυλοι, or σφόνδυλοι, little shells, which were used by the ancient Greeks in passing sentence, previous to the introduction of beans. *Poll. Onom.* 8; *Schol. Aristoph.*; *Salmas. ad Solin.* &c.

SPO'NDYLUS (*Con.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*; the *shell* is bivalve, having the valves unequal, the animal of which is a *Tethys*.

SPONDYLUS (*Anat.*) σπόνδυλος, a name sometimes given to the spine or backbone, because it is fitted to move every way.

SPO'NGE-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Mimosa farmesiana* of Linnæus.

SPO'NGIA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Zoophyta*, which is fixed, sterile, torpid, of various forms, and clothed by a gelatinous and porous flesh, by which it absorbs or rejects water at pleasure. The *Spongia officinalis*, or the Common Sponge, inhabits the Mediterranean and Indian Seas, and is found adhering to rocks by a small base.

SPONGIODES (*Anat.*) another name for the *Os cribriforme*, because it is hollow and porous like a sponge.

SPONGIO'SA *Ossa* (*Anat.*) bones situated in the lower part of the side of the nose, which are of a triangular form and spongy appearance.

SPONGIO'SUM *Os* (*Anat.*) another name for the Ethmoid Bone.

SPO'NSOR (*Law*) an undertaker, or surety for another.

SPO'NSUS (*Chem.*) an old epithet for mercury, from its fitness to coalesce with sulphur.

SPONTOO'N (*Mil.*) a weapon much like a halberd, which was formerly used instead of a halfpike by officers of foot.

SPOO'N-BILL (*Orn.*) a bird so called from the orbicular, flat shape of its bill, the *Platalea* of Linnæus.

SPOO'N-DRIFT (*Mar.*) a sort of showery sprinkling of sea water, swept from the surface of the waves in a tempest, and flying according to the direction of the wind like a vapour.

SPOON-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Cochlearia* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SPO'RADES (*Astron.*) σποράδες, from σπείρω, to sow or scatter; a name given by the ancients to the stars that were not included in any constellation which are now distinguished by the name of unformed stars.

SPORA'DICI (*Med.*) an epithet formerly applied to diseases which arise in many parts at the same time, or are prevalent in different parts at the same time.

SPO'RTULA (*Ant.*) signified properly a small basket, but was taken metaphorically for the dole of meat, or money contained in the basket, which the great used to present to their poor dependents. In the time of Juvenal, the higher orders degraded themselves by accepting such presents from their clients to whom they had originally been made. *Juv. Sat.* 1, v. 95, &c.

SPOTS (*Astron.*) dark places observed on the disks or faces of the sun and moon and planets, on the nature of which various conjectures have been formed, but all equally without foundation. They are observed to change much in their number, figure, and appearance; and those on the sun are distinguished into *Maculæ*, or dark spots, and *Faculæ*, or white spots.—*Lucid Spots* are several little whitish spots that are observed to be interspersed among the stars of the firmament, but are not yet ascertained to be stars.

SPOU'SE-BREACH (*Archæol.*) another name for adultery.

SPOUT (*Meteor.*) or *Water-Spout*, a mass of water collected between a cloud and the surface of the sea, in the form of a water-spout or a trumpet. Meteors of this kind are most frequently observed at sea, where they bring the vessels sometimes into great danger.

SPRAIN (*Med.*) a violent contorsion or wresting of the tendons of the muscles, occasioned by a sudden accident.

SPRAT (*Ich.*) a fish nearly allied to the herring, of which it is made a species in the Linnean System, namely, the *Clupea sprattus*.

SPRAY (*Mar.*) the sprinkling of the sea, which is driven from the top of a wave in stormy weather.

SPRIG (*Mar.*) a name given to a small eye-bolt which is ragged at the point.

SPRIGHTS (*Mar.*) short arrows formerly used in sea-fights which had wooden heads made sharp. They were discharged out of muskets through the sides of a ship where bullets could not enter.

SPRING (*Nat.*) a fountain or source of water rising out of the ground.

SPRING (*Astron.*) *ver*, one of the seasons of the year, commencing, in the Northern parts of the earth, on the day the sun enters the first degree of Aries, which is about the 21st of March, and ending when the sun enters Cancer at the Summer Solstice; and, generally for any part of the earth, the Spring season commences when the meridian altitude, being on the increase, is at a medium between the least and the greatest.

SPRING (*Phy.*) or *Elater Spring*, another name for Elasticity.

SPRING (*Mech.*) a piece of tempered steel fitted to different machines, to give them an elastic power.

SPRING (*Mar.*) signifies, 1. A crack running tranversely or obliquely through any part of a mast or yard, so as to render it less serviceable. 2. A rope passed out of a ship's stern, and attached to a cable, proceeding from the bow when she lies at anchor. 3. A rope reaching diagonally from the stern of one ship to the head of another lying abreast of her.

TO SPRING (*Sport.*) to raise a partridge or pheasant.

TO SPRING (*Mar.*) a term used in several sea phrases, as "To *spring* a leak," is said of a ship, when, by any accident, the water passes a breach through her sides or bottom into the hull. "To *spring* a-luff," vide *Luff*. "To *spring* a mast," when the mast is cracked but not broken.

SPRI'NG-ARBOR (*Mech.*) the part in the middle of the spring-box of a watch, about which the spring is wound or turned.

SPRI'NG-BOX (*Mech.*) the box which contains the spring of a watch, being a case or frame shaped like a cylinder.

SPRI'NG-TAIL (*Ent.*) the *Podura* of Linnæus, an insect so called from its tail which acts as a spring.

SPRI'NG-TIDES (*Nat.*) tides at New and Full Moon, which flow highest, ebb lowest, and run strongest.

SPRI'NG-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Anthoxanthum odoratum* of Linnæus, a perennial.

SPRI'NGING (*Her.*) an epithet in blazon for beasts of chace, as *saliant* is for those of prey.

SPRI'NGY (*Mech.*) the same as elastic.

SPRIT (*Mar.*) in French *livarde*, a small boom or pole which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aft-mast corner.—*Sprit-Sail*, a sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit.

SPRUCE (*Chem.*) or *Spruce-Beer*, a fermented liquor prepared from the spruce-fir, which, from the quantity of carbonic acid it contains, is reckoned a good anti-scorbutic.

SPRUCE-FIR (*Bot.*) the *Pinus canadensis* of Linnæus.

SPU'LLERS *of yarn* (*Mech.*) men employed to see that it be well spun and fit for the loom.

SPUN-YARN (*Mar.*) the yarn of untwisted ropes, whose ends are scraped and beaten thin, in order to be let into the ends of other ropes.

SPUNGE (*Bot.*) a substance which grows in the sea under rocks; a sort of sea fungus or mushroom. It is said to be the habitation of the *Spongia* of Linnæus.

SPUNGE (*Vet.*) that part of a horse's shoe next the heel.

SPUNGE (*Gunn.*) a rammer or staff, with a piece of lamb skin at the end of it, for the purpose of cleaning a great gun before it be charged again.

SPU'NGING-HOUSE (*Law*) a victualling house where persons arrested for debt are kept for some time, either till they come to a compromise with their creditors, or are removed to a closer confinement.

SPUR (*Bot.*) or horn, *calcar*, seu *cornu*, the hinder part of the nectary in some flowers, shaped like a cock's spur or a horn. This kind of nectary is called *nectarium calcaratum*; and the corolla, having such a nectary, is named

corolla calcarata, as in Larkspur, Orchis, &c.; and a calyx having such a spur, is called *calyx calcaratus*, as in *tropeolum*.

SPU'RGE (*Bot.*) the *Euphorbia* of Linnæus, a shrub.—Spurge Laurel, the *Daphne laureoli*, a shrub.—Spurge Olive, the *Daphne mezereum*.

SPU'RIOUS *Flesh* (*Anat.*) the flesh of the lips, gums, &c. have been so denominated, because they are of a constitution different from all the rest.

SPU'RLING *Line* (*Mar.*) the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the telltale.

SPU'RREY (*Bot.*) the *Spergula* of Linnæus.

SPU'RREY-WAY (*Archæol.*) a horse way through a man's ground which one may ride in by right of custom.

SPUR-RI'AL (*Com.*) a gold coin current in the time of King James I.

SPURS (*Mar.*) pieces of timber fixed on the bulgeways for their security.—*Spurs of the Beams*, curved pieces of timber serving as half beams, to support the decks where a whole beam cannot be placed, on account of the hatchway.—*Spurs of the Bits*, the same as the standards.

SPURS (*Fort.*) walls that cross a part of the rampart, and join to the town wall.

SPURS (*Archit.*) braces which prop the two pillars supporting a wooden bridge.

SQUAD (*Mil.*) a diminutive of squadron, to denote a small number of men, horse or foot, assembled for the purpose of drill exercise, whence the term *awkward squad* is employed to denote those who are beginning to learn their exercise.

TO SQUAD (*Mil.*) to divide a troop or company into small parties for the purpose of drilling the men separately.

SQUA'DRON (*Mar.*) a detachment of ships employed on any particular expedition; also the third part of a naval armament.

SQUADRON (*Mil.*) a body of cavalry, composed of two troops, and consisting of from 80 to 120 men.

SQUALL (*Mar.*) a sudden violent gust of wind at sea. A *black squall* is attended with a dark cloud, in distinction from a *white squall*, where there are no clouds, and a *thick squall*, accompanied with hail, sleet, &c.

SQUA'LUS (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes, of the *Chondropterigious* Order.

Generic Character. *Head* obtuse; *spiracles* from four to seven, at the sides of the neck; *eyes* oblong; *mouth* beneath, in the forepart of the head; *teeth* numerous and sharp; *body* oblong and rough, with very tender prickles; *ventral fins* less than the pectoral.

Species. The following are the principal species of this dreadfully rapacious tribe of fishes; namely, the—*Squalus maximus*, Basking Shark.—*Squalus canicula*, Spotted Dog-fish.—*Squalus acanthias*, Prickly-Dog-Fish.—*Squalus vulpes*, Sea Fox.—*Squalus galeus*, the Tope.—*Squalus mustela*, Smooth Hound.—*Squalus squatina*, the Angel-Fish.

SQUAMA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Lathræa squamaria* of Linnæus.

SQUAMO'SA *Ossa* (*Anat.*) the bones of the skull behind the ear.—*Squamosa sutura*, one of the sutures of the skull, so called because the parts of the bones are joined together aslope, and like scales.

SQUARE (*Geom.*) a quadrilateral figure whose angles are right angles and sides equal; or it is an equilateral rectangular parallelogram. [vide *Parallelogram* and *Rectangle*]

SQUARE (*Mech.*) an instrument used by carpenters for the purpose of squaring.

SQUARE (*Astron.*) an aspect between two planets which are distant 90° from each other.

SQUARE (*Mil.*) the form in which troops are disposed on particular occasions, as that of resisting the charge of cavalry. The square is either *solid*, *hollow*, or *oblong*.

SQUARE (*Mar.*) an epithet applied to some things in a vessel, as—*Square-sail*, any sail extended to a yard which hangs parallel to the horizon, as distinguished from the other sails, which are extended obliquely. The square sail is also the name of a sloop's or cutter's sail, which hauls out to the lower yard, called the *square-sail-yard*.—*Square-sail-boom*, a boom lashed across the deck of a vessel with one mast, and used to spread the foot of the square sail.—*Square rigged*, an epithet for vessels whose sails are extended by stays, lateen, or sail-yards, &c.

SQUARE *Measures* (*Arith.*) the squares of lineal measures: thus, a square foot, a square yard, &c. [vide *Measures*]—*Square Number*, the product arising from any number multiplied by itself: thus 4 is the square of 2, and 16 the square of 4.—*Square Root*, a number considered as the root of a square number: thus, 2 is the square root of 4, and 4 the square root of 16.

SQUA'RING (*Geom.*) vide *Quadrature*.

SQUARROSUS (*Bot.*) squarrose or jagged; an epithet for a calyx.

SQUA'SH-GOURD (*Bot.*) the *Cucurbita melopepo* of Linnæus.

SQUILL (*Bot.*) the *Scilla* of Linnæus, a bulbous plant.

SQUI'LLA (*Ent.*) a division of the genus Cancer, according to Fabricius, comprehending those insects which have the shell of the thorax very short.

SQUI'NANCY-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Aspergula cynanchica*, of Linnæus, a perennial.

SQUIRE (*Her.*) the next degree of honour below a knight.

SQUI'RREL (*Zool.*) a well known animal, the *Sciurus* of Linnæus, which climbs dexterously, leaping from tree to tree, and in some instances is furnished with a flying membrane. It lives mostly on seeds and fruit, and is sometimes subterraneous.

SQUIRREL (*Her.*) is sometimes borne in coat armour, as in the annexed example. "He beareth *ermine*, two squirrels, *sejant*, addorsed, *gules*." By the name of *Samwel*.

SQUI'RREL-FISH (*Ich.*) a sort of Perch, the *Perca formosa* of Linnæus.

STA'BBER (*Mech.*) an instrument used in sail-making like a pricker.

STABLE *Stand* (*Law*) one of the four evidences whereby a person was convicted of intending to steal the king's deer; namely, if he were found standing in a forest, with his bow bent ready to shoot, &c.; the other three being *backberind*, *dog-draw*, and *bloody hand*. [vide *Backberind*, &c.]

STACCA'TO (*Mus.*) the name of a character, marked thus (!), which signifies that the notes over which it is placed must be performed in a distinct or detached manner.

STACHYOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Ornithogalum* of Linnæus.

STA'CHYS (*Bot.*) στάχυς, a plant mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny, having a resemblance to an onion. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 120; *Plin.* l. 24, c. 15.

STACHYS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four.—PIST. *germ* four-parted; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Stachys sylvatica*, *Cardiaca galeopsis*, *Urtica*, seu *Lamium*, Hedge Woundwort or Hedge-Nettle.—*Stachys palustris*, *Sideritis*, *Panax*, seu *Clymenum*, Marsh-Woundwort, or Clown's All-Heal.—*Stachys germanica*,—seu *Pseudo-Stachys*, Downy Stachys, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tournef. Inst.* &c.

STA'CTE (*Nat.*) στακτή, the gum issuing from the myrrh and other trees, so called from στάλάζω, to distil.

STA'DDLES (*Hort.*) young tender trees.

STA'DIUM (*Ant.*) στάδιον, a Greek long measure, containing

125 geometrical paces, or 625 Roman feet, and answering to our furlong. There were, however, stadia of different measures, according to different times and places. Stadium is said to be derived from ἵστημι, to stand, because Hercules ran over such a space at one breath, and stopped at the end of it, whence the course for the running of men or horses was called by the same name. *Cic. Tusc. Quæst.* l. 2, c. 23; *Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 2; *Colum.* l. 5, c. 1; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 23; *Sueton. Domit.* c. 5; *Pæt. de Roman. et Græc. Mens. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. xi.

STAEHELI'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. common oblong.—COR. compound uniform; *proper* one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* capillary; *anthers* connate.—PIST. *germ* very short; *style* filiform; *stigma* double.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* chaffy.

Species. The species are shrubby plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

STAEHELI'NIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Bartsia* of Linnæus.

STAFF (*Mil.*) a specified number of officers acting together according to their several ranks; whence the term *staff-officers*, or *officers of the staff*, comprehending the quarter Master General, Majors of brigade, &c.—*Personal staff*, those officers that are immediately about the person of the general. Besides this there is the *garrison staff*, *medical staff*, *civil staff*, &c.

STAFF (*Mar.*) in French *baton*, a light pole erected in different parts of a ship, whereon to hoist and display the colours.—*Ensign-staff*, a staff reared immediately over the stern of a ship.—*Flag-staff*, that erected at each of the mast heads.—*Jack-staff*, that fixed at the end of the bowsprit.

STAFF is also a name for the short pieces used in mast making, by which the sets are made.

STAFF (*Math.*) an instrument for taking altitudes at sea, which is called a *backstaff*, when the observer, who uses it, has his back to the sun; and the *forestaff*, when he has his face so situated.

STAFF-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Celastrus* of Linnæus.

STAG (*Her.*) is borne in coat-armour either *tripping*, as in *fig.* 1; or *springing*, as *fig.* 2; *at gaze*, when it stands

looking full at you, as *fig.* 3; or *under-lodged*, when it is lying down, as *fig.* 4. It also is said to be *attired* and *unguled*, as *fig.* 3.

STAG (*Zool.*) a well-known animal, the male of which has branched, round, and recurvate horns; the female has mostly no horns. It is the *Cervus elephas* of Linnæus, which inhabits most parts of the world, but particularly Europe, in herds of many females under the guidance of one male; it is gentle, except in the season of the gadfly, and fights furiously for the females, which are gravid eight months, and bring forth mostly one. The stag drops his horns in February and recovers them in July.

STAG-BEETLE (*Ent.*) the *Lucanus cervus* of Linnæus, an insect which lives in the decayed trunks of oak trees.

STAGE (*Mar.*) a machine composed of planks let over the sides of a ship by ropes, whereon the people may stand when repairing the vessel.

STAG-EVIL (*Vet.*) a disease in the jaw of a horse, which is a kind of palsy.

STA'GGARD (*Sport.*) a male deer four years old, of the red kind.

STA'GGERS (*Vet.*) a disease in horses, which consists in giddiness, and often terminates in madness.

STAGIA'RIUS (*Ecc.*) a canon who kept his stated residence in a church.

STA'GIRITE (*Phil.*) an epithet applied to Aristotle, from *Stagira*, a town in Macedonia, where he was born.

STA'GMA (*Chem.*) a name for any distilled liquor.

STA'GNES (*Law*) pools of standing water, mentioned in Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 21.

STAG'S HORN-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Rhus* of Linnæus.

STA'JA (*Com.*) a corn measure in Italy about one-third of an English bushel.

STA'L-BOAT (*Archæol.*) a kind of fishing boat mentioned in Stat. 27 Eliz. c. 21.

STALACTI'TES (*Min.*) from σταλάζω, to fall in drops; a genus of Calcareous Earths, consisting of carbonate of lime, carbonic acid, and water, found chiefly on the roofs and sides of arches and caverns of calcareous mountains.

STALAGMI'TES (*Bot.*) the name of a tree from which gamboge is said to be procured.

STALE (*Husband.*) the urine of cattle.

STALE (*Sport.*) a fowl which is used as a decoy bird.

STALK (*Bot.*) vide *Caulis*.

STALKER (*Law*) a sort of fishing nets. *Stat.* 13 *Rich.* 1, c. 19.

STA'LKING (*Sport.*) the going gently step by step under cover of a horse, &c. to take game; which was prohibited by Stat. 19 Hen. 17, c. 11.

STA'LLAGE (*Law*) *stallagium*, the liberty or right of pitching and erecting stalls in fairs or markets.

STALLA'RIUS (*Law*) the officer now called the Master of the Horse.

STA'MEN (*Bot.*) the third part of the fructification, consisting of the *filament*, the *anther*, and the *pollen*. [vide *Botany*]

STAMINE'US (*Bot.*) an epithet used by Ray for a flower having no corolla, for which Linnæus has substituted the word *apetalus*.

STAMINI'FERUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a flower having stamens without a pistil.

TO STANCH (*Surg.*) to stop the flux of blood from a wound.

STA'NCHIONS (*Mar.*) pieces of timber that support the waste-trees in a ship.

STANCHIONS (*Carpent.*) pieces which are used in supporting buildings.

STA'NDARD (*Mil.*) 1. A banner or flag borne as a signal for the joining together of the several troops belonging to the same standard. 2. The measure of height for such as enlist into his Majesty's service.

STANDARD (*Law*) the standing measure of the King to the scantling, whereof all the measures in the land are or ought to be framed by the clerks of Markets.

STANDARD is also taken for the rate of fineness at which gold and silver are fixed by the king to be coined. [vide *Coining*]

STA'NDARDS (*Hort.*) a term used to distinguish such fruit-trees as are not trained against a wall, or grow in espalliers.

STA'NDEL (*Law*) a young store oak tree, twelve of which are to be left in every acre of wood at the felling thereof.

STA'NDING (*Mar.*) an epithet applied to different parts of a ship, or its tackling; as "The *standing part* of a sheet," that part which is made fast to a ring at the ship's quarter; "*Standing ropes*," those which do not run in any block.

STANDING *army* (*Mil.*) the permanent military force of a country, particularly that of the regulars, which is retained during peace as well as war.

STA'NNARIES (*Min.*) tin mines or works.

STA'NNUM (*Min.*) Tin, a genus of metals of a silvery white colour, very malleable and ductile, not sonorous, flexible and crackling, easily melting, and soluble in acids,

giving the solution a bitter taste, and forming a purple precipitate when mixed with a solution of gold; specific gravity 7·291.

STA'NZA (*Poet.*) an Italian word for a staff of verses forming an entire strain.

STAPE'LIA (*Bot.*) a succulent plant of the Cape of Good Hope, of the Class *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

STA'PES (*Anat.*) a little bone in the inner part of the ear.

STAPHISA'GRIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Delphinium* of Linnæus.

STA'PHYLE (*Med.*) σταφυλη, a disease in the roof of the mouth, when the uvula grows black and blue like a grape-stone. *Gal. de Tum.*

STAPHYLE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* thickish; *styles* three; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. *capsules* three; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Staphylea pinnata, Staphylodendron, Pistacia*, seu *Nux vesicaria*, five-leaved Bladder-Nut, &c. *Dod. Pempt.; Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist. &c.*

STAPHYLI'NI (*Anat.*) another name for the two muscles of the mouth, called the *Azygos Uvulæ* and the *circumflexus*.

STAPHYLI'NUS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Coleopterous Order, having the *antennæ* moniliform; *feelers* four; *shells* half as long as the body.

STAPHYLINUS (*Bot.*) the *Daucus carota* of Linnæus.

STAPHYLODE'NDRON (*Bot.*) the *Royena hirsuta* of Linnæus.

STAPHYLO'MA (*Med.*) or *staphylosis*, a disease of the eyeball, in which the cornea loses its natural transparency, and projects beyond the eyelids in the form of a tumour.

STAPHYLOPA'RTES (*Surg.*) an instrument to raise up the uvula when it is loose.

STA'PLE (*Com.*) any town where merchants jointly lay up their commodities for the better vending of them in the wholesale.—*Staple commodities*, such as are vended abroad in fairs or markets.

STAPLES (*Com.*) loops of iron, or bars pointed and bent so as to be driven in at both ends.

STAR (*Astron.*) in Latin *stella*, a general name for all the heavenly bodies. Stars are distinguished into the *fixed stars*, which are the stars properly so called; or the *erratic stars*, which are more commonly called planets. [vide *Astronomy*, and Plates No. II. IV (14. 16)]

STAR (*Chem.*) a term employed in electrical experiments to denote the appearance of the electric matter on a point into which it enters.

STAR (*Fort.*) a small fort having five or more points, or saliant, and re-entering angles flanking one another.

STAR (*Law*) a name formerly given to all the deeds and obligations, &c. of the Jews, which were written either in Hebrew alone, or in Hebrew and Latin.

STAR-A'PPLE (*Bot.*) the *Chrysophyllum* of Linnæus.—Star-Flower, the *Ornithogalum*, a bulb.—Star-headed Chickweed, the *Callitriche verna*, an annual.—Star-headed Hyacinth, the *Scilla autumnalis*, a bulb.—Star of Bethlehem, the *Ornithogalum*, a bulb.—Star-Thistle, the *Centaurea calcitrapa*, an annual.—Starwort, the *Aster*, a perennial.—American Starwort, the *Tridax procumbens*.

STA'RBOARD (*Mar.*) the right-hand side of a ship, when a person on board stands with his face looking forward towards the head or forepart of the ship.

STAR-CHA'MBER (*Law*) a court at Westminster held in a chamber of the same name, where the Chancellor, assisted by others, sat to punish riots, routs, forgeries, and other offences, which the inferior judges were not supposed competent to correct. This court has since been abolished.

STARE (*Orn.*) vide *Starling*.

STA'R-FALLING (*Meteor.*) or *Shooting Star*, a luminous meteor darting rapidly through the air, which resembles a falling star, and is attributed to electricity.

STA'R-FISH (*Ent.*) vide *Sea-Star*, or *Asterias*.

STAR-FLO'WER (*Bot.*) vide *Star*.

STAR-FO'RT (*Fort.*) vide *Star*.

STAR-HEA'DED (*Bot.*) vide *Star*.

STA'RLING (*Orn.*) a bird about nine inches long, the *Sturnus* of Linnæus, which breeds in the eaves of houses, or the cliffs of rocks, and lays four or five pale ash-green eggs. It is very docile, and may be easily taught to speak.

STARLING (*Archit.*) or *jettees*, a kind of case made about a pier built upon stilts.

STARO'STIES (*Polit.*) certain fiefs or domains granted by the Kings of Poland to some of their subjects, who were thence called *starosts*, or noblemen.

TO START *a hare* (*Sport.*) to force her from her seat.

STARTING (*Mar.*) a summary mode of punishment, formerly practised on seamen with a rope's end for laziness, or want of alacrity, &c.

STA'RWORT (*Bot.*) vide *Star*.

STA'TER (*Ant.*) a Greek coin of different values in different places. [vide *Moneta*]

STATER (*Com.*) an apothecaries' weight equal to an ounce and a half.

STATE'RA (*Ant.*) a Roman balance very similar to our steelyard.

STATES GE'NERAL (*Polit.*) an assembly of the deputies of the several Dutch provinces.

STATHOLDER (*Polit.*) the governor of a province; a title formerly given to the head of the Dutch Provinces.

STATICE (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 5 *Pentagynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* proper, one-leaved.—COR. funnel-form.—STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* very minute; *styles* five, filiform; *stigmas* acute.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seed* single.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Statice armeria, Limonium*, seu *Caryophyllus*, Thrift, or Sea-Gilliflower.—*Statice limonium*, seu *Limonium*, Sea-Thrift, or Sea-Lavender, &c. *Dod. Pempt.; Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Botan.; Raii Hist.; Tournef. Instit. &c.*

STA'TICS (*Mech.*) στατικη, a branch of the science of mechanics, showing the properties of natural bodies, as respect their weight, equilibrium, &c.

STA'TION (*Mar.*) or *naval station*, a commodious shelter or harbour for ships while under repair, &c.

STATION (*Astron.*) the position or appearance of a planet in the same point of the zodiac for several days.

STATION (*Math.*) a place pitched upon to make an observation, or take an angle; as in surveying, measuring heights and distances, &c.

STA'TIONARY (*Astron.*) an epithet applied to a planet which, to an observer on the earth, appears for sometime to stand still.

STATIONERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) consist of a master, 2 wardens, and 30 assistants, besides the livery. Their arms are, as in the annexed figure, "*Sable*, on a chevron, between three bibles, *or*, a falcon rising between two roses, *gules*, seated of the second in chief a glory in the shape of a dove expanded proper."

STATIO'NES (*Ant.*) a name given by the Romans to the

guard which was kept in the day-time at the gates of the camps, &c. *Liv.* l. 9, c. 24; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 11, c. 18, &c. *Stationes*, on the road, answered to what are now called *stages*. *Arcad. C. pen. C. T. de Cur. publ.*

STA'TION-STAFF (*Math.*) a mathematical instrument used by surveyors.

STATIVÆ *Feriæ* (*Ant.*) immoveable feasts among the Romans. [vide *Feriæ*]

STA'TUS *de Manerio* (*Law*) all the tenants and legal men within the lands of a manor assembled in their lord's court to do their customary suit, and enjoy their rights and privileges.

STA'TUTE (*Law*) *statutum*. 1. An act of Parliament. 2. A short writing in the nature of a bond, &c. so called as it is made according to the form expressly provided in certain statutes, as a—*Statute merchant*, a bond of record acknowledged before the Clerk of the Statutes Merchant, and the Lord Mayor of the city of London, or two merchants assigned for that purpose.—*Statute-staple*, a bond of record acknowledged before the Mayor of the Staple in the presence of all or one of the constables, &c.—*Statute sessions*, a meeting in every hundred of constables and householders by custom, for the ordering of servants, and determining differences between masters and servants, &c.

STATUTO *Mercatorio* (*Law*) the ancient writ for imprisoning him that had forfeited a statute merchant bond until the debt were satisfied.—*Statuto stapulæ*, an ancient writ against one who had forfeited a statute-staple bond.

STAVE (*Mus.*) the five horizontal and parallel lines, on and between which the notes are placed, [vide *Music*]

STAVE'S-ACRE (*Bot.*) the *Delphinium staphisagria* of Linnæus.

STAY (*Mar.*) in French *étai*, a large strong rope employed to support the mast by extending from its upper end towards the forepart of the ship, as the shrouds are extended to the right and left and behind it, as the—*Fore-stay*, that which reaches from the fore-mast-head towards the bowsprit end.—*Main-stay*, that which extends over the fore-castle to the ship's stem.—*Mizen-stay*, that which is stretched to a collar on the main-mast; so likewise, according to their situation, the Foretop-mast-stay, Maintop-mast-stay, &c.—*Royal-stays*, those which extend to the ship-boom end.—*Spring-stays*, a kind of assistant stays extending in a direction nearly parallel to the principal stays.

STAY is also used in certain sea-phrases, "To heave in stays," to tack, or put about. "To miss *stays*" is said of a ship when her head will not come up in the direction of the wind in order to get her on the other tack.

STA'Y-HOLES (*Mar.*) the holes made through stay-sails at certain distances along the top, through which they are seized to the hanks of the stay.

STA'Y-SAILS (*Mar.*) triangular sails extended on a stay.

STA'Y-TACKLE (*Mar.*) a large tackle extended by means of a pendant to the main-stay.

TO STAY *a ship* (*Mar.*) in French *donner vent devant*; to arrange the sails and move the rudder, so as to bring the ship's head to the direction of the wind.

STE'ADY! (*Mar.*) the command given to keep the ship in her course without deviating to the right or left.

STEAM (*Hydraul.*) the vapour arising from water, or any other liquid or moist body, when considerably heated.

STEA'M-BOAT (*Mech.*) a name given to any vessel which is navigated by the force of steam only, against wind or tide.

STEA'M-ENGINE (*Mech.*) an engine originally invented for raising water by means of the expansive force of steam; it was otherwise called a *fire-engine*, because of the fire used in boiling the liquid: but this latter term is now used only for the engines which serve to extinguish fires. The steam-engine has been rendered applicable to all kinds of mill-work, to planing, sawing, and almost every other work which requires a powerful first mover. It consists of a forcing pump, having its rod fixed to one end of a lever, which is worked by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere upon a piston at the other end, &c.

STEA'TOCELE (*Med.*) from στέαρ, suet, and κήλη, a tumour; a collection of a suety substance in the scrotum.

STEATO'MA (*Med.*) from στέαρ, suet; an encysted tumour, the contents of which are a suety substance.

STECCA'DO (*Fort.*) a sort of pale or fence before trenches.

STEEL (*Chem.*) the finest kind of iron combined with carbon by a particular process. [vide *Chemistry* and *Metallurgy*]

STEE'LER (*Mar.*) the fore-mast or aft-mast plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stern or stern-post.

STEE'L-YARD (*Mech.*) or *Still-yard*, a kind of balance answering to the *statera Romana*, or the Roman balance, which serves to determine the weight of bodies by the help of a single weight shifted backwards and forwards on a beam so as to counterbalance the thing to be weighed, which is fixed at one end.

TO STEER (*Mar.*) to direct the ship's way by the movement of the helm.

STEE'RAGE (*Mar.*) an apartment without the great cabin of a ship, from which it is separated by a partition or bulk-head. *Steerage* also denotes the efforts of the helm.—*Steerage-way*, that degree of progressive motion, communicated to a ship, by which she becomes susceptible of the effects of the helm to govern her course.

STEE'RING-WHEEL (*Mar.*) a wheel in ships of war, to which the tiller-rope is conveyed for the convenience of steering the ship.

STEE'RSMAN (*Man.*) the person employed at the helm to regulate the ship's course.

TO STEEVE (*Mar.*) in ship-building, to give the bowsprit a certain angle of elevation.

STEGANO'GRAPHY (*Mech.*) from στεγανός, secret, and γράφω, to write; the art of writing by secret characters.

STEGNO'TICA (*Med.*) medicines which have a tendency to bind the humours of the body.

STE'LIS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Loranthus* of Linnæus.

STE'LLA (*Bot.*) a star.

STELLA (*Bot.*) the *Astragalus stella* of Linnæus.

STELLA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* three; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Stellaria nemorum*, *Myosotis*, seu *Alsine*, Wood Stitchwort.—*Stellaria holostea*, seu *Caryophyllus*, Greater Stitchwort.—*Stellaria cerastoides*, *Cerastium*, seu *Myosotis*; but the *Stellaria dichotoma* is an annual. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tournef. Instit.*

STELLARIA is also the name of a species of *Alchemilla*, *Alsine*, *Arenaria*, *Callitriche*, *Cerastium*, and *Spergula*.

STELLA'RIS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ornithogalus* of Linnæus.

STELLA'TÆ (*Bot.*) the name of the Forty-Fourth Order in Linnæus' Fragments, and the Forty-Seventh in his Natural Orders.

STELLA'TUS (*Bot.*) another name for *verticillatus*, as applied to leaves; and for *radiatus*, as applied to flowers, &c.

STELLE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. one-petalled.—

STAM. *filaments* eight or ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *style* very short; *stigma* headed.—PER. none; *seed* one, shining.

Species. The two species are the—*Stellera passerina*, *Passerina*, *Lithospermum*, *Lingua passerina*, seu *Linaria*, Flax-leaved Stellera, an annual.—*Stellera chamæjasme*, seu *Chamæjasme*, Siberian Stellera, a perennial. *Bauh. Hist.*

STELOCHI'TES (*Med.*) vide *Osteocolla.*

STEM (*Mar.*) a circular piece of timber, into which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore-end.—*False-stem*, that which is fixed before the right one when it is too flat, so that the ship cannot keep the wind well.

STEM (*Bot.*) vide *Caulis.*—Stem-clasping, *amplexicaulis*, an epithet for a leaf when the base surrounds the stem.

STE'M-LEAF (*Bot.*) *folium caulinum*, a leaf inserted into the stem, in distinction from the *root-leaf.*

STEM-LESS (*Bot.*) *acaulis*, an epithet for a plant having no stem.

STE'MSON (*Mar.*) a compass piece of timber fixed within the apron of a ship to reinforce the scarf thereof.

STENTOROPHO'NIC *Tube* (*Mus.*) a speaking trumpet, so called from its being employed to speak to a person at a great distance.

STEP (*Mar.*) the piece of timber on which the masts or capstans stand, or in general any piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it.

STEP *the masts!* (*Mar.*) the order to fix the masts in their proper stations. "To *step* a boat's mast," to erect and secure it in readiness for setting sail.

STEPPES (*Geog.*) in Russia, wide tracts of barren land, deserts.

STERCU'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none but a nectary placed on a cylindric column.—STAM. *filaments* ten, or about fifteen; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* filiform; *stigma* club-shaped.—PER. *capsules* five; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are trees, as the *Sterculia platanifolia*, *Firmiana*, *Cuthamia*, *Hibiscus*, seu *Outomchu.*

STEREOGRA'PHIC *projection of the sphere* (*Geom.*) the projection of the circles of the sphere on the plane of some one great circle, when the eye, or a luminous point, is placed in the pole of that circle.

STEREO'GRAPHY (*Geom.*) from στερεὸς, firm, and γράφω, to write; the art of representing solids on a plane.

STEREO'METRY (*Geom.*) from στερεὸς, solid, and μετρέω, to measure; the science which teaches how to measure solid bodies, or to find their solid contents.

STE'REOTYPE (*Mech.*) from στερεὸς, solid; a solid piece of type cast in an entire piece taken from an impression in gypsum of a composed page, by means of which a book may be reprinted at any time without being recomposed.

STE'RILIS (*Bot.*) barren, an epithet applied by Tournefort to a flower, which is called by Linnæus *flos masculus*, and by Ray *paleaceus.*

STE'RIS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Hydrolea* of Linnæus.

STE'RLING (*Com.*) or *Esterling*, a name given to the Prussians or Pomeranians in England, who were formerly the best artists in fining of gold; whence, as is supposed, the term has been applied to the lawful current money of England.—*Sterling penny*, the smallest English coin before the reign of Edward I. marked with a cross, or two strokes crosswise, so that upon occasion it might be cut into halves for halfpence, and quarters for farthings.

STERN (*Mar.*) the posterior part of a ship; whence the phrases "From *stem to stern*," from one end of the ship to the other; "By the *stern*," denoting that the ship is more deeply laden abaft than forward.—*Stern-board*, vide *Board.*—*Stern-chases*, vide *Chases.*—*Sternfast*, a rope used to confine the stern of a ship, or any vessel.—*Sternmost*, an epithet denoting the situation of any ships that are in the rear, or farthest astern.—*Stern-post*, a long straight piece of timber erected on the extremity of the keel, to sustain the rudder.—*Stern-sheets*, that part of a boat contained between the stern and the aftermost seat of the rowers.—*Stern-way*, the movement by which a vessel goes backward.

STE'RNA (*Orn.*) a genus of birds of the Order *Anseres*, having the *bill* subulate; *nostrils* linear; *tongue* pointed; *wings* very long; *tail* forked. Birds of this genus are distinguished in English by the name of the Tern, and are for the most part inhabitants of the warm climates.

STERNO (*Anat.*) a word which in composition is employed for any muscle attached to the *sternum*, as the *sterno-costales*, *sterno-hyoideus*, *sterno-mastoideus*, *sterno-thyroideus*, &c.

STERNOPTYX (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes of the *Apodal* Order, having an obtuse *head*; *teeth* very minute; *body* compressed, without apparent scales; *breast* carinate, folded.

STERNUM (*Anat.*) *pectoris os*, the breast-bone; an oblong flat bone placed at the forepart of the thorax. It serves for the articulation of seven of the ribs, and is of much use in respiration.

STERNUTA'TIO (*Med.*) sneezing.

STE'RNUTATORY (*Med.*) any medicine which causes sneezing.

STE'WARD (*Law*) a term applied to several officers of distinction, the principal of which is the Lord High Steward of England, who anciently had, under the king, the administration of justice, and all other affairs of the realm. This office was then hereditary, but at present it is granted to no one except *pro hac vice*, i. e. on a particular occasion, as for the trial of a peer, the coronation of a king, &c. In the liberty of Westminster there is also an officer chosen who is called the High Steward of Westminster, &c.

STEWARD (*Mar.*) an officer on board a ship, who receives all the victuals from the purser, and distributes it among the crew in messes, &c.

STIBIA'LIA (*Med.*) medicines whose chief ingredient is antimony.

STI'BIUM (*Min.*) a genus of metals, which is better known by the name of Antimony. [vide *Antimony*]

STI'CA (*Archæol.*) a Saxon coin equal to about half a farthing.

STICCA'DO (*Mus.*) an instrument consisting of lengths of wood, flat at the bottom, and rounded at the top, which are of unequal lengths, gradually increasing from the smallest to the largest.

STI'CHOMANCY (*Ant.*) a species of divination by means of verses, which being put into an urn, were then shaken, and drawn out, when the first drawn verse was reckoned the oracle; it answered to the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, &c. of the Romans.

STICHWORT (*Bot.*) the *Stellaria* of Linnæus.

STI'CHADORE (*Bot.*) the *Stœchas* of Linnæus.

STICK (*Archæol.*) a quantity of eels which were twenty-five in number.

STICK *out the cable* (*Mar.*) the order to slacken and push it out at the hawse-hole, when the anchor is hauling up to the cat-head.

STI'CKLE-BACK (*Ich.*) the *Gasterosteus* of Linnæus, so called from the bony plates on its body, and the spines, of which the dorsal fin is composed.

STI'CKLER (*Law*) an inferior officer who cut wood in the king's parks at Clarendon. *Rot. Par.* 1 *Hen.* 6.

STIFF (*Mar.*) a term applied to a ship to denote her capacity of carrying a certain quantity of sail without upsetting.

STIFLE-JOINT (*Vet.*) the first joint, and bending next the buttock, and above the thigh, of a horse.

STIGMA (*Med.*) a small red speck in the skin, unaccompanied with any elevation of the cuticle.

STIGMA (*Bot.*) the top of the pistil, which, according to its form, &c. is distinguished into *simple*, or *divided*, *acute*, *perforated*, *capitate*, *peltate*, &c.

STIGMATA (*Ant.*) στίγματα, marks impressed with a hot iron on slaves, either as a punishment, or by way of distinction. The Thracians used to stigmatize themselves by way of ornament. The slaves so treated were called στιγματίαι, and among the Romans *Literati*, or *Inscripti*. *Aristoph. Vesp.*; *Herodot.* l. 5; *Poll. Onom.* l. 8, segm. 69, &c.

STILAGO (*Bot.*) a tree which is nearly allied to the genus *Antidesma*.

STILBE (*Bot.*) a sort of shrub which is nearly allied to the *Protea*, *Phylica*, *Globularia*, and *Selago*, particularly the last, with which Linnæus united it.

STILBOMA (*Med.*) a cosmetic.

STILBON (*Astron.*) from στίλβω, to shine; an epithet for the planet Mercury, because it twinkles more than the rest of the planets.

STILE (*Chron.*) vide *Style*.

STILES (*Carpent.*) the upright pieces which go from the bottom to the top in any wainscot.

STILL (*Mech.*) a machine for distilling.

STILLETTO (*Mil.*) a small dagger with a round blade and sharp point.

STILLICIDIUM (*Med.*) a stranguary, or discharge of urine drop by drop.

STILL-YARD (*Mech.*) vide *Steel-yard*.

STILO *di recitativo* (*Mus.*) a monotonous style of composition formerly much used in Italy.

STILTS (*Carpent.*) a set of piles driven into the ground-plot for the intended pier of a bridge, the tops of which being sawn to the low-water mark, the pier is raised upon them.

STILTS (*Her.*) were formerly employed in scaling of towns, and have therefore been occasionally borne in coat armour.

STIMMI (*Min.*) Antimony.

STIMULANTS (*Med.*) medicines which possess a power of exciting the animal energy.

STIMULI (*Bot.*) stings, or sharp processes, on the surface of a plant, as on the leaves of a nettle, &c.

STING-BULL (*Ich.*) the *Trachinus* of Linnæus, a fish so called because the wounds which it inflicts with the spinous rays of the first dorsal fin are attended with inflammation.

STINK-POT (*Mil.*) a sort of fireworks made of offensive materials, which are used at sieges.

STINT (*Orn.*) the *Tringa cinclus* of Linnæus, a water-fowl of the plover tribe.

STIPA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *glume* one-flowered.—COR. two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *styles* two, hirsute; *stigmas* pubescent.—PER. none; *glume* adnate; *seed* one.

Species. Plants of this genus are of the grass tribe, and distinguished in English by the name of the Feather-Grass, on account of their beautifully feathered awns.

STIPEND (*Law*) a term in Scotland, particularly applied to the provision made for the clergy, answering to tithes in England.

STIPENDIUM (*Ant.*) a certain tribute or fixed sum of money collected in the provinces for the maintenance of the soldiers; also the soldiers' pay, and the annual period of a soldier's service. *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 36; *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1, c. 44; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 1, c. 23; *Robertell. de Comm. Milit. apud Grævi. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. x. &c.

STIPES (*Bot.*) the base of a frond, or a species of stem passing into leaves, or not distinct from the leaf. The stem of a fungus is likewise called *stipes*; and also the thread or slender stalk which supports the *pappus*, or down, and connects it with the seed.

STIPITATUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for the *pappus*, or down, elevated on a stipe.

STIPTICA (*Med.*) vide *Styptics*.

STIPULA (*Archæol.*) stubble left standing in the field after the corn is taken away.

STIPULA (*Bot.*) stipule; a scale at the base of the nascent petioles, or peduncles, as in the Rose, Apricot, Peach, &c. Stipules are either in *pairs* or *solitary*, *lateral*, *extrafoliaceous*, *intrafoliaceous*, *caducous*, *deciduous*, *permanent*, *sessile*, *adnate*, *decurrent*, *sheathing*, *subulate*, *lanceolate*, *sagittate*, *serrate*, *toothed*, *cleft*, &c.

STIPULATION (*Bot.*) the situation and structure of the stipules.

STIPULATION (*Law*) is in the Admiralty the same as recognizance in the other courts.

STIPULATUS (*Bot.*) stipuled; an epithet for a stem having stipules on it.

STIRRUPS (*Mar.*) short ropes, having their upper ends plaited, and nailed round the yards, and eyes made in their lower ends, through which the horses are reeved, to keep them parallel to the yards.

STITCHWORT (*Bot.*) the *Stellaria* of Linnæus.

STIVER (*Com.*) a coin in Holland equal to something more than a penny sterling. [vide *Money*]

STOAT (*Zool.*) an animal of the weasel tribe, which is a variety of the ermine, or the *Mustela erminea* of Linnæus.

STOCCADO (*Archæol.*) a stab or thrust with a weapon.

STOCK (*Mech.*) a wooden instrument having a bit fixed in one end, and a pin with a round head in the other, which is used in block-making for boring holes.

STOCK is also the whole of the wooden part of different instruments, as of a gun, &c.

STOCK (*Mil.*) part of a soldier's dress which is worn round the neck instead of a neckcloth.

STOCK (*Com.*) a fund raised by a commercial company for the purpose of being employed in trade. *Stock*, in book-keeping, denotes the owner or owners of the books.

STOCK *and Stovel* (*Law*) from the Saxon stoc, a stick, and stovel, fodder; a fine for any one who is taken carrying away *stipites et pabulum*, i. e. wood and fodder.

STOCK *of an Anchor* (*Mar.*) vide *Anchor*.

STOCK-JOBBER (*Com.*) one who deals in the public funds for others.

STOCK-PURSE (*Mil.*) a certain saving which is made in a corps, and applied to regimental purposes.

STOCKS (*Com.*) vide *Public Funds*.

STOCKS (*Mar.*) a frame erected on the shore of a river, or harbour, whereon to build shipping.

STOCKS (*Law*) a wooden engine to confine the legs of offenders, which every vill or town was bound to furnish under a penalty of 5*s.* in case of neglect.

STOCK-SHAVE (*Mech.*) a large sharp edged cutting knife used in block-making.

STOCK-TACKLE (*Mar.*) a tackle composed of a single and double block.

TO STOCK *an anchor* (*Mar.*) to fix the end of it firmly in the stock.—*To stock-to the anchor* is to stow it by means of a tackle upon the upper end of the stock.

STOÆ (*Ant.*) στοαί, porticos in Athens, which were the resort of philosophers, particularly the stoics. [vide *Stoic*]

STOEBE (*Bot.*) στοιβή, a plant growing in watery places, which was so called from στείβειν, to stuff, because it was used in stuffing of cushions, &c. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 12; *Suidas*, &c.

SOEBE, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 5 *Polygamia segregata*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* roundish; *perianth* partial, one-flowered. — COR. *proper* one-petalled. — STAM. *filaments* five; *anther* cylindrical.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* acute.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* proper naked.

Species. Plant of this genus are shrubs resembling the heath.

STOEBE is also the name of a species of the *Catananche*, the *Centaurea*, the *Poterium*, the *Seriphium*, and the *Serratula*.

STOE'CHAS (*Bot.*) στοιχας, a plant so called from some islands of the same name. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 31; *Plin.* l. 24, c. 15.

STOECHAS, *in the Linnean system*, is the name of a species of the *Gnaphalium*, the *Lavandula*, and the *Stachelina*.

STOE'RCKIA (*Bot.*) another name for the *Dracæna*.

STO'ICS (*Ant.*) στωικοι, a sect of philosophers so called from the στοαι, or porticos at Athens, where they met for discussion and study. They denied innate ideas and the immateriality of the soul, and held most of the doctrines which are allied to atheism. They had also paradoxes peculiar to themselves, asserting that pain is no evil; that a wise man is free from all perturbation of mind; that nothing can happen to him beyond his expectations; with numberless others of a similar description, which have been the theme of ridicule in all ages.

STOKE'SIA (*Bot.*) a plant which is nearly allied to the genus Carthamus.

STO'LA (*Ant.*) a long robe in use among the Roman ladies, over which they put a large mantle, or cloak, called the *pallium*. [vide *Pallium*]

STOLA (*Archæol.*) a royal robe; also an ornament worn about the neck of a priest, &c.

STOLE, *Groom of the* (*Polit.*) the head officer in the bed-chamber of a king or prince.

STOLO (*Bot.*) a sucker, or shoot from the root, by which it may be propagated, as in the Violet, *Ranunculus repens*, and most shrubs.

STO'MACACE (*Med.*) from στομα, the mouth, and κακος, evil; a canker, or fetor in the mouth, accompanied with a bloody discharge from the gums.

STO'MACH (*Anat.*) στομαχος, from στομα, the mouth, signifies properly the upper orifice of the stomach, but is now applied to the whole of this viscus, which is a membranous, oblong, round receptacle, situated in the epigastric region, the superior orifice of which is termed the *cardia*, and the inferior the *pylorus*. It has two curvatures, namely, the great curvature, which extends downwards, and the small curvature, which is between the two orifices; and it consists of three coats, namely, the outermost, which is very firm; the muscular coat, which is very thick; and the innermost, which is villous. The arteries of the stomach come chiefly from the cœliac artery, and the nerves, which are very numerous from the eighth pair, and the intercostal nerves. The use of the stomach is to receive the food from the œsophagus, which it digests in such manner as to convert the nutritious parts into chyle.—*Inflammation of the stomach*, vide *Gastritis*.

STOMA'CHIA *passio* (*Med.*) a disorder in the stomach which creates a nausea, or aversion to food.

STOMA'CHICS (*Med.*) medicines which strengthen and excite the action of the stomach.

STO'MACH-SKINS (*Vet.*) a disease in young fowls, occasioned by thin skins that breed in their stomachs.

STOMA'TEUS (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes of the Apodal Order, having the *head* compressed, and the *body* oval.

STOMO'XYS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Dipterous Order, having a *sucker* with a single-valved sheath; *feelers* two, and *antennæ* setaceous.

STONE (*Mason.*) one of the principal materials employed in building, which is distinguished into—*Fire-stone*, a dry porous stone used for hearths and chimneys.—*Purbeck-stone*, a hard, durable stone used for paving.—*Rag-stone*, a bluish stone that splits very easily.—*Free-stone*, otherwise called *Portland-stone*, a fine white stone without any veins, that is very soft when taken out of the quarries, but hardens with time.—*Russian-stone*, commonly called *asbestos*, which is proof against fire; to which may be added *Alabaster*, and marble of different kinds, &c.

Stone is also the name of particular stones in a building, as *Keep stone*, or the centre-stone in a chimney-piece; *Key-stone*, the middle stone of an arch. [vide *Bridge*, &c.]

STONE (*Com.*) a weight which commonly contains 14lbs.; but of meat only 8lbs.

STONE-BU'TTER (*Min.*) a sort of alum.

STO'NE-COAL (*Min.*) the *Bitumen oxygenatum* of Linnæus, otherwise called *mineral carbon*, or *Kilkenny-coal*, of a slaty texture and conchoidal fracture.

STO'NE-CHAT (*Orn.*) a bird of the Wagtail tribe, the *Motacilla rubicola* of Linnæus.

STO'NE-CROP (*Bot.*) the *Sedum acre* of Linnæus.

STONE-FA'LCON (*Orn.*) a sort of hawk which builds her nest in rocks.

STONES (*Min.*) a genus of aggregate earths, which resist fire, and are generally without either smell or taste.

STOOLS (*Mar.*) small channels fixed to the ship's sides to contain the dead eyes for the back-stays: also pieces of plank fastened to the ship's side to receive the birthing of the gallery.

STOO'MING (*Com.*) the putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine.

TO STOOP (*Falcon.*) is said of a hawk, when, being upon the wing, she bends down violently to strike her prey.

STOP (*Mus.*) a term used by violin and violincello performers, to denote the pressure of the strings by which they are brought into contact with the finger-board.—*Stop of an organ*, a collection of pipes similar in tone and quality, which run through the whole, or a great part of the compass of the instrument.—Stops are distinguished into the—*Diapason stop*, which commands the whole scale of the instrument.—*Principal stop*, which holds a middle station between the diapason and the fifteenth, and forms the standard for tuning the other stops.—*Twelfth stop*, so called because it is tuned twelve notes above the diapason, as the—*Fifteenth stop* is so called because it is tuned fifteen notes higher than the diapason.—*Trumpet stop*, so called as it is imitative of the trumpet, as the *cornet stop*, *flute stop*, and *bassoon stop*, are called from their imitating those instruments.

TO STOP A LEAK (*Mar.*) vide *Leak*.

STO'PPER *the Cable!* (*Mar.*) the order to put stoppers on the cable to prevent it from running out of the ship when riding at anchor.

STO'PPER-BOLTS (*Mar.*) large ring-bolts driven into the deck for the use of the stoppers.

STO'PPERS (*Mar.*) short pieces of rope, which are usually knotted at one or both ends, for suspending any weighty body, retaining a cable, shroud, &c., as the *stopper* of the anchor for securing it to the bow; *stoppers* for the cables, rigging, &c.

STO'PPLES (*Mus.*) certain plugs with which the ancients stopped the holes of a flute, so as to accommodate the scale of sounds to some particular mode or genus.

STORAX (*Chem.*) another name for the gum Benzoin.

STORES, *Naval* (*Mar.*) vide *Naval*.

STORK (*Orn.*) a bird nearly allied to the crane and the heron, which are all included under the genus *Ardea*. The stork is distinguished from the other species by having the orbits naked.

STORK (*Her.*) the emblem of piety and gratitude, is a frequent bearing in coat armour, as in the annexed example, "He beareth, *argent*, a stork sable, membered *gules*;" the coat armour of the family of Starkey in Cheshire.

TO STORM (*Mil.*) to make a violent asault on a fortified place.

STO'RY-POSTS (*Carpent.*) upright timbers disposed in the story of a building, for supporting the superincumbent part of the exterior wall by means of a beam over them.

STORY-ROD (*Carpent.*) a measure used in staircasing, in length equal to the height of a story.

STO'WAGE (*Mar.*) the general disposition of the several materials contained in a ship's hold, in respect to their figure, magnitude, &c.

STRABI'SMUS (*Med.*) squinting, or the disease in the eye which causes a person to see objects in an oblique manner, arranged by Cullen under the Class *Locales*, Order *Dyscinesiæ*.

STRA'GGLERS (*Mil.*) soldiers who wander from the line of march.

STRA'GULA (*Ant.*) a name for the coverings of the couches on which the ancients reclined at their entertainments. *Apul. Met.* l. 10; *Athen.* l. 5; *Salmas. in Tertull. de Pall.* p. 175.

STRAICKS (*Gun.*) plates of iron, which serve for the rounds of the wheels of a gun carriage.

STRAIN (*Mus.*) a term applied to the successive parts of a composition into which it is divided by double bars.

TO STRAIN (*Falcon.*) is said of a hawk when she catches at any thing.

STRAI'NING-PIECE (*Carpent.*) or *strutting-piece*, a piece of timber acting in opposition to two equal and opposite forces at its extremities, for the purpose of preventing their nearer approach to each other.

STRAIT (*Geog.*) or *straits*, a narrow arm of the sea shut up on both sides by lands, and affording a passage between two seas.

STRAKE (*Mar.*) a seam between two planks in a ship.

STRAMONOI'DES (*Bot.*) and Stramonium, another name for the Datura.

STRAND (*Geog.*) a high shore of the sea, or bank of a large river.

STRAND (*Mar.*) a twist of a rope.

STRAND *and stream* (*Law*) an immunity from custom and all impositions upon goods or vessels by land or water. *Old. Nat. Brev.* 128; 1 *Instit.* 214.

STRA'NDED (*Mar.*) a term applied to a ship, when by a tempest or otherwise it runs aground and is lost: when applied to a cable, it signifies that one of its strands is broken.

STRANGA'LOIDES (*Med.*) hard painful tumours in the breast, occasioned by milk.

STRANGE SAIL (*Mar.*) an unknown or an enemy's ship within view.

STRA'NGER (*Law*) signifies, 1. One born out of the realm. 2. One who is not privy to an act, as a stranger to a judgment, i. e. one whom a judgment does not affect.

STRA'NGLES (*Vet.*) a disease in horses, attended with a running at the nose.

STRANGU'RY (*Med.*) στραγγουρία, from στράγξ, a drop, and οὖρον, urine; a disease which causes the urine to be discharged with pain and difficulty, accompanied with a continued inclination to make water. [vide *Ischuria*]

STRAP (*Carpent.*) an iron plate placed across the junction of two timbers for the purpose of securing them together.

STRAP (*Mar.*) a piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, generally used to surround the body of a block: but an *iron strap* is a hoop of iron, which serves the same purpose in lieu of a rope.

STRAP (*Mil.*) a long strip of worsted, silk, gold, or silver, which is worn on the shoulder that has no epaulette.

STRAP (*Bot.*) vide *Ligula*.

STRAPPA'DO (*Mil.*) a punishment sometimes inflicted on foreign soldiers, by hoisting them up with their arms tied behind them, and then suddenly letting them down within a certain distance of the earth.

STRAP-SHAPED (*Bot.*) vide *Ligulatus*.

STRASCI'NO (*Mus.*) a grace employed in vocal music, which consists of an unequal and descending motion, and generally includes from eight to twelve notes.

STRA'TA (*Min.*) beds of different kinds of earthy matter lying one over another.

STRATARI'THMETRY (*Mil.*) from στρατός, an army, ἀριθμός, a number, and μέτρον, a measure; the art of drawing up an army, or any given number of men in any geometrical figure; also of expressing the number of men contained in such a figure as they stand in order of battle, either near or at any assigned distance.

STRA'TEGY (*Mil.*) from στρατός, an army, and ἄγω, to lead; that branch of the military science which teaches how to conduct a body or bodies of men in a course of operations against a contending enemy.

STRA'THSPEY (*Mus.*) the name of a lively Scotch dance, the tune of which is generally written in common time.

STRATIFICA'TION (*Chem.*) putting layers of different substances one upon another in a crucible, in order to calcine a metal, as "To stratify gold and cement," i. e. to put a layer of cement, then a plate of gold alternately, till the crucible is full.

STRATI'OTES (*Bot.*) στρατιώτης, an aquatic plant mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny, which grew on the surface of the Nile in Egypt, and lived without a root. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 102; *Plin.* l. 24, c. 18.

STRATIOTES, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, nearly allied to the Aloe, which is distinguished in English by the names of the Water Aloe, or Water Soldier.

STRATIOTES is also the name of a species of the *Achillea*, the *Hottonia*, the *Hydrocharis*, and the *Pistia*.

STRATO'CRACY (*Polit.*) a military government, or that form of government in which the soldiery bear the sway.

STRA'TOR (*Ant.*) a name given by the Romans to various officers; namely, 1. He who took charge of the horses furnished by the provincials for the public service. 2. He who held the bridle of the emperor's horse when he mounted. 3. The surveyor of the highways, who removed obstructions, laid bridges, and performed various offices on the roads to facilitate the passage of an army. *Veget.* l. 2; *Symmach. Epist. ad Theodos.*; *Spartian. in Carac.* c. 4; *Ammian.* l. 29, c. 3; *Laz. Comm. Reip. Rom.* l. 4, c. 6; *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Grævi. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. 11, p. 971.

STRAW (*Mil.*) or *for straw*, a word of command to dismiss dragoons when they have grounded their arms, so that they may be ready on the first signal given.

STRA'WBERRY (*Bot.*) a well-known garden plant, the *Fragaria* of Linnæus.—Strawberry-Spinach, or Blite, the *Blitum*.—Strawberry-Tree, the *Arbutus*.

STRAY (*Law*) a beast taken wandering from its pasture.

STREAKS (*Mar.*) the uniform range of planks on the bottom or sides of a ship.

TO STREAM *the buoy* (*Mar.*) vide *Buoy*.

STREAM-A'NCHOR (*Mar.*) vide *Anchor*.

STREAM-CA'BLE (*Mar.*) vide *Cable*.

STRE'AM-WORKS (*Min.*) certain works in the tin-mines, where the miners follow the veins of metal by cutting trenches.

STRE'AMER (*Mar.*) a flag or pendant in a ship.

STRE'AMING (*Her.*) an epithet for a comet sending forth a stream of light. [vide *Comet*]

STRELITZES (*Mil.*) the body-guards of the Emperor of Russia.

STRELI'TZIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*; so called by Sir Joseph Banks in honour of the late Dowager Queen.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathe universal*, one-leaved.—COR. irregular; *nectary* three-leaved.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* linear.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigmas* three, awl-shaped.—PER. *capsule* subcoriaceous, oblong; *seeds* numerous.

Species. Plants of this genus are natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

STRE'MMA (*Surg.*) a strain or sprain of the parts about a joint.

STREPITO'SO (*Mus.*) an Italian word used in music books to denote that the part to which it is prefixed must be performed in an impetuous and boisterous style.

STRE'PITUS *judicialis* (*Law*) the circumstances of noise, crowd, and other formalities at a trial in a public court of justice.

STRE'PTIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* round.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* length of the tube; *stigma* large.—PER. *drupe* dry; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The single species is the *Streptium asperum*, a woody perennial, native of the East Indies.

STRESS *of weather* (*Mar.*) foul weather at sea.

TO STRETCH (*Mar.*) is said of a ship which proceeds with a great quantity of sail, in distinction from *standing*, which denotes a moderate quantity of sail.—*To stretch* is also used in other phrases, as "To stretch along a brace, &c." to lay it along in readiness for a number of men to lay hold of it. "Stretch out fore and aft," the order to the boat's crew in rowing, to bend and fall back to the utmost, in order to take longer hold of the water with the oar, and thereby give the boat the greater velocity.

STRE'TCHERS (*Mar.*) a sort of staves fixed athwart the bottom of a boat for the rowers to place their feet against.

STRE'TCHING *Course* (*Mason.*) a course of stones or bricks in walling, laid lengthwise in a horizontal line, parallel to the face of a wall, in distinction from the *heading course*, where the breadth of the stones or bricks are laid in a straight line, parallel to the face of a wall.

STRIÆ (*Archit.*) the fillets which separate the furrows or grooves of fluted columns.

STRIA'TUS (*Bot.*) *striate* or *streaked*, an epithet for a stalk or stem scored with superficial lines.

STRI'CTURE (*Med.*) the diminution or contraction of any tube or channel of the body, as the œsophagus, intestines, urethra, vagina, &c. Strictures are either organical or spasmodic.

STRI'CTUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a stem, culm, branch, leaf, and peduncle, which is altogether perpendicular, without bending.

STRI'DOR *dentium* (*Med.*) grinding of the teeth.

STRI'GA (*Bot.*) a stiff, flat bristle.

STRIGI'LIS (*Ant.*) an instrument for scraping off the sweat during the gymnastic exercises of the ancients.

STRIGO'SUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a leaf set with strigæ.

STRIKE (*Com.*) an English corn measure equal to two bushels.

TO STRIKE (*Mar.*) to lower or let down any thing, as to *strike* the ensign, or topsails, in saluting; to *strike* the yards, topmasts, &c. in tempestuous weather.

TO STRIKE also implies to run ashore, or beat upon the ground in passing over a bank, or shallow; and to *strike soundings*, to ascertain the depth of water with the hand.

TO STRIKE *a tent* (*Mil.*) to loosen the cords of a tent for the purpose of removing it.

STRING (*Mar.*) the highest range of plank in a ship's ceiling.

TO STRIP *the masts* (*Mar.*) to unrig a ship, or deprive the masts of their machinery and furniture.

STRIX (*Ornith.*) a genus of Birds of the Order *Accipitres*, having the *bill* hooked; *cere* none; *nostrils* oblong; *head* auricles and eyes large; *tongue* bifid.

Species. Birds of this tribe are well known in English by the name of the Owl, and are distinguished into those which have ears, and those which have none.

STRO'BILUS (*Bot.*) a strobile; a pericarp made up of scales that are imbricate, or lie over each other, from an ament contracted, or squeezed together in a state of maturity, as in the fruit of the *Magnolia*. [vide *Cone*]

STRO'BUS (*Bot.*) another name for the Pine.

STRO'KAL (*Mech.*) an iron instrument used in making of glass.

STROKE (*Mar.*) a single sweep of the oars in rowing.

STR'OKESMAN (*Mar.*) the person who rows the aftmost oar in a boat.

STRO'MBUS (*Con.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*, the animal of which is a Limax; *shell* univalve, spiral; *aperture* much dilated.

STRO'NGYLUS (*Ent.*) a genus of animals Class *Vermes*, Order *Intestina*, the body of which is round, long, pellucid, and glabrous.

STRO'NTIA (*Min.*) a genus of *Ponderous Earths*, consisting of strontian earth, combined with acids. It is so called because it was first found in the lead mines of Strontian in Argyleshire. It separates from a saturated solution in nitric acid, in the form of rhomboidal crystals; is totally soluble in nitric and muriatic acids with effervescence; does not melt in a strong heat, but discovers a bright phosphorescent light.

STRO'PHE (*Poet.*) στροφή, the first of the three members of a Greek Lyric poem, in distinction from the *antistrophe* and the *epode*. [vide *Antistrophe*]

STRO'PHICUS (*Mus.*) the name of one of the ten notes used in the middle ages.

STRO'PHULUS (*Med.*) a papulous eruption peculiar to infants, and exhibiting a variety of forms.

STROUDS (*Mar.*) the several twists at the end of a cable or rope.

STRU'MA (*Med.*) a term applied by some authors to scrophula, and by others to an induration of the thyroid gland, which is endemial in Switzerland and Tyrol.

STRU'MPFIA (*Bot.*) a plant nearly allied to the Rosemary-tribe.

STRU'THIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Gnidia* of Linnæus.

STRU'THIO (*Orn.*) a genus of Birds, Order *Gallinæ*, having the *bill* sub-conic; *nostrils* oval; *wings* short, unfit for flying; *feet* formed for running. This bird is well known in England by the name of the Ostrich.

STRU'THIOLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants nearly allied to that of the *Passerina*.

STRUTHIO'PTERIS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Osmunda* of Linnæus.

STRU'THIUM (*Bot.*) a species of the *Gypsophila* of Linnæus.

STRY'CHNOS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *berry* brittle; *seeds* orbicular.

Species. The species are trees, as the—*Strychnos nux vomica*, *Nux vomica*, seu *Caniram*.—*Strychnos*, *Clematis*, *Modira-Caniram*, seu *Lignum colubrinum*. *Bauh. Pin.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.* &c.

STU'ARTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 6 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* five-cleft.—PER. *pome* juiceless; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are shrubs.

STU'CCO (*Archit.*) a composition of lime and marble powdered very fine, and employed in making various ornaments.

STUD (*Man.*) a stock of breeding mares.

STUD (*Carpent.*) vide *Studs*.

TO STUD (*Mech.*) to ornament with studs, or knobs.

STU'DDING-SAILS (*Mar.*) in French *bonnettes*; certain light sails extended in moderate breezes beyond the skirts of the principal sails, where they appear as wings to the yard-arms.

STUDDING-SAI'L-BOOMS (*Mar.*) long poles sliding through boom-irons at the extremities of the yards, and used to spread the studding-sails.

STUDS (*Carpent.*) the posts or quarters in partition-walls, placed eleven or twelve inches distant.

STU'D-WORK (*Mason.*) *brick-nogging*; a wall built between studs, or quarters.

STUFF (*Carpent.*) a general term for the wood on which carpenters and joiners work.

STUFF (*Mar.*) any composition or melted mass used to pay or smear the sides of ships, &c.

STU'PPA (*Med.*) a fomentation.

STU'RGEON (*Ich.*) the *Acipenser* of Linnæus; a large kind of fish which inhabit the sea, but ascend rivers annually. The flesh of all the species is remarkably delicious; from the roe is made *caviare*, and from the sounds and muscular parts is made *isinglass*. The females among the sturgeon are larger than the males.

STU'RNUS (*Orn.*) the Stare, or Starling; a genus of Birds, Order *Passeres*, having the *bill* subulate, angular, and depressed; *nostrils* surrounded with a prominent rim; *tongue* notched.

STY'GIA (*Chem.*) from *Styx*, a fabulous river of hell; a water made from corrosive sublimate, so called from its supposed poisonous qualities.

STYLE (*Rhet.*) the particular manner of expressing one's sentiments, which may be considered as peculiar to the individual, or as a general property of composition: hence the rich or the poor style, the sublime or the mean style, &c. This term has been derived from the *stylus*, or bodkin with which the Romans wrote on tablets of wax.

STYLE (*Dial.*) a line whose shadow on the plane of the dial shows the true hour-line, and is the upper edge of the gnomon, or needle.

STYLE (*Chron.*) a particular method of reckoning the year, which is distinguished into the Old and New Style. [vide *Chronology*]

STYLE (*Archit.*) a particular mode of erecting buildings, in application to the inventions of the moderns, as the Gothic Style, the Saxon Style, &c. [vide *Architecture*]

STYLE'PHORUS (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes, having the *eyes* pedunculated; *snout* lengthened; *body* very long; *pectoral fins* small; *dorsal* as long as the back; *caudal* short with spirous rays.

STYLI'SCUS (*Surg.*) from στύλος, a bodkin; a tent made in the form of a bodkin.

ST'YLO (*Anat.*) a term used in composition to denote several muscles which are attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, as the *stylo-ceratо-hyoideus*, *styloglossus*, *stylopharingeus*, &c.

STYLOBA'TE (*Archit.*) the Greek term for the foot of a column, now called the pedestal.

STYLOSA'NTHES (*Bot.*) a species of the *Hedysarum*.

STY'LUS (*Ant.*) a sort of bodkin used by the Romans in writing upon plates of lead, or tablets covered with wax. The stylus was pointed at one end for writing, and flatted at the other like a spatula for erasures, whence the phrase *vertere stylum*, i. e. to turn the style, signifying to make corrections. *Cic. Verr.* act. 2, c. 41; *Horat.* l. 1, sat. 10; *Plin.* l. 34, c. 14; *Isidor.* l. 6, c. 9.

STYLUS (*Bot.*) the style; the columnar portion of the pistil connecting the stigma with the germ. The style is distinguished, as to its figure, into *capillary*, *filiform*, *cylindric*, *subulate*, *clavate*; and, as to its situation, into the *erect*, *declined* or *bending down*, *ascending* or *bending up*. It is called sometimes in English the shaft. [vide *Pistil*]

STY'MATA (*Med.*) a violent erection of the penis accompanied with a bloody discharge.

STY'MMA (*Chem.*) the thick mass which remains after the steeping of herbs, flowers, &c. and pressing out the oil.

STYPTE'RIA (*Min.*) Alum, so called from its styptic quality.

STY'PTICS (*Med.*) from στύφω, to bind; substances which have the property of binding.

STYRACI'FLUA (*Chem.*) Liquid Storax.

STY'RAX (*Bot.*) from στύραξ, the point of a spear; an aromatic tree so called from the arrows which were made of its wood: it yielded a gum, from which ointments were prepared by the ancients. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 9, c. 6; *Strab.* l. 12; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 89; *Plin.* l. 12, c. 25; *Hesychius*; *Suidas*.

STYRAX, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* superior; *stigma* truncate.—PER. *drupe* roundish; *seeds* nuts, one or two.

Species. Plants of this genus, which are trees, and distinguished in English by the name of the Storax, yield a resinous gum of the same name, as the—*Styrax officinale*, Officinal Storax.—*Styrax benzoin*, *Bengui*, *Benzoin*, seu *Benjamin*, &c. Benzoin Storax, or Benjamin Tree.

STYRAX is also the name of the Liquid Ambar.

SUB (*Gram.*) a preposition used frequently in composition to denote inferiority of situation or rank, or diminution of quality, &c. as *subaltern*, *subclavian*, &c.

SUB (*Chem.*) vide *Salts*.

SUBACAU'LIS (*Bot.*) an epithet signifying almost without a stem.

SUBA'CETATE *of copper* (*Chem.*) another name for *Verdigris*.

SUBA'CTION (*Med.*) the working or softening of plasters.

SU'BADAR (*Polit.*) the governor of a province.

SUBALA'RIS (*Anat.*) a name for the vein of the armpit.

SU'BALTERN *propositions* (*Log.*) such as agree in quality but differ in quantity, as "Every triangle is right-angled;" "Some triangles are right-angled." [vide *Logic*]

SUBALTERNS (*Mil.*) or *subaltern officers*; all officers under the rank of major, which are technically considered as subaltern, being subject to the word of command given by one person.

SUBARMA'LE (*Ant.*) a thick clothing worn by the Roman soldiers under their armour, to protect the body from the effects of its weight. *Treb. Pollio Claud.* c. 14; *Spartian. Sever.* c. 6; *Vopisc. Aurel.* c. 13; *Turneb. Adv.* l. 18, c. 19.

SUB-BRIGADIE'R (*Mil.*) an officer in the old horse guards, who ranked as a cornet.

SUBCA'RBONATE (*Chem.*) a salt in which there is an excess of the base, as the *subcarbonate* of potash, of iron, &c.

SUBCARTILAGI'NEUM (*Anat.*) an epithet for the hypo-

chondrium, or that part of the body which lies under the cartilages of the spurious ribs.

SUBCHA'NTER (*Ecc.*) an officer in a cathedral church who officiates for the chanter in his absence.

SUBCLA'VIAN (*Anat.*) from *sub*, under, and *clavis*, a key, because the clavicles were supposed to resemble a key in form; an epithet for two arteries and a vein.—The *subclavian arteries, right* and *left*, proceed under the clavicles, and give off in their course the mammary, cervical, vertebral, and superior intercostal arteries.—The *subclavian vein* receives the blood from the veins of the arm, and runs into the *vena cava superior*.

SUBCLA'VIUS (*Anat.*) from *sub*, under, and *clavicula*, the clavicle; an epithet for a muscle situated on the anterior part of the thorax, which pulls the clavicle downwards and forwards.

SUBCO'NTRARY *position* (*Geom.*) is when two similar triangles are so situated as to have the angle at the vertex common, and yet their bases not parallel. [vide *Conic Sections*]

SUBCONTRARY *propositions* (*Log.*) such as agree in quantity but differ in quality, as "Some men are wise;" "Some men are not wise." [vide *Logic*]

SUBCORDA'TUS (*Bot.*) subcordate, or somewhat heart-shaped.

SUBCRURÆ'I (*Anat.*) an epithet for two little muscular slips of flesh usually found under the *crurœus*.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS *glands* (*Anat.*) sebaceous glands usually lying under the skin.

SUBDEA'CON (*Ecc.*) an ancient officer in the church who used to wait on the deacon.

SUBDE'LEGATE (*Law*) a judge appointed under another, to act as his deputy.

SUBDIVI'SION (*Lit.*) the parts into which a division is formed.

SUBDO'MINANT (*Mus.*) the name given by some theorists to the fourth note of any mode or key, because the dominant, or fifth, is immediately above it.

SUBDU'CTION (*Arith.*) the same as *Subtraction*.

SUBDU'PLE *ratio* (*Math.*) is when any number or quantity is the half of another, or contained twice in it; thus 3 is said to be the subduple of 6.

SUBDU'PLICATE *ratio* (*Math.*) of any two quantities, is the ratio of their square roots; thus of the quantities a and b the subduplicate ratio is that of $\sqrt{a}$ to $\sqrt{b}$, as the duplicate ratio is that of a^2 to b^2.

SU'BER (*Bot.*) from the Greek σύφερ, which signifies a skin, because the bark of the oak, which is its skin, was used in the making of clothing. *Plin.* l. 16, c. 8; *Suid. Hesychius.*

SUBER, *in the Linnean system*, is the *Quercus suber*, or Cork-tree.

SU'BERIC *acid* (*Chem.*) the acid procured from the cork.

SUBERO'SUS (*Bot.*) a little eaten or gnawn.

SUBGLOBO'SUS (*Bot.*) rather globose.

SU'BJECT (*Log.*) one of the three terms of a proposition. [vide *Logic*]

SUBJECTS (*Polit.*) all members of a kingdom owing allegiance to the king, as supreme.

SUBINFEUDA'TION (*Law*) the granting of lands by inferior lords to their dependants, to be held by themselves by feudal tenure.

SU'BITO (*Mus.*) an Italian term in music books for quick and nimble.

SUBJU'NCTIVE (*Gram.*) an epithet for a mood having some condition annexed to the affirmation.

SUBLAPSA'RIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of professing Christians, who maintain that God's decree of reprobation was made after the fall of Adam.

SUB-LIEUTE'NANT (*Mar.*) another name for a second lieutenant.

SUBLIGA'CULUM (*Surg.*) a sort of truss used in case of ruptures.

SUBLIMAME'NTUM (*Med.*) the pendulous substance which floats in urine.

SU'BLIMATE (*Chem.*) signifies generally any substance procured by the process of sublimation, but is applied particularly to the *sublimate of mercury*, or *oxymuriate of mercury*, an extremely acrid and violently poisonous preparation, procured by boiling mercury, sulphuric acid, and muriate of soda, in given proportions, together, and then subliming them in a glass cucurbit, increasing the heat gradually.

SUBLIMA'TION (*Chem.*) a chemical process, which differs from evaporation only in this, that it is confined to solid substances. If the subliming matter concretes into a solid hard mass it is called a *sublimate*; if into a powdery form, *flowers*. The principal subjects of this operation are mercury, alkaline salts, neutral salts, sulphur, &c.

SUBLIMATO'RIUM (*Chem.*) a subliming vessel.

SUBLI'MIS (*Anat.*) another name for the muscles called the *Flexor brevis digitorum*, and *Flexor sublimis perforatus*.

SUBLI'NGUAL *glands* (*Anat.*) glands which are situated under the tongue, and secrete saliva.

SUBLI'TION (*Paint.*) the laying the ground colour under the perfect colour.

SUBMARI'NE (*Mar.*) an epithet for whatever is under the sea or water, as a submarine explosion, or submarine navigation.

SUBME'DIANT (*Mus.*) the appellation given to the sixth note of the key, or the middle note between the octave and the subdominant.

SUBME'RSION (*Med.*) drowning.

SUBMU'LTIPLE (*Math.*) an epithet for a number or quantity which is contained in another number or quantity a certain number of times exactly; thus 4 is the submultiple of 24.

SUBMULTIPLE *proportion* (*Math.*) the reverse of multiple proportion.

SUBNERVA'RE (*Archæol.*) to hamstring; a punishment formerly inflicted on lewd women.

SUBNO'RMAL (*Math.*) or *subperpendicular*; the distance upon the axis between the foot of the ordinate and the perpendicular to the curve or its tangent.

SUBORNA'TION (*Law*) a secret or underhand preparing, instructing, and bringing forward a witness; whence subornation of perjury is the corrupt alluring to perjury.

SUBOVA'TUS (*Bot.*) almost or nearly ovate.

SUBPŒ'NA (*Law*) a writ to call a man under the degree of peerage into chancery, in such cases only where the common law fails, and has made no provision: it is so named from the words in the writ, which charge the party to appear at the day and place assigned, *sub pœna centum librarum*, i. e. under the penalty of forfeiting one hundred pounds. The same term is applied to the summoning witnesses in other courts. *Crompt. Juris.* 33; *West. Symbol.* par. 2.

SUB-REA'DER (*Law*) an under reader in the inns of court, who reads the texts of law the reader is to discourse upon.

SUBROGA'TION (*Law*) in the civil law, the putting another person in the place and right of him who is the proper creditor.

SUBSCAPULA'RIS (*Anat.*) the name of the muscle which serves to roll the arm inwards.

SUBSCRI'PTION (*Com.*) a practice among publishers, of offering particular advantages to such of the trade as subscribe to, or engage to take, a certain number of copies of a new work.

SUBSCRIPTION (*Ecc.*) the solemn testifying one's assent to the articles of any church, by taking an oath, and subscribing one's name thereto, as occasion requires: this

term is particularly applied to such as are called upon to subscribe to the Articles of the Church of England.

SUBSE'MITONE (*Mus.*) an appellation given to the sharp seventh or sensible of any key.

SUBSI'DIARY (*Mil.*) an epithet for troops of one nation who serve another for a given sum, or subsidy.

SU'BSIDY (*Polit.*) an aid or tax granted by parliament to the king upon any urgent occasion, and imposed upon the subjects, according to a certain rate on lands and goods.

SUBSIDY also denotes money given to a foreign power to enable it to carry on a war.

SUBSI'STENCE-MONEY (*Mil.*) the name for the money given to soldiers for their immediate support.

SU'BSTANTIVE (*Gram.*) another name for a noun which denotes the absolute being of a thing, and which, joined to a verb, makes a perfect sentence.

SUBSTITUTE (*Law*) signifies generally one placed by another to act with delegated power.

SUBSTITUTE (*Mil.*) a person who voluntarily offers to serve in the militia, in the room of another that has been chosen by ballot.

SUBSTITU'TION (*Algeb.*) the putting in the room of any quantity of an equation some other quantity which is equal, but expressed after another manner.

SUBSTY'LAR *line* (*Dial.*) that line on the plane of a dial over which the style stands at right angles with the plane.

SUBSU'LTUS *tendinum* (*Med.*) weak convulsive motions, or twitchings of the tendons, mostly of the hands, and generally observed in the extreme stages of a putrid fever.

SUBSUPRAPA'RTICULAR (*Math.*) an epithet for a proportion which is contrary to the supraparticular.

SUBTA'NGENT (*Geom.*) the line in any curve that determines the intersection of a tangent with the axis, or that determines the point where the tangent cuts the axis prolonged.

SUBTENSE *of an arc* (*Geom.*) or *of an angle;* the right line by which it is subtended.

SUBTRA'CTION (*Arith.*) or *substraction*, the taking of one number or quantity from another, which is frequently expressed by the character of minus, thus —. The quantity to be subtracted is called the *subtrahend;* that from which it is to be taken the *minuend;* and what remains after the subtraction the *difference.*—*Subtraction of whole numbers* is the reverse of addition.—*Subtraction of decimals* is performed as in whole numbers, only observing to set the numbers of each kind one under the other.—*Subtraction of vulgar fractions* is performed by reducing the two fractions to a common denominator, and then subtracting the less numerator from the greater.

SUBTRACTION (*Algeb.*) is performed by conceiving all the quantities of the lower line to be changed, and then adding them together, as in addition. [vide *Algebra*]

SU'BTRAHEND (*Arith.*) the quantity to be subtracted.

SUBTRI'PLE (*Math.*) is when one quantity is the third of another.

SUBTRI'PLICATE *ratio* (*Math.*) the ratio of the cube roots.

SUBU'BERES (*Med.*) a term applied by some writers to infants that are at the breast, in distinction from the *exuberes*, or those that are weaned.

SUBULA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 1 *Siliculosa*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved. — COR. four-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* shorter than the silicle; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *silicle* ovate; *seeds* very minute.

Species. The single species is the *Subularia aquatica*, *Alyssum*, seu *Graminifolia*, &c.

SUBULA'TUS (*Bot.*) subulate, or awl-shaped; an epithet for different parts of plants.

SUCCA'GO (*Med.*) a rob or conserve of fruit.

SUCCEDA'NEUM (*Med.*) a medicine substituted for others.

SUCCE'DENT *houses* (*Astrol.*) the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh; so termed because they follow or succeed angles in a figure of the heavens, yet not so much in order as in dignity and condition.

SUCCE'NTOR (*Mus.*) one who sings the bass, or lowest part in a concert of music.

SUCCENTURIA'TI (*Anat.*) an epithet for the pyramidal muscles of the belly.—*Succenturiati renes*, two glands lying just above the kidnies.

SUCCE'SSION *of the signs* (*Astron.*) that order in which they are commonly reckoned, as *Aries, Taurus, Gemini*, &c. [vide *Consequentia* and *Antecedentia*]

SU'CCINATE (*Chem.*) a name for salts formed by the combination of the succinic acid with different bases, as the *succinate of potash, succinate of copper*, &c.

SUCCI'NGENS *membrana* (*Anat.*) the diaphragm.

SUCCI'NIC *acid* (*Chem.*) an acid drawn from amber by sublimation in a gentle heat.

SU'CCINUM (*Min.*) amber, a genus of minerals of the Inflammable Order, of a light yellow colour, transparent, shining internally, tough, and brittle, strongly attractive when rubbed or heated, and yielding an acid by distillation. Specific gravity from 1·078 to 1·085.—*Succinum griseum*, ambergris.

SUCCI'SA (*Bot.*) the *Scabiosa succisa* of Linnæus.

SUCCI SCORBU'TICI (*Bot.*) the juice of the English Scurvy Grass.

SUCCORY-HA'WKWEED (*Bot.*) the *Crepis* of Linnæus.

SU'CCOTRINE ALOES (*Bot.*) a sort of aloes obtained from a variety of the *Aloe perfoliata* of Linnæus. It is in some degree pellucid.

SU'CCUBUS (*Med.*) vide *Incubus*.

SU'CCULA (*Mech.*) a bare axis or cylinder with staves in it, to move it round with a tympanum.

SUCCULE'NTÆ (*Bot.*) the name of the forty-sixth Order in Linnæus' Fragments, and of the thirteenth in his Natural Orders.

SUCCULE'NTUS (*Bot.*) succulent, an epithet for a leaf that is full of juice; it is applied also to the drupe, as in the plum or peach, in distinction from the *sicca*, or *dry*, as in the almond.

SU'CCUS (*Med.*) a term frequently employed to denote the extracted juice of different plants, as the *succus Acaciæ veræ*, and *succus Glycorrhizæ*, Spanish Liquorice, &c.

SUCCUSSA'TION (*Med.*) or *succussion*, such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

SU'CKER (*Bot.*) vide *Stolo*.

SUCKER (*Mech.*) a name sometimes given to the piston in a common pump.

SUCKER (*Ich.*) the *Cyclopterus* of Linnæus, a sort of fish so called from the fleshy muscular substance under the ventral fins, with which it adheres to rocks so firmly that it cannot be removed without the greatest difficulty.

SU'CKING-FISH (*Ich.*) the *Echineis remora* of Linnæus; a fish well known to the ancients under the name of the Remora.

SUDA'MINA (*Med.*) vesicles resembling millet-seeds, which suddenly appear in summer time, particularly after severe labour.

SUDATO'RIUM (*Ant.*) a sweating house.

SUDORI'FICA (*Med.*) another name for diaphoretics.

SU'FFERANCE (*Law*) is employed in regard to tenants and estates; a *tenant at sufferance* is one that continues after his estate is ended, and wrongfully holdeth against another; an *estate at sufferance* is where one comes into possession of land by lawful title, but keeps it afterwards without any title at all. 1 *Inst.* 57.

SU'FFETES (*Ant.*) the chief magistrates of Carthage,

Tyre, and the neighbouring cities, so called from the Hebrew שור, to judge.

SUFFIME'NTUM (*Med.*) a fumigation.

SUFFLU'E (*Her.*) a term for a rest or clarion.

SUFFOCA'TIO *hysterica* (*Med.*) a convulsive affection of the throat.—*Suffocatio stridula*, the croup.

SU'FFRAGAN (*Ecc.*) a bishop's vicar, or a bishop that is subordinate to an archbishop.

SU'FFRAGE (*Polit.*) a vote given at an election.

SUFFRU'TICES (*Bot.*) under shrubs, which are permanent and woody at the base, but usually lower than *frutices* or shrubs.

SUFFUMIGA'TION (*Med.*) the burning odorous substances to remove an evil smell, or destroy miasma.

SUFFU'SIO (*Med.*) a cataract, so called from *suffundo*, to pour down, because the ancients supposed the opacity to proceed from something running under the crystalline humour.—*Suffusio auriginosa*, the jaundice.

SU'GAR (*Chem.*) a substance well known for its sweetness, is prepared chiefly in the West Indies, by boiling with quick lime or vegetable alkali, the expressed juice of the plant called by Linnæus the *Saccharum officinale*, the Sugar Cane: but it may be procured also from a number of plants, as the maple, birch, wheat, beetroot, parsneps, dried grapes, &c. by digesting them in alcohol.

SUGAR is also a term applied to some substances, as the *sugar of lead*, which is a superacetate of lead; and the sugar of milk, a saline substance procured from sour whey.

SUGAR-CANE (*Bot.*) the *Saccharum* of Linnæus.—Sugar-Maple, a species of the *Acer*.

SUGGE'STION (*Law*) a surmise or representing of a thing. By *Magna Charta* no person shall be put to his law on the suggestion of another.—*Suggestions on record* are informations drawn in writing, showing cause for prohibitions to suits in the spiritual courts.

SUGILLA'TION (*Med.*) a spot or mark made by a leech or cupping glass.

SUI'LLIUS (*Bot.*) another name for the *Boletus* of Linnæus.

SUI'LLUS (*Min.*) a genus of calcareous Earths, consisting of carbonate of lime, carbonic acid, and sulphureted hydrogen and water. When scraped or rubbed it emits a urinous or garlicky smell, soluble almost entirely in acids, with effervescence; burning into quick lime. The species are sometimes distinguished by the name of *marmor* or *bitumen*, and in English by that of Swine Stone.

SUIT (*Law*) signifies, 1. An action at law. [vide *Action*] 2. *Suit of court*, that service which the feudatory tenant was bound to do at the lord's court. 3. The pursuing a man in chace, as the *Suit of the King's Peace*, the pursuing a man for a breach of the peace.

SUIT *of Sails* (*Mar.*) any set of sails that may be appropriated to the use of a ship.

SUIT-SILVER (*Law*) a small rent paid annually to be released from doing suit at the lord's court.

SUKOTY'RO (*Zool.*) a genus of Animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Bruta*, having a horn on each side near the eyes.

SULCA'TUS (*Bot.*) furrowed, grooved, or fluted, an epithet for a stem.

SU'LCUS (*Anat.*) a groove or furrow, particularly applied to the bones.

SULCUS AQUÆ (*Archæol.*) a little brook, or stream of water.

SU'LPHATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the union of sulphuric acid with different bases, as the *sulphate of ammonia*, the *sulphate of copper*, &c. [vide *Chemistry*]

SU'LPHITE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the combination of sulphurous acid with different bases, as the *sulphite of potash*, the *sulphite of ammonia*, &c. [vide *Chemistry*]

SU'LPHUR (*Chem.*) commonly called Brimstone, is the only simple combustible substance which nature offers pure and in abundance. It is found in combination with metals, forming the ores called *pyrites*, as the *pyrites* of arsenic, martial *pyrites*, or iron *pyrites*, &c. Sulphur is a combustible, dry, and exceedingly brittle substance, of a pale lemon-colour. Specific gravity 1.990, &c. [vide *Chemistry*]—*Flowers of sulphur*, the purest part of the sulphur, that sticks to the head of the alembic in subliming.

SU'LPHURET (*Chem.*) a combination of sulphur with different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases, as the *sulphuret of lime*, *sulphuret of potash*, *sulphuret of soda*, &c.

SULPHU'RIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid, consisting of sulphur, its basis, and of oxygen. Concentrated Sulphuric Acid is called Oil of Vitriol; and that which is prepared by distillation from green vitriol, or copperas, is generally called *Vitriolic Acid*.

SU'LPHUROUS *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid formed by the combination of sulphur with a less degree of oxygen than what is requisite to form sulphuric acid. [vide *Chemistry*]

SU'LPHUR-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Peucedanum* of Linnæus.

SU'LTAN, *Sweet* (*Bot.*) vide *Sweet*.

SU'LTAN (*Polit.*) a title given particularly to the emperor of the Turks, who is styled Grand, or Seignior, to distinguish him from other Mahometan princes, who have at different times assumed this title.

SU'LTANA (*Polit.*) the Grand Seignior's consort, the Sultaness.

SU'LTANAS (*Mar.*) a name given to Turkish ships.

SULTANIN (*Com.*) a Turkish gold coin, worth about 8*s*. English money.

SUM (*Arith.*) the quantity produced by addition, or by adding two or more numbers or quantities together, so the sum of 6 and 4 is 10, and the sum of a and b is $a + b$.

SU'MACH (*Bot.*) *Sumak*, from the Persian Samak, to be red; the *Rhus coriaria* of Linnæus; so called from its red berry.

SU'MAGE (*Archæol.*) or *Summage*, a toll paid for horse-carriage; also a horse load.

SU'MEN (*Anat.*) Arabic for the lower part of the belly.

SU'MMA (*Archæol.*) any load or burden of a horse.

SU'MMARY *Actions* (*Law*) such in the Scotch law as are brought into court, not by summons, but by petition.

SU'MMER (*Astron.*) one of the four seasons or quarters of the year, during which, in northern climates, the sun is passing through the three signs Cancer, Leo, and Virgo; or from the time of the greatest declination till it comes to the Equinoctial again, or has no declination, which is from the 21st of June to the 22d of September.—*Summer solstice*, vide *Solstice*.

SUMMER (*Carpent.*) a main piece of timber that supports a building.—*Summer-tree*, a beam full of mortices, for the joists to lie in.

SUMMER (*Mason.*) the first stone that is laid over columns and pilasters, in beginning to make a vault.

SU'MMERING (*Carpent.*) the level joists betwixt the courses of bricks in an arch.

SUMMER-CYPRESS (*Bot.*) the *Chenopodium scoparia* of Linnæus.

SUMMER-HUS-SI'LVER (*Law*) a payment formerly made to the lords of a wood in the wealds of Kent.

SUMMO'NEAS (*Law*) a judicial writ of different kinds, according to the divers cases wherein it is used. *Reg. Judic.*

SU'MMONERS (*Law*) *summonitores*, petty officers that cited men to appear in court. *Flet.* l. 4.

SU'MMONS (*Law*) is in the English law the same as *citation* among the civilians; namely, a writ to the sheriff to warn one to appear at a day.—*Summons to warrant*, the process whereby the vouchee in a common recovery is cited.—*Summons in terra petita*, a summons made upon

the land which the party sending the summons seeks to have.—*Summons,* in the Scotch law, a writ under the king's signet, containing the grounds of the action, and a warrant for citing the defendant.

SU'MPTER HORSE (*Archæol.*) a horse employed in carrying necessaries.

SU'MPTUARY LAWS (*Law*) laws made to restrain excess in dress and diet, which were repealed by stat. 1 *Jac.* 1, c. 25; 3 *Inst.* 199.

SUN (*Astron.*) Sol, marked thus ⊙, is, according to the Pythagorean and Copernican system, placed in the centre of the universe, having all the planets to revolve about it in different periods and at different distances. [vide *Astronomy*]

SU'NAT (*Com.*) a name for the old rupees, on which a discount is allowed.

SU'NDAY (*Chron.*) the first day of the week, so called from its being set apart by our Saxon ancestors for worshipping the idol of the Sun. In the language of the Old Testament it is called the Sabbath, which, by Christians, has been changed into the Lord's Day, as commemorative of our Lord's Resurrection.

SUNDAY-LE'TTER (*Chron.*) vide *Chronology.*

SU'N-DEW (*Bot.*) the *Drosera* of Linnæus.

SUN-FLOWER (*Bot.*) the *Helianthus* of Linnæus.

SUN-SPU'RGE (*Bot.*) the *Euphorbia* of Linnæus.

SUOVETAURI'LIA (*Ant.*) or *Solitaurilia,* an expiatory sacrifice, consisting of a hog, a sheep, and a bull, whence it derived its name. It was offered by the *Censor* in the name of all the Roman people, every fifth year after the general census of the inhabitants. *Varr. de Re Rust.* l. 2, c. 4; *Dionys.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 44; *Quintil.* l. 1, c. 5; *Manut. de Civ. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Ant. Rom.* tom. I, &c.

SU'PER (*Chem.*) used in composition with words expressive of any salt, denotes an excess of the acid, as supersulphate of potash, in which there is an excess of sulphuric acid. [vide *Chemistry*]

SUPERA'NNUATED (*Cus.*) a term used on different occasions for one who is past the age required, as in public schools those boys who are too old to be admitted on the foundation are termed superannuated: also in the army such as are unfit to serve from age or infirmity, are termed superannuated.

SUPERBIPA'RTIENT (*Arith.*) the name of a number which divides another number, not exactly into two parts, but leaves something over and above.

SUPE'RBUS (*Anat.*) the muscle *Rectus superior oculi.*

SUPERCA'RGO (*Com.*) one employed by the freighters of a ship to go a voyage for the purpose of taking in charge the cargo or lading, and disposing of it to the best advantage.

SUPERCHA'RGE (*Her.*) one figure charged or borne upon another.

SUPERCI'LIA (*Anat.*) the eye-brows.

SUPERCI'LIUM (*Archit.*) the upper member of a cornice among the ancients, answering to the corona, crown or larmier of the moderns. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 3.

SUPERCILIUM (*Anat.*) the lip or side of a cavity at the end of a bone, particularly the cartilage of the coxendix.

SUPEREROGA'TION (*Theol.*) a term applied to such works as a man does which exceed the measure of his duty.

SUPERFI'CIAL (*Surg.*) an epithet for a wound that lies only in the skin.

SU'PERFICIAL *Content* (*Men.*) vide *Area.*

SUPERFI'CIARY (*Law*) he that pays the quit rent for a house built upon another man's ground.

SUPERFI'CIES (*Geom.*) a magnitude bounded by lines, or an extension which has length and breadth but not thickness. The superficies is *rectilinear,* if bounded by right lines; *curvilinear,* if bounded by curve lines; *plane,* which has no inequalities in it; *convex,* that curves outwards; and *concave* when it curves inwards.

SUPERFICIES (*Bot.*) the surface or disk of a leaf, the upper surface of which is called *pagina superior,* and the lower or back of the leaf *pagina inferior.*

SUPE'RFLUA POLYGA'MIA (*Bot.*) the name of the Second Order in the Class *Syngenesia,* wherein the florets of the disk are hermaphrodite and fertile; and the florets of the ray, though female only, are also fertile.

SUPERFŒTA'TION (*Med.*) a second conceiving before the first young is brought forth, so that both conceptions are in the womb together, as in the case of hares and conies.

SUPERGEMINA'LIS (*Anat.*) another name for the *Epididymis.*

SUPERGENUA'LIS (*Anat.*) the *patella,* or kneepan.

SUPER-IMBATTLED (*Her.*) an epithet for a fess, or any ordinary having battlements on the top of it.

SUPERINSTITU'TION (*Law*) one institution upon another; as when a clerk is advanced, and instituted into a benefice upon one title, and another is likewise instituted to it by the preferment of another patron.

SUPE'RIOR (*Print.*) an epithet for letters, or characters, placed over a word.

SUPERIOR (*Astron.*) an epithet for the planets Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, so called by way of eminence, because their orbs are above the sun.

SUPERIOR (*Law*) the grantor of a feudal right.

SUPERIOR AU'RIS (*Anat.*) another name for the *attollens aurem.*

SUPERJURA'RE (*Law*) a term in the old criminal law when a person accused was convicted on the oath of more credible witnesses than those which he himself brought in his behalf.

SUPE'RLATIVE (*Gram.*) the highest degree of comparison in adjectives.

SUPERLI'GULA (*Anat.*) the *Epiglottis.*

SUPERNU'MERARY (*Mil.*) signifies literally above the fixed or stated number; an epithet for the officers and non-commissioned officers attached to a regiment, or battalion, for the purpose of supplying the places of such as fall in action, &c.

SUPERONERATIO'NE *pasturæ* (*Law*) a writ against one who is impleaded in the county for the overburdening of a common with his cattle, in case he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the cause removed to the King's court at Westminster. *Stat. Westm.* 2. 13 *E.* 1, c. 8; *F. N. B.* 126; 2 *Inst.* 370.

SUPERPA'RTIENT *Proportion* (*Math.*) is when one number, or quantity, contains another once, and some number of aliquot parts remaining, as one two-thirds, one three-fourths, and the like.

SUPER *Prerogative Regis* (*Law*) a writ which formerly lay against the King's widow for marrying without his licence. *F. N. B.* 174.

SUPERPURGA'TIO (*Med.*) an excessive evacuation by stool.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS (*Anat.*) a muscle seated upon the scapula.

SUPERSCRI'PTION (*Lit.*) whatever is written upon the outside of a paper.

SUPERSE'DEAS (*Law*) a writ to stay the doing of that which ought to be done according to law, were it not for the reason on which the writ is granted. *F. N. B.* 236.

SUPERSE'DING (*Polit.*) a term applied to any officer in the army, or navy, who succeeds to the identical situation of another by special appointment.

SUPER *Statuto* (*Law*) a name for several old writs.

SUPE'RSUS (*Mus.*) the name formerly given to trebles, when their station was very high in the scale.
SUPERTO'NIC (*Mus.*) the second of the key, or the note next above the key-note, i. e. C being the key-note, D will be the supertonic.
SUPERVI'SOR (*Law*) a surveyor or overseer, as the supervisor of a will, the supervisor of the customs.
SU'PERUS (*Bot.*) superior; an epithet for a flower, or calyx, that is above the germ, and also for a germ that is included within the corolla.
SUPINA'TION (*Anat.*) the act of turning the palm of the hand upwards, by rotating the radius upon the ulna.
SUPINA'TOR (*Anat.*) a name given to those muscles which turn the hand upwards, as the *supinator radii brevis* et *longus*, *&c.*
SU'PINE (*Gram.*) a part of the infinitive in Latin verbs, which is either active or passive in its use and signification.
SUPPLANTA'LIA (*Med.*) plaisters applied to the feet.
SUPPLE JA'CK, (*Bot.*) the *Paullinia* of Linnæus.
SU'PPLEMENT (*Mil.*) French for an additional allowance given by the king to an officer over and above his allowance.
SUPPLEMENT *of an arc* (*Geom.*) that which it wants in degrees of being a semicircle.
SUPPLEME'NTAL *bill in equity* (*Law*) a new bill which is added for the purpose of rendering a former one perfect.
SUPPLICA'TIO (*Ant.*) a solemn procession to the temples of the gods to return thanks for any remarkable victory, which was considered as a high compliment to the successful general. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 8, ep. 2, &c.; *Liv.* l. 10, c. 23, *Sigon. de Jus. Provin.* l. 2, c. 7; *Guther. de Vet. Jur. Pontif.* l. 1, c. 35, &c.
SUPPLICA'VIT (*Law*) a writ out of chancery for taking the surety of the peace against a man when one is in danger of being hurt in his body by another. *F. N. B.* 80, 81.
SUPPLIES (*Polit.*) extraordinary grants to government by the Parliament.
SUPPLY', *Commissioners of* (*Law*) persons in Scotland appointed to levy the land-tax.
SUPPO'RTED *of the Pale* (*Her.*) an epithet for a beast which is drawn upon the pale of an escutcheon.
SUPPO'RTERS (*Archit.*) images which serve to bear up any column, &c. in a building.
SUPPORTERS (*Mar.*) a name for the knee-timbers under the catheads.
SUPPORTERS (*Her.*) those animals which are borne as ornaments without the escutcheon in the coat-armour of noblemen, as in the annexed figure. They are so called because they seem to support the shield.

SUPPO'SED *Bass* (*Mus.*) a term applied to any bass of a different lateral nomination from that of the accompanying chord, as the bass note E or G taken with the chord of C.
SUPPOSITO'RIUM (*Med.*) a solid medicine put into the rectum to remain and dissolve gradually.
SUPPRE'SSED (*Her.*) vide *Debruised.*
SUPPRE'SSION (*Med.*) a stoppage of any fluid which ought to pass off from the body, as the suppression of the menses, urine, &c.
SUPPURA'TION (*Med.*) that morbid action by which pus is deposited in inflammatory tumours.
SUPRACOSTA'LIS (*Anat.*) a portion of the intercostal muscles.
SUPRALAPSA'RIANS (*Ecc.*) those who maintain that God passed his decree of election and reprobation before the fall of Adam.
SUPRASPINA'TUS (*Anat.*) a muscle so called from its being placed above the spine of the shoulder-blade. Its principal use is to assist in raising the arm upwards.
SUPRE'MACY (*Law*) a term particularly employed to denote that undivided and supreme authority which the king has over all persons and things in this realm, whether spiritual or temporal, which is denied to him by members of the Romish Church, according to the tenets of their religion; whence their objection to take the oath called the *oath of supremacy*, which is administered, or supposed to be administered, to all persons previously to their admission into places of trust and office.
SU'RA (*Anat.*) the calf of the leg; the *fibula.*
SURA'LIS (*Anat.*) a branch of the crural vein.
SURBASE (*Carpent.*) the moulding of a room immediately above the base, with the dado between.
SURBA'TING (*Vet.*) or *surbate;* a bruise under a horse's foot, often occasioned by travelling too long unshod.
SU'RCHARGE (*Law*) an extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable.—*Surcharge of Forest*, where a commoner puts on more beasts in the forest than he has a right to.
SURCHARGE (*Com.*) an overcharge beyond what is just and right.
SURCHA'RGER (*Law*) the same as *surcharge* of forest. [vide *Surcharge*]
SURCI'NGLE (*Ecc.*) a name given to the girdle with which clergymen bind their cassocks.
SURCINGLE (*Men.*) a sort of girth for horses.
SU'RCOAT (*Her.*) a coat of arms worn over another.
SUR *cui in vita* (*Law*) vide *Cui.*
SU'RCULUS (*Bot.*) signifies in general a little branch or twig, and is applied by Linnæus particularly to a branchlet of *Musci*, and a shoot of the *Filices.*
SURD (*Arith.*) a number or quantity that is incommensurable to unity, thus the square root of 2 and the cube root of 10 are *surds*, otherwise called *incommensurable* or *irrational numbers*, or *imperfect powers*, which are commonly expressed by the radical sign or index thus, $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{10}$, &c.—*Surds* are *simple* when they consist of one term, and *compound* when they consist of several terms: they are also to be worked by the different operations of reduction, addition, subtraction, &c. [vide *Algebra*, *&c.*].
SURETY (*Law*) a bail that undertakes for another man in a criminal case, or action of trespass, &c.
SURF (*Mar.*) the swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or any rock lying near the surface of the sea.
SU'RFACE (*Geom.*) vide *Superficies.*
SU'RFEIT (*Med.*) the consequence of excess in eating and drinking, which consists in a heavy load or oppression of the stomach.
SURGE (*Mar.*) from *surgo*, to rise; a swelling sea, or a great wave rolling above the general surface of the water.
TO SURGE (*Mar.*) to let go a portion of rope suddenly, as "*Surge* the messenger."
SURIA'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 4 *Pentagynia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germs* five; *styles* solitary; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. none; *seeds* five.
Species. The single species is the *Suriana maritima*, a shrubby plant.
SURMI'CHA (*Archæol.*) a loaf of coarse white bread.
SURMI'SE (*Law*) something offered to a court to move it to grant a prohibition, an *audita querela*, or other writs grantable thereon.
SURMOU'NTED (*Her.*) an epithet for a charge, having another placed over it, as in the annexed figure of a pile, surmounted by a chevron.

SURMU'LLET (*Ich.*) the *Mullus* of Linnæus, a sort of fish much esteemed both by the an-

cients and the moderns for the delicacy of its flesh: it is also remarkable for the beautiful colour which it assumes when dying.

SU'RPLICE (*Ecc.*) a linen vestment worn by clergymen when they officiate.

SU'RPLUSAGE (*Law*) a superfluity or an addition of more than is needful, which sometimes causes the writ to abate.—*Surplusage of accounts*, a greater disbursement than the charge of the accounts amounts to.

SURREBU'TTER (*Law*) the replication or answer of the plaintiff to the defendant's rebutter.

SURREJOI'NDER (*Law*) a second defence, as the *replication* is the first, of the plaintiff's declaration in a cause, and is an answer to the rejoinder of the defendant. *West. Symb.* par. 2.

SURRE'NDER (*Law*) a deed or instrument testifying that the particular tenant for life or years of lands or tenements doth yield up his estate to him that hath the immediate estate in remainder or reversion. *Co. Litt.* 337.—*Surrender of a bankrupt*, the surrendering or resigning all his property, personal and real, into the hands of his creditors or their assignees.

SU'RROGATE (*Law*) one that is substituted or appointed by another, as a chancellor, &c. by a bishop.

SUR-SHARP (*Mus.*) a name given to the fifth tetrachord above, added by Guido.

SU'RSISE (*Law*) a word particularly used for such penalties as are imposed upon those who do not pay the duties or rent of Castle-ward, in the Castle of Dover.

SURSO'LID (*Arith.*) the fifth power of any number considered as a root; thus 32 is the sursolid of 2.

SURSOLID *Problem* (*Geom.*) a problem which cannot be solved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections.

SURTOU'T (*Fort.*) French for the elevation of a rampart.

SURTOUT (*Cus.*) a great upper coat.

SURTOUT (*Her.*) signifying over all, an epithet for a small escutcheon containing a coat of augmentation.

SURVEY'ING (*Men.*) the art of measuring the area, or superficial contents of lands, grounds, fields, by the help of proper instruments.

SURVEY'OR (*Law*) signifies properly one who follows the profession of surveying; but, in application to law, is taken in the sense of one who surveys or superintends any business; as the *Surveyor of the King's Exchange*, an officer formerly in the mint; the *Surveyor of the Navy*, one who sees to the King's Stores; *Surveyor of the Highways*, a parochial officer, &c.

SURVI'VOR (*Law*) the longer liver of two joint tenants.

SUS (*Zool.*) the generic name for the animal which is well known by the vulgar name of the Hog, being of the Class *Mammalia*, Order *Bellucæ*.

SU'SANA *Terra* (*Archæol.*) land worn out with the plough.

SU'SBOUT (*Carpent.*) a thick piece of timber standing upright, and turning on a pivot, into which several other pieces of carpentry are received.

SUSPE'NSION (*Law*) the temporal stop of a man's right; as when a seigniority, rent, &c. by reason of the unity of possession, or otherwise, lies dormant for some time.

SUSPENSION, in Civil Law, is a sort of censure, whereby ecclesiastical persons are forbidden to exercise their office, or take the profits of their benefices. There is likewise a suspension of the laity from the hearing divine service, &c.

SUSPENSION, *Points of* (*Mech.*) those points in the axis, or beam of a balance, where they are applied, or from which they are suspended.

SUSPE'NSOR (*Anat.*) another name for the *Cremaster*.

SUSPENSO'RIUM *Hepatis* (*Anat.*) the ligament of the lower *Suspensorium Testes*, the cremaster muscle.

SUSPE'NSORY (*Surg.*) a bag or bandage to suspend the *scrotum*.

SUS PER COLL (*Law*) i. e. *suspendatur per collum*, or let him be hanged by the neck; the ancient abbreviated form of noting, by the judge in the margin of the calendar, the judgment of those sentenced to death.

SU'SPIRAL (*Geog.*) in French *soupirail*, a spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit or cistern.

SU'TLER (*Mil.*) a victualler who follows a camp and sells all sorts of provisions to the soldiers.

SU'TTLE (*Com.*) the pure weight of commodities after deducting allowance for tare.

SU'TURE (*Anat.*) the union of bones by means of dentiform margins, as in the bones of the *cranium*, which are distinguished into the *temporal*, *sphenoidal*, *zygomatic*, *transverse*, *coronal*, *lambdoidal*, and *sagittal sutures*.—*Bastard* or *false satures*, those seams of a skull whose figure resembles the scales of a fish, and are joined together by going one into another.

SUTURE (*Surg.*) the uniting the lips of a wound by sewing.

SUZY'GIUM (*Bot.*) the *Calyptranthes* of Linnæus.

SWAB (*Mar.*) a mop formed of old rope yarns.

SWA'BBER (*Mar.*) one who is employed in cleaning the decks with swabs.

SWAI'NMOTE (*Law*) vide *Sweinmote*.

SWA'LLET (*Min.*) water breaking in upon the tin-miners at their work.

SWA'LLOW (*Orn.*) the *Hirundo* of Linnæus, a bird which chiefly frequents watery places, and skims so near the surface of the water that it can catch insects as it flies.

SWALLOW (*Her.*) the welcome harbinger of spring, is borne in coat-armour, as in the annexed figure. "He beareth, *or*, three swallows close *proper*; by the name of *Watton*."

SWA'LLOW-TAIL (*Fort.*) an outwork narrower towards the place than towards the country.

SWA'LLOW-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Asclepias* of Linnæus.

SWAN (*Orn.*) a bird nearly allied to the duck and the goose, and classed with them under the name of *Anas* in the Linnean system.

SWAN (*Her.*) styled in poetry the bird of Apollo, is reckoned the emblem of innocence, and is much borne in coat-armour, as in the annexed example. "He beareth, *sable*, a swan with her wings expansed, *argent*, membered, *or*, within a bordure engrailed of the same by the name of Moore."

SWANPAN (*Arith.*) vide *Schwan-pan*.

SWARD (*Husband.*) ground covered with grass and other herbs.

SWARF-MONEY (*Law*) an old term probably corrupted from *warth-money* and *guard-money*, i. e. money paid in lieu of Castleguard.

SWARTH (*Husband.*) or *Swath*, grass or corn as it is laid in rows by the mower from the scythe.

SWA'RTZIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 18 *Polyadelphia*, Order 4 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* roundish, flat.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* none; *stigma* oblique.—PER. *capsule* coriaceous; *seed* single, ovate.

Species. The species are shrubs and natives of the West Indies, as the *Swartzia simplifolia*, *grandiflora*, *triphylla*, &c.

TO SWAY (*Mar.*) to hoist, as particularly applied to the lower yards, top-masts, &c.

SWA'YING *of the back* (*Vet.*) an injury done to the back of a horse by violent strains, or excessive burdens.

SWEATING-SICKNESS (*Med.*) the *Ephidrosis*.

SWEEP *of the Tiller* (*Mar.*) a circular plank fitted to sup-

port the foremost end of the tiller, serving to convey the tiller-rope round it, and to keep it always taught.

TO SWEEP (*Mar.*) to drag the bight or loose part of a small rope along the surface of the ground, in a harbour or road, in order to recover an anchor, or whatever else may be lost.

SWEE'P-BAR (*Mech.*) the bar of a waggon, which is fixed on the hind-part of the fore-guide, and passes under the hind-pole, which slides upon it.

SWEE'PER *of the sky* (*Mar.*) a name given by sailors to the N. W. winds of America.

SWEEPS (*Mar.*) the large oars used on board ships of war.

SWEET APPLE (*Bot.*) another name for the Custard-Apple, or *Annona* of Linnæus.—Sweet-Briar, the *Rosa rubiginosa*.—Sweet-Fern, the *Scandix odorata*, a perennial.—Sweet-Flax, the *Acorus*, a perennial.—Sweet-Gum, the *Liquid amber styraciflua*, a shrub.—Sweet-John's-wort, the *Dianthus barbatus*, a perennial.—Sweet-Maudlin, the *Achillea ageratum*, a perennial.—Sweet-Pea, the *Lathyrus odoratus*, an annual.—Sweet-Rush, the *Acorus calamus*, a bulbous plant.—Sweet-Sop, the *Annona squamosa*, a tree.—Sweet-Sultan, the *Centaurea moschata*, an annual.—Sweet-Weed, the *Capraria biflora*, a shrub.—Sweet-William, the *Dianthus barbatus*, a perennial.—Sweet-Willow, the *Myrica gala*, a shrub.

SWEI'NMOTE (*Law*) i. e. court of swains, or countrymen; one of the forest courts to be holden before the verderors, as judges, by the steward of the sweinmote, the swains, or countrymen, composing the jury. 34 *Edw.* 1, st. 5, c. 1; *Manwood. For. Laws*, part 1.

SWELL (*Mus.*) the name given to a part of an organ, consisting of a certain quantity of pipes, in a large wooden case called the *Swell-Box*.

SWEPE (*Mech.*) or *swipe*, an engine with cross-beams used in raising weights, &c.

SWERTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. one-petalled; *nectaries* ten.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* ovate, oblong; *style* none; *stigmas* two, simple.—PER. *capsule* round; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are the—*Swertia perennis*, seu *Gentiana*, Marsh Swertia, or Felwort.—*Swertia corniculata*, an annual.—*Swertia dichotoma*, &c.

SWIETE'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five; *nectary* one-leaved.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* headed.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* very many; *receptacle* large.

Species. The principal species is the *Swietenia mahogoni*, *Cedrus*, seu *Cedrela*, Mahogony-Tree.

SWIFT (*Astron.*) an epithet for a planet that moves faster by its own proper diurnal motion than by its mean diurnal motion.

SWIFT (*Orn.*) the *Hirundo apus* of Linnæus, a bird of the swallow tribe, with very short feet.

SWIFT (*Zool.*) an animal of the lizard tribe, so called from the swiftness of its motions.

SWI'FTER (*Mar.*) a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan; also a strong rope sometimes used to encircle a boat lengthways.

SWIFTERS are likewise two shrouds fixed on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts as an additional security.

SWIGGING *off* (*Mar.*) the act of pulling upon the middle of a tight rope, which is made fast at both ends.

SWINE'S-CRESS (*Bot.*) the *Cochlearia coronopus* of Linnæus.

SWINE-STONE (*Min.*) the *Saillus* of Linnæus, a sort of marble, or calcareous earth.

SWI'NG-TREE (*Mech.*) the bar of a waggon placed across the foreguard, to which the traces are fastened.

SWI'NG-WHEEL (*Mech.*) in a royal pendulum, the wheel which drives the pendulum.

SWIPE (*Mech.*) vide *Swepe*.

SWI'VEL (*Gunn.*) or *swivel-gun*, a small piece of ordnance that turns any way round on a swivel or pivot.

SWO'LING (*Archæol.*) a hide of land, or as much as one man can plough in a year.

SWO'LLEN *vein* (*Vet.*) a crooked vein swelling with corrupt blood in the temples, belly, or leg of a horse.

TO SWOOP (*Sport.*) the act of flying down hastily and catching with the talons by birds of prey.

SWORD, *broad* (*Mil.*) vide *Broad-Sword*.

SWORD-BA'YONET (*Mil.*) a bayonet which is longer than the common one, and generally used with rifles.

SWORD-BEA'RER (*Polit.*) an officer who carries the sword of state before a magistrate, particularly before the Lord Mayor of London.

SWORD-FISH (*Ich.*) the *Xiphias*, a sort of fish twenty feet long, and furnished with a sword-like snout, with which it pierces the fish that it attacks.

SWO'RD-KNOT (*Mil.*) a ribband tied to the hilt of a sword.

SWO'RDER (*Mil.*) an old term signifying one who plays or fights with his sword.

SWO'RN *Brothers* (*Mil.*) soldiers of fortune who used to engage themselves by mutual oaths to share the rewards of their services.

SY'ALITE (*Bot.*) the *Dillenia speciosa* of Linnæus.

SY'CAMORE (*Bot.*) the *Ficus sycamorus* of Linnæus.

SYCO'MA (*Med.*) from συκῆ, a fig; a wart or excrescence resembling a fig.

SYCOPHA'NTA (*Ant.*) συκοφάντης, an informer among the Athenians, so called from the informations which were originally laid against those who imported figs contrary to law. *Schol. Aristoph. Plut.*; *Suidas*.

SYCO'SIS (*Med.*) a fungous ulcer.

SYDERA'TION (*Bot.*) the blasting of trees with great heat and drought.

SYE'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants nearly allied to the *Commelina*.

SY'LLABLE (*Gram.*) an articulate and distinct sound formed of one or more letters.

SY'LLABUS (*Lit.*) σύλλαβος, an index of the words, or the chief heads of a book.

SYLLE'PSIS (*Gram.*) συλλῆψις, a figure in grammar where two nominative cases singular of different persons are joined to a verb.

SY'LLOGISM (*Log.*) an argument consisting of three propositions, two of which are called the *premises*, and the third the *question*; but, after it is drawn from the other two, it is termed the *conclusion*. [vide *Logic*]

SY'LVA *cædua* (*Law*) underwood, or wood under twenty years growth.

SY'LVANITE (*Min.*) the name for a species of *Tellurium*.

SYMBLE'PHARUM (*Anat.*) from σὺν, with, and βλέφαρον the eyelid; a concretion of the eyelid to the globe of the eye.

SY'MBOLE (*Anat.*) or *symbolism*, from συμβάλλω, to knit together; is said either of the fitness of parts with one another, or of the consent between them by the intermediation of nerves, and the like.

SYMBOLO'GIA (*Med.*) the doctrine of the signs and symptoms of diseases.

SYMPATHE'TIC *Nerve* (*Anat.*) the intercostal nerve.

SYMPATHETIC *Powder* (*Chem.*) a powder chemically prepared from green or blue vitriol.

SY'MPATHY (*Med.*) an indisposition of one part of the body caused by the dispase of the other.

SYMPE'PSIS (*Med.*) συμπέψις, a concoction or ripening of those humours that are growing into an inflammation.

SYMPHO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 2 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved. — COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* cylindric; *anthers* five.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* cylindric; *stigmas* five, oblong.—PER. *berry* five-celled; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Symphonia globulifera*, a tree.

SYMPHONIA (*Mus.*) a pulsatile instrument of the ancients made of a hollow tree closed at each end with leather, and struck with sticks.

SYMPHONY (*Mus.*) συμφωνία, from σύν, φωνέω, to sound together; signified originally that union of sounds which forms a concert; but at present it is applied to overtures or introductory and intermediary composition, vocal and instrumental.

SY'MPHYSIS (*Surg.*) σύμφυσις, the joining of two bones when neither has a proper distinct motion, and they are either without any medium, or else with one that ties them straight together.

SYMPHY'TUM (*Bot.*) συμφυτον, a plant mentioned by Dioscorides, which he compares in its leaf to the Origanum. It was altogether woody, having a pleasant taste and smell. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 9.

SYMPHYTUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* acute, erect.—PIST. *germs* four; *styles* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. none; *calyx* larger; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Symphytum officinale*, seu *Consolida*, Common-Comfrey.—*Symphytum tuberosum*, Tuberous-rooted Comfrey. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Botan.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

SYMPHYTUM is also the name of a species of the *Coris*, *Cynoglossum*, *Gypsophila*, *Onusma*, *Pulmonaria*.

SY'MPLOCOS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, nearly allied to the *Hopea*, but still more so to the *Alstonia*.

SY'MPLOCE (*Rhet.*) συμπλοκή, a figure in rhetoric when several sentences or clauses have the same beginning and the same end. *Cic.* l. 4, c. 3; *Alexand.* περὶ σχημ.; *Aquil. Rom.* c. 36.

SY'MPTOM (*Med.*) σύμπτωμα, a preternatural disposition of the body occasioned by some disease; also the sign or token discovering what a distemper is, or indicating what the issue of it will be, and the means of cure.

SYMPTO'SIS (*Gram.*) σύμπτωσις, a concourse of vowels; an hiatus. *Cic. in Orat.* c. 44; *Dionys. Comp.* c. 23.

SYNA'CTICS (*Med.*) medicines that contract any part.

SYNÆ'RESIS (*Gram.*) συναίρεσις, a figure in grammar where two syllables or vowels are united in one.

SYNALLA'GMATA (*Rhet.*) judicial controversies, or matters for pleading in court.

SYNALCE'PHA (*Gram.*) συναλοιφή, a contraction of two vowels into one, in a Latin verse, when any word ends with a vowel, and the next word begins with another vowel. *Demetr. de Eloc.* § 70; *Dionys. de Comp.* c. 6.

SY'NAMUR (*Her.*) sanguine, or gules.

SYNA'NCHE (*Med.*) vide *Cynanche*.

SY'NAPHE (*Mus.*) συναφή, a term applied by the ancients to the conjunction of two tetrachords.

SYNARTHRO'SIS (*Anat.*) from σὺν and ἄρθρον, a joint; an immovable connection, a sort of articulation. [vide *Articulation*, &c.]

SYNASTOMO'SIS (*Anat.*) vide *Anastomosis*.

SYNATHRŒ'SMUS (*Rhet.*) συναθροισμός, a figure of speech wherein several matters are heaped together. *Quintil.* l. 8, c. 4; *Alexand.* περὶ σχημ.; *Rutil. Lup.* l. 1.

SYNAU'LIA (*Mus.*) συναυλία, a concert of flute-players, who answered each other alternately without any union of the voice.

SYNCATAGORE'MA (*Log.*) συγκατηγόρημα, a name in logic given to such words as signify but little, except in connection with others, as *all*, *none*, *certain*, &c.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS (*Anat.*) from σὺν, with, and χόνδρος, a cartilage; a species of articulation, having the bones joined at their extremities by cartilages.

SYNCHONDROTO'MIA (*Surg.*) the operation of dividing the symphysis of the pubes.

SYNCHORE'SIS (*Rhet.*) συγχώρησις, a figure of speech wherein an argument is scoffingly conceded to, for the purpose of retorting it more smartly. *Eustath. ad Hom. Il.*

SY'NCHRONOUS (*Chron.*) from σὺν, with, and χρόνος, time; an epithet for any thing that happens at the same time with another; contemporary.

SY'NCHYSIS (*Rhet.*) συγχύσις, a confused and disorderly placing of words in a sentence. *Arist. ad Alexand.*; *Quintil.* l. 1; *Hermog.* l. 1.

SY'NCIPUT (*Anat.*) the forepart of the cranium.

SYNCOMISTE'RIA (*Ant.*) a festival which consisted in an offering of fruits after harvest. *Menand. Rhet.*

SYNCOPA'TION (*Mus.*) συγκοπάτιον, a term applied to that disposition of the melody or harmony of a composition, by which the last note of one bar is so connected with the first note of the succeeding bar, as to form but one and the same sound.

SY'NCOPE (*Gram.*) συγκοπή, a figure whereby one or more letters are taken out of a word, as amârunt for amaverunt.

SYNCOPE (*Rhet.*) a concise form of speaking; also a vicious kind of brevity. *Longin. de Subim.* c. 41.

SYNCOPE (*Mus.*) the division of a note, as when an odd crotchet comes before two or three minims, or an odd quaver between two or more crochets.

SYNCOPE (*Med.*) a sudden fainting or swooning, a genus of diseases, Class *Neuroses*, Order *Adynamia* in Cullen's Nosology.

SY'NCRISIS (*Rhet.*) σύγκρισις, a figure of speech in which opposite persons or things are compared. *Jul. Rufin.* § 37.

SYNCRI'TICA (*Med.*) συγκριτικὰ, relaxing medicines.

SYNDESMOLO'GIA (*Anat.*) from σύνδεσμος, a ligament, and λόγος, a discourse; the doctrine of the ligaments.

SYNDESMO-PHARYNGÆ'US (*Anat.*) a muscle otherwise called the *Constrictor pharyngis medius*.

SYNDESMO'SIS (*Anat.*) that species of symphysis in which the bones are connected by means of a ligament, as the radius with the ulna.

SYNDE'SMUS (*Anat.*) σύνδεσμος, a ligament for binding together the bones and other parts.

SYNDESMUS (*Gram.*) a conjunction.

SY'NDIC (*Polit.*) a magistrate in Germany and Switzerland, answering to an alderman in England.

SY'NDICI (*Ant.*) σύνδικοι, orators appointed by the Athenians to plead in behalf of any law which was to be enacted or abrogated. *Ulpian. ad Demosthen.*

SYNDRE'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Verbesina nodiflora* of Linnæus.

SY'NDROME (*Med.*) a concurrence of several symptoms in the same disorder.

SYNE'CDOCHE (*Rhet.*) συνεκδοχή, a figure of speech, whereby the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole, as a genus for the species, and the contrary.

SYNECDOCHE (*Gram.*) a figure in grammar, when the ablative case is changed into the accusative.

SYNE'CHIA (*Med.*) a concretion of the iris of the eye with the cornea, or with the capsule of the crystalline lens.

SYNECPHONE'SIS (*Gram.*) συνεκφώνησις, the sounding of two vowels as if they were one.

SYNE'DRIA (*Ant.*) colleges, or courts in which causes were decided. *Panciroll. de Mag. Mun.*

SYNGENE'SIA (*Bot.*) from σὺν and γένεσις, generation; the name of the nineteenth Class in Linnæus' Artificial System, comprehending those plants which have the anthers united into a cylinder. The orders are six: namely—1. *Polygamia Æqualis.* 2. *Polygamia superflua.* 3. *Polygamia frustanea.* 4. *Polygamia necessaria.* 5. *Polygamia segregata.* 6. *Monogamia.* The five first orders contain the compound flowers, and form a class truly natural. The principal genera are as follow; namely, the *Scolymus*, Golden Thistle.—*Cichorium*, Succory.—*Hypochœris*, Cat's-Ear.—*Geropogon*, Old Man's Beard.—*Tragopogon*, Goat's-Beard.—*Picris*, Ox-Tongue.—*Scorzonera*, Viper's-Grass.—*Leontodon*, Dandelion.—*Chondrilla*, Gum-Succory.—*Lactuca*, Lettuce.—*Hieracium*, Hawkweed.—*Carthamus*, Bastard Saffron.—*Arctium*, Burdock.—*Carlina*, Carline-Thistle.—*Cynara*, Artichoke.—*Onopordon*, Cotton-Thistle.—*Santolina*, Lavender Cotton.—*Artemisia*, Southernwood.—*Tanacetum*, Tansy.—*Gnaphalium*, Cudweed.—*Bellis*, Daisy.—*Chrysanthemum*, Ox-Eye Daisy.—*Pyrethrum*, Feverfew.—*Doronicum*, Leopard's Bane.—*Inula*, Elecampane.—*Solidago*, Golden-Rod.—*Cineraria* Fleawort.—*Tagetis*, French and African Marigold.—*Anthemis*, Chamomile.—*Achillea*, Milfoil.—*Buphthalmum*, Ox-Eye.—*Centaurea*, Centaury.—*Helianthus*, Sunflower.—*Calendula*, Marigold.—*Echinops*, Globe-Thistle.

SYNGNA'THUS (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes, of the *Branchiostegous* Order, having the *head* small; *snout* long, and turned up at the end; *mouth* terminal; *gill covers* large; *spiracles* on the nape. Fishes of this tribe are distinguished in English by the names of the Pipe-Fish and the Needle-Fish.

SY'NGRAPHA (*Ant.*) συγγραφή, a deed or writing under the hand and seal of both parties.

SYNGU'LTUS (*Med.*) the Hiccough. [vide *Singultus*]

SYNNEURO'SIS (*Anat.*) the articulation of bones by means of a ligament.

SY'NOCHA (*Med.*) an inflammatory fever, which is a species of continued fever.

SY'NOCHUS (*Med.*) a mixed fever.

SY'NOD (*Ecc.*) an assembly of ecclesiastical persons to consult on religious and church affairs.

SYNO'DAL (*Ecc.*) a payment in money made by the inferior clergy to the bishop.

SYNODA'LES *testes* (*Ecc.*) synods' men corrupted into *sidesmen*, originally the urban and rural deans, whose office was to inform and attest the disorders of the clergy and people in the episcopal court; but this office of inquest and information at length devolved upon the churchwardens.

SYNO'DICAL (*Astron.*) an epithet for what belongs to the course of the moon, as the *synodical month*, or the time contained between the moon's parting from the sun at a conjunction, and returning to him again.

SYNO'DUS (*Astron.*) a conjunction of planets.

SYNŒCEO'SIS (*Rhet.*) συνοικείωσις, a figure of speech, whereby contrary qualities are united.

SYNONY'MIA (*Rhet.*) συνωνυμία, synonomy, a figure of speech, wherein divers words of similar signification are employed to amplify a matter.

SYNO'PSIS (*Rhet.*) σύνοψις, an epitome, or general view of any subject.

SYNO'VIA (*Anat.*) an unctuous fluid secreted from certain glands in the joints.

SY'NTASIS (*Med.*) σύντασις, a preternatural distention of any part of the body.

SY'NTAX (*Gram.*) σύνταξις, from συντασσω, to dispose; that part of grammar which teaches how to join words and sentences together. [vide *Grammar*]

SYNTENO'SIS (*Anat.*) a species of articulation by means of tendons.

SYNTE'XIS (*Med.*) a marasmus or colliquative wasting of the body.

SY'NTHESIS (*Ant.*) a loose robe worn by the Romans at their meals, whence it was called by Petronius *vestimentum cubitorium*. Martial mentions it among the luxuries of the age that they were changed very often. *Mart.* l. 5, ep. 79.

Undecies una surrexti, Zoile, cœna;
Et mutata tibi est synthesis undecies.

Sueton. in Ner. c. 51; *Stuck. Ant. Conviv.* l. 2; c. 36, &c.

SYNTHESIS (*Math.*) a method of composition as opposed to analysis. [vide *Analysis*]

SYNTHESIS (*Surg.*) that method whereby the divided parts are reunited.

SYNTHETI'SMUS (*Surg.*) from συνθεῖω, to concur; the reduction of a fracture.

SYNTO'NIC (*Mus.*) an epithet given by Aristoxenus, and other ancient musical writers, to distinguish a species of the diatonic genus, which was nearly the same with our natural diatonic.

SY'PHERING (*Mar.*) the lapping the edge of one plank over the edge of another in ship-building for bulk-heads.

SY'PHILIS (*Med.*) or *Lues venerea*, the venereal disease; a genus of diseases, Class *Cachexiæ*, Order *Impetigines*.

SY'PHON (*Mech.*) vide *Siphon*.

SYRIAN-RUE (*Bot.*) the *Peganum harmala* of Linnæus.

SYRI'NGA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are shrubs, well known in English by the name of the Lilac, as the—*Syringa vulgaris*, seu *Lilac*, the Common Lilac.—*Syringa persica*, *Agem*, *Lilac*, seu *Ligustrum*, Persian Lilac, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; &c.

SYRINGA is also the name of the species of the *Bignonia*, the *Cestrum*, the *Jasminum*, the *Mitchelia*, the *Nyctanthus*, and the *Philadelphus*.

SYRINGOTO'MIA (*Surg.*) from σύριγξ, a fistula, and τέμνω, to cut; the cutting of fistulas.

SYRINGO'TOMUM (*Surg.*) from σύριγξ, a fistula, and τέμνω, to cut; a surgical instrument for cutting fistulas.

SYRI'TES (*Min.*) a kind of stone found in the bladder of a wolf.

SY'RMA (*Ant.*) a garment common to both sexes among the Romans, which was worn by tragedians who personated heroes and heroines. *Mart.* l. 12, ep. 95.

Aptasti longum tu quoque syrma tibi.

Vopisc. in Carin. c. 20; *Salmas. in Tertull. de Pall.*

SY'RTES (*Geog.*) dangerous gulfs in the farthest part of Africa, full of quicksands, called the greater and lesser Syrtes.

SY'RUP (*Med.*) a composition of a thick consistence, made of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar.

SYSSARCO'SIS (*Med.*) συσσάρκωσις, the connection of bones by means of flesh.

SY'STEM (*Lit.*) a complete body of any art or science which has been distinguished variously, according to the different views of those who have digested the materials into a connected form, as the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems, &c. in Astronomy [vide *Astronomy*]; the System of Tournefort, Ray, Linnæus, &c. in Botany, [vide *Botany*].

SYSTEM (*Mus.*) an interval compounded, or supposed to be compounded of several lesser intervals, as the fourth, fifth,

sixth, octave, &c. the components of which, considered as the elements of the systems, are called diastems.

SY'STOLE (*Anat.*) the contraction of the ventricles of the heart, whereby the blood is driven into the great artery, in distinction from the diastole, or their dilatation.

SYSTOLE (*Gram.*) a figure in prosody, by which a long syllable is made short.

SY'STYLE (*Archit.*) from συστέλλω, to place together; the disposition of columns in a building near to each other, but not quite so thick as the *pycnostyle*; the intercolumniation being only two diameters of the column. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 2.

SYZEU'GMENON (*Mus.*) from σὺν and ζευγνύμι, to join; a musical note now called B, *fa veri*.

SYZY'GIA (*Mus.*) συζυγία, any combination of sounds so proportioned to each other as to affect the ear with pleasure.

SYZYGIA (*Gram.*) the coupling of different feet together in Greek or Latin verse.

SYZYGIA (*Astron.*) the conjunction of any two planets or stars, when they are both supposed to be in the same point of the heavens.

SYZY'GIUM (*Bot.*) another name for the *Calyptranthes* of Linnæus.

T.

T. (*Ant.*) vide *Abbreviations*.

T. as an arbitary character, when placed by the name of a Roman soldier in making out the returns of an army after a battle, signified that he was safe; but the Θ, θανατος, death, was a sign of condemnation among the Greeks. *Rufin. Invect. II. in Hieron. P. Diacon. lib. de Not. Lit.*

T. for Tribunus, was also affixed to the *Senatus consulta*, which had received the approbation of the senate.

T. as a numeral, signified 160; with a dash over it, thus, $\overline{T}$, 160,000.

T. (*Law*) vide *Abbreviations*.

T. (*Gram.*) vide *Abbreviations*.

T. *Bandage* (*Surg.*) a bandage so called from its figure.

T. (*Min.*) a particular sort of mines, so called from their resemblance to this letter.

TA'BACUM (*Bot.*) Tobacco, the *Nicotiana tabacum* of Linnæus.

TABA'RD (*Archæol.*) a short gown, reaching no farther than the middle of the leg.

TABARDEE'RS (*Archæol.*) a name formerly given to the scholars at Oxford who wore the tabard.

TABA'XIR (*Bot.*) the *Arundo bamboo* of Linnæus.

TABE'LLA (*Ant.*) or *tabula*, a tablet which was used by the Roman judges in giving sentence; they were distinguished into *tabella damnatoria*, for condemning, and the *tabella absolutoria*, for acquitting, having upon them the letter A for *absolvo*, C for *condemno*, &c. [vide A.] *Cic. in Cæcil.* c. 7, &c.; and *Ascon. in Cic.*—*Tabella votiva*, a tablet or picture which was hung up by sailors in gratitude for their escape from shipwreck. This tablet was likewise sometimes carried about to excite compassion; and, according to Quintilian, a similar tablet was displayed by pleaders, to represent the hard case of their clients.

Horat. l. 2, sat. 1.

Votivæ paleat veluti descripta tabella
Vita senis.

Cic. ad Attic. l. 4, ep. 18, &c.; *Juv.* sat. 14, v. 301; *Apul. Met.* l. 6; *Chrysost. Homil. in Psalm.* 13.

TABELLA (*Med.*) a lozenge.

TABELLA'RII (*Ant.*) letter-carriers among the Romans. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 14, ep. 22; *Hieron. ad Nic.* &c.

TABELLIO'NES (*Ant.*) a sort of scriveners, who engrossed the writings or instruments which were drawn up by the notaries. *Ferrar. de Orig. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. tom.* 1.

TABERNÆ-MONTA'NÆ (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-cleft.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* converging.—PIST. *germs* two, simple; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* oblong.—PER. *follicles* two; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are trees, and natives of South America.

TA'BES (*Med.*) a wasting of the body, a genus of diseases, Class *Cachexia*, Order *Marcores*.—*Tabes coxaria*, a wasting of the thigh from an abscess.—*Tabes renalis*, an abscess of the kidneys.—*Tabes dorsalis*, a wasting of the body, attended with pain in the back and loins.

TA'BLATURE (*Mus.*) a term formerly used to denote the general assemblage of signs.

TA'BLE (*Archit.*) a smooth simple member or ornament, of various forms, but most commonly in that of a parallelogram. The table is distinguished into the—*Projecting table*, that which stands out from the naked of the wall.—*Raked table*, that which is hollowed in the die of a pedestal.—*Crowned table*, one which is covered with a cornice.—*Razed table*, an embossment in a frontispiece for putting any inscription or any ornament.

TABLE (*Perspect.*) the perspective plane, or the transparent plane, on which the objects are formed in their respective appearances.

TABLE (*Arith.*) any system or series of numbers formed so as to serve for expediting calculations.

TABLE-MO'NEY (*Mar.*) an allowance to flag-officers in addition to their pay, as a compensation for the necessary expences which they are put to in furnishing their tables.

TABLE-RE'NTS (*Law*) rents paid to bishops, &c. reserved and appropriated to their table, or housekeeping.

TABLES (*Ant.*) vide *Tabella* and *Tabulæ*.

TABLES, *astronomical* (*Astron.*) computations of the motions, phænomena, &c. of the planets.

TABLES *of houses* (*Astrol.*) tables drawn up for the assistance of practitioners in setting a figure.

TABLES *loxodromic* (*Mar.*) tables of traverses, which serve for the ready solution of problems in navigation.

TABLES *of sines, tangents, &c.* (*Math.*) proportional numbers calculated from and depending on the given quality of the radius, whence any other sine may be found.

TABLE-SHO'RE (*Mar.*) a low level shore.

TA'BLETS (*Med.*) solid electuaries, much the same as lozenges.

TA'BLING *of fines* (*Law*) the making a table with the contents of every fine past in any one term for every county where the king's writ runs.

TABLING (*Mar.*) the uniting pieces of timber together by letting them one into another, as in mast-making.—*Tabling of the sails*, making broad hems on the skirts and bottoms of sails, for the purpose of strengthening them.

TA'BOR (*Mil.*) *tabouret*, or *tabret*, a small drum beat with one stick, to accompany the pipe, which was formerly used in war.

TABOURE'T, *privilege of* (*Cus.*) a privilege formerly existing in France, for some ladies of high distinction to sit down in the presence of the queen.

TA'BRET (*Mus.*) vide *Tabor*.

TA'BULÆ (*Ant.*) tables or tablets on which the Romans kept account of their affairs, public and private, as the *tabulæ censoriæ*, on which the censors noted down the taxes and tributes, &c.; *tabulæ domesticæ*, on which an account of domestic expenses was kept; *tabulæ triumphales*, whereon the records of the triumphs were written, which were kept in the Capitol; *tabularum duodecim leges*, i. e. the laws of the twelve tables, which were collected by ambassadors sent to Greece for that purpose about the year of Rome 300, or 452 years before Christ. These laws were first put in force by the Decemviri, and were regarded as the fountain of all law. *Cic. in Verr.* 1, c. 23; *Plin.* l. 18, c. 3; *Sigon. de Judic.* l. 2, c. 16; *August. de Leg.* c. 16, &c.

TACAMAHA'CA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Populus* of Linnæus.

TA'CCA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* scarcely any; *anthers* six, oblong.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* short; *stigma* orbicular.—PER. *berry* dry; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species is the *Tacca pinnatifida*, seu *Leontice*, a tuberous plant.

TA'CES (*Archæol.*) armour for the thigh.

TA'CET (*Mus*) or *tace*, a term in music books, signifying that silence must be kept.

TA'CFREE (*Archæol.*) an exemption from payments.

TA'CHIA (*Bot.*) the *Myrmecia tachia* of Linnæus.

TACHIBO'TA (*Bot.*) the *Salmasia racemosa* of Linnæus.

TACHIGA'LIA (*Bot.*) the *Cubœa* of Linnæus.

TACIT RELOCA'TION (*Law*) a silent or understood re-letting of premises, when the lessor suffers the lessee to continue after the lease is expired, paying as formerly, during the lease.

TACK (*Law*) another name for a lease.

TACK (*Mar.*) in French *amure*, a rope used to confine the foremost lower corner of the courses, and in a fixed position; whence the "*Tack* of a sail" implies any part of a sail to which the tack is fastened.—*Tack of a flag*, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyard.

TO TACK (*Mar.*) to change the course from one board to another.

TA'CK-DUTY (*Law*) in the Scotch law, rent reserved on a lease.

TACKLE-FALL (*Mar.*) that end of a tackle which is bowsed on, or the rope which connects the blocks together.

TA'CKLE (*Mil.*) a term formerly used for any weapon that was shot from a bow.

TACKLE (*Mar.*) a machine formed by the communication of a rope with an assemblage of blocks, and known in mechanics by the name of a pulley. Tackles are used in a ship to raise, remove, and secure weighty bodies: they are distinguished according to the different parts of the ship which they act upon, into the Boom-tackle, Bowline-tackle, Fish-tackle, Garnet-tackle, &c.; and they vary in their construction by consisting either of a single block, or a single and a double block, &c.

TACKLE or TACKLING is also a general name for the furniture of a ship, consisting of ropes and pullies.

TA'CTICS (*Mil.*) from the Greek τάσσω, to dispose in order; the science of disposing an army and regulating its movements in warfare, for the more effectual attainment of the ends proposed.

TACTICS, *Naval* (*Mar.*) is the science of disposing and regulating fleets, so as to render them most efficient.

TA'CTILE (*Nat.*) an epithet for such qualities as have a primary relation to our sense of feeling.

TA'CTUS (*Med.*) the touch.

TACTUS (*Mus.*) or *tact*, in our ancient music the stroke of the hand, by which the time was measured or beaten.

TA'DPOLE (*Zool.*) a young frog.

TÆ'DA (*Bot.*) the *Pinus tæda* of Linnæus.

TÆ'NIA (*Ent.*) a genus of Animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Intestina*, having the *body* flat, long, and jointed; *head* with four orifices; *mouth* terminal. Insects of this tribe are distinguished in English by the name of the Tape-worm.

TÆNIA (*Archit.*) a small square fillet at the top of the architrave in the Doric entablature.

TA'FFETY (*Com.*) a sort of silk.

TA'FFRAIL (*Mar.*) the carved work at the upper part of the ship's stern.

TAGA'DI (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ischæmum*.

TAGE'RA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Cassia tagera*.

TAGE'TES (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* quite simple.—COR. *compound* radiate; *proper*, in the hermaphrodites, tubular.—STAM. in the hermaphrodites *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindrical.—PIST. in the hermaphrodites and females *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *calyx* unchanged; *seeds* in the hermaphrodites and females solitary; *receptacle* naked.

Species. The species are annuals, as the—*Tagetes patula*, *Tanacetum*, seu *Chrysanthemum*, French Marigold.—*Tagetes erecta*, African Marigold.

TAGETES is also the name of several species, as of the *Cacalia*, *Othonna*, and *Pectis*.

TAGOLI'NA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Cacalia*.

TAIL (*Mus.*) that part of any note which runs perpendicularly upward or downward.—*Tail Piece*, the thin broad piece of ebony suspended over the lower end of a violin, and to which one end of the strings is attached.

TAIL (*Fort.*) vide *Swallow-tail*.—*Tail of the trenches*, the post where the besiegers begin to break ground, and cover themselves from the fire of the place.

TAIL (*Mar.*) the long end of a block-strap.—*Tail-block*, a single block, having a short piece of rope attached to it, by which it may be fastened to any object at pleasure.—*Tail-boards*, the carved work between the cheeks that is fastened to the knee of the head.—*Tail of a gale*, a name given by sailors to the latter part of a storm, wherein the violence is considerably abated.

TAIL (*Law*) or *fee-tail*, from the French *tailler*, to cut, either because the heirs are by this means cut off, or because this estate is a part cut out of the whole; a term applied to a particular sort of estate, hence called an *estate in fee-tail*, which is a limited sort of fee, in distinction from a fee-simple, or an inheritance, whereof a man is seised to him and the heirs of his body begotten or to be begotten, limited at the will of the donor. [vide *Law*]

TO TAIL *in* (*Carpent.*) to fasten any thing into a wall at one end, as the steps of stairs, &c.

TA'ILING (*Mason.*) the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted into a wall.

TAIL-TRI'MMER (*Carpent.*) a trimmer next to the wall, into which the ends of the joists are fastened in order to avoid flues.

TAI'LOR (*Archi.*) French for the *Abacus*.

TO TAKE *in the sails* (*Mar.*) to brail up and furl them at sea when the wind increases.

TALA-NE'LLI (*Bot.*) the *Convolvulus medius* of Linnæus.

TALA'SSIO (*Ant.*) or *Thalassio*, an acclamation used among the Romans at their marriages, and traced from the rape of the Sabine virgins, when a female of more than ordinary beauty was ordered by acclamation to be carried *Talassio*, i. e. to Talassius, one of the generals of Romulus.

Mart. l. 1, ep. 36.

Quid si me jubeas Thalassionem,
Verbis dicere non Thalassionis.

By others the word is derived from the Greek ταλασία, i. e. spinning, by which good housewifery was implied. *Liv.* l. 1, c. 9; *Plutarch. Quæst. Rom.* 31.

TA'LBOT (*Sport.*) a sort of hunting dog between a hound and a beagle, with a large snout, long, round, hanging and thick ears.

TALC (*Min.*) vide *Talcum*.

TA'LCOSE (*Min.*) the name of the first Order of Earths in the Linnean system.

TA'LCUM (*Min.*) Talc, a genus of Earths, of the Talcose Order, which is a white-grey, yellow, or greenish substance, soft and soapy to the touch, and formed of transparent laminæ placed one upon the other. Talc is composed of pure magnesia, mixed with near twice its weight of silex, and less than its weight of alumine. It hardens in the fire, and absorbs oil, but does not effervesce in nitric acid.

TALE (*Com.*) a computation or reckoning.

TALE is also the name of an Indian coin, equal to six shillings and eight-pence sterling.

TA'LED (*Bibl.*) a sort of habit worn by the Jews, particularly when they repeated their prayers in the synagogues.

TALE'NTUM (*Ant.*) τάλαντον, Talent, both a weight and a coin, very famous among the ancients. The Romans had two sorts of talents, the greater and the less. The latter simply called the talent was worth 60*l*.; the greater exceeded the less by one third. [vide *Moneta* and *Mensura*]

TA'LES (*Law*) a supply in cases of a jury not appearing, or of being challenged as not indifferent, &c. [vide *Challenge* and *Jury*]—*Tales-book*, a book containing the names of such as are admitted of the *tales*.

TALIGA'LIA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Amazonia* of Linnæus.

TALIO'NIS LEX (*Law*) the law of retaliation, which was formerly admitted in some cases.

TALI'NUM (*Bot.*) the *Portulaca* of Linnæus.

TALI-PU'LLI (*Bot.*) the *Tradescantia* of Linnæus.

TA'LISMAN (*Myth.*) a magical image or figure made under certain constellations, according to the keeping or wasting of which, the person represented by it is said to have been preserved or to have wasted away; any magical charm.

TALLA'GIUM (*Law*) custom or impost.—*Tallagium facere*, to give up accounts in the Exchequer, when the method of accounting was by tallies.

TA'LLOW-CHANDLERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated in 1461. Their armorial ensigns are as in the annexed figure, party per fess, *azure* and *argent*, a pale counter changed on every piece of the first a single turtle-dove of the second, with each an olive branch in its mouth *or*.

TALLOW-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Croton sebiferum* of Linnæus.

TA'LLY (*Com.*) from the French *tailler*, to cut; a stick cut in two parts, on each of which was marked by notches what was due between debtor or creditor; a mode of reckoning formerly universal, and not altogether out of use at present; hence the Tallier of the Exchequer, now called the Teller. There were two kinds of Tallies in the Exchequer; namely, Tallies of debt, which were in the nature of an acquittance, and tallies of reward or allowance.

TO TALLY *aft the sheets* (*Mar.*) to pull aft the sheets or lower corners of the mainsail and foresail.

TA'LMUD (*Theol.*) תלמוד, a book in seven folio volumes, containing the body of the Jewish law, particularly the ceremonial part of it, composed by the Rabbins, and held in great authority among the Jews.

TALO'N (*Archit.*) French, a square fillet used instead of a cymatium.

TALOOKDAR (*Mil.*) the head of any department acting under a superior, in India.

TA'LPA (*Zool.*) a genus of Animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Feræ*, having the *foreteeth* unequal, upper six, lower eight; *tusks* solitary; *grinders* upper seven, lower six; *eyes* very small; *legs* short. This animal is well known in English by the name of the Mole.

TALPA (*Med.*) a tumour creeping in under the skin, so called from its resemblance to a mole.

TA'LU-DA'MA (*Bot.*) the *Boerhaave diffusa* of Linnæus.

TA'LUS (*Anat.*) another name for the *Astragalus*.

TALUS (*Archit.*) or *talut*, the slope or inclination of a wall, whereby, reclining at the top so as to fall within its base, the thickness is gradually lessened according to the height. Among workmen this is called *battening*.

TALUS (*Fort.*) the slope given to the rampart or wall that it may stand faster; this may be exterior when it is towards the country, or interior when next the town.

TA'LWOOD (*Archæol.*) *talgwood*, or *talshide*, firewood cut into billets of a certain length, which is mentioned in ancient statutes.

TAMA'GA (*Bot.*) the *Myrsina retusa* of Linnæus.

TAMA'RA (*Bot.*) the *Averhoa caramboa* of Linnæus.

TA'MARIND (*Bot.*) the fruit of the Tamarind-tree, which contains a larger proportion of acid, with the saccharine matter, than is found in most of the acid dulcet fruits, and is therefore much employed in medicine.

TAMARI'NDUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 1 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *legume* oblong; *seeds* few.

Species. The single species is the *Tamarindus indica*, or Tamarind-tree.

TAMARI'SCUS (*Bot.*) another name for the Tamarix.

TA'MARIX (*Bot.*) the Latin name for the plant which in Greek is called μυρίκη. *Columel.* l. 9, c. 4; *Plin.* l. 13, c. 21; *Pallad. in Nov. Tit.* 8, *de Ap.*

TAMARIX, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* acuminate; *style* none; *stigmas* three.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* very numerous.

Species. The species are trees or shrubs, and known in English by the name of the Tamarisk.

TAMBOU'R (*Fort.*) a kind of work formed of palisades or pieces of wood ten feet long and six inches thick, planted close together and driven two or three feet into the ground. TAMBOUR is also the name given to solid pieces of earth, which are made in that part of the covert that is joined to the parapet, and lies close to the traverses.

TAMBOUR (*Archit.*) from the Arabic *tambor*, a drum, a term applied to the naked of a Corinthian or Composite

capital, or to that part from which the ornaments project.

TAMBOUR is also applied to a wall of a circular building, surrounded with columns: also a place enclosed with folding doors, to break the current of air from without, at the entrance of churches, &c.

TAMBOUR (*Mech.*) the cylindrical axle-tree of a wheel, which serves to draw up stones out of a quarry.

TAMBOURI'NE (*Mil.*) a drum resembling the tabor, which is struck by the hand only.

TAMBOURI'SSA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Mithridatea* of Linnæus.

TAME-POI'SON (*Bot.*) the *Asclepias* of Linnæus, a shrub or perennial.

TA'MNUS (*Bot.*) the same as the *Tamus*.

TAMO'NEA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Ghinia*.

TA'MPION (*Gun.*) or *tompion*, a stopple made for the mouth of a great gun.

TA'MPOY (*Med.*) a sort of drink made of gilliflowers.

TA'MUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 6 *Hexandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. in the male, *filaments* six; *anthers* erect.—PIST. in the female, *germ* ovate, oblong; *style* cylindrical; *stigmas* three.—PER. *berry* ovate; *seeds* two.

Species. Plants of this tribe are tuberous.

TANACE'TUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. common hemispherical.—COR. *compound* tubular.—STAM. in the hermaphrodites *filaments* five; *anther* cylindric.—PIST. in the hermaphrodites and females *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The principal species are the—*Tanacetum suffruticosum*, Shrubby Tansy.—*Tanacetum annuum*, seu *Absinthium*, Annual Tansy.—*Tanacetum vulgare*, *Artemisia*, seu *Athanasia*, Common Tansy.—*Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tourn. Inst.*

TANACETUM is also the name of several species, as of the *Achillea*, the *Athanasia*, the *Chrysanthemum*, the *Cotula*, and the *Tagetes*.

TA'NACLES (*Mech.*) instruments of torture which acted like pincers.

TANÆ'CIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* two-lobed.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* two-lobed.—PER. *berry* large; *seeds* numerous.

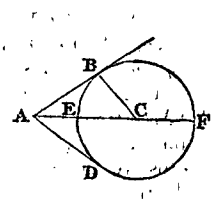
Species. Plants of this tribe are parasitical.

TA'NAGRA (*Orn.*) a genus of Birds of the Order *Passeres*, having a conic pointed bill triangular at the base. The Tanagers inhabit South America, and build pendulous nests.

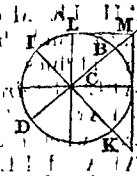
TANA'RIUS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ricinus* of Linnæus.

TANG (*Mil.*) the upper part of the plug or breech-pin in a gun; also that part of a sword blade to which the hilt is rivetted.

TA'NGENT (*Geom.*) from *tango*, to touch; a line that touches a circle, or other curve, without cutting it; thus, A B and A D are tangents to the circle B D at the points B and D, called the *points of contact*. The radius of a circle is perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact, that is, C B is perpendicular to A B.



TANGENT (*Trigon.*) a right line touching one extremity of an arc, and limited between that point and its intersection, with the secant passing through the other extremity; thus, A G is a tangent to the arc B A, or to the arc A B D; and A H a tangent to the arc A K, or to the arc A K D I. These lines are also called the tangents of the angles subtended by those arcs; hence the tangents in the first and third quadrants are positive, in the second, and fourth negative, that is, they are drawn in an opposite direction to the former.—*Co-tangent of an angle* is the tangent of the complement of that angle; the syllable *co* being a contraction for complement.—*Artificial tangents*, another name for logarithmic tangents.—*Sub-tangent*, the line lying under the tangent.—*Method of tangents*, a method of drawing tangents to any curve, or of determining the magnitude of the tangent and subtangent.



TA'NGLE (*Bot.*) a sort of sea-weed that grows on rocks by the sea side.

TANK (*Mech.*) a sort of cistern, or a place constructed for the reception of water that is for immediate use.

TANQUAM (*Law*) vide *Qui tam* and *Action*.

TA'NSY (*Bot.*) the *Tanacetum* of Linnæus.—Wild-Tansy, the *Potentilla* of Linnæus.

TANTA'LIUM (*Min.*) a genus of Metals of a black grey colour, soft texture, and specific gravity about 6·500. It is not soluble in acids, nor alters its colour when heated to redness, but melts, with phosphate of soda and borax, into a colourless glass. It is found in Finland.

TA'NTALUS (*Orn.*) a genus of Birds of the Order *Grallæ*, having the *bill* long and subulate; *face* naked; *tongue* short and broad; *nostrils* oval; *feet* four-toed and palmate at the base.

Species. Birds of this genus, which are otherwise named *Ibis*, inhabit both America and Europe, are very stupid and slow in flight, sit on trees, and feed on fish, insects, and fruits, &c.

TAONA'BA (*Bot.*) the *Ternstroemia* of Linnæus, a peennial.

TAPEI'NIA (*Bot.*) the *Morea magellanica* of Linnæus.

TA'PER (*Gunn.*) or *taper-boned*, an epithet for a piece of ordnance when it is wider at the mouth than towards the breech.

TA'PESTRY (*Com.*) a manufacture in worsted, silk, silver, and gold thread worked into figures to adorn a room by covering its walls.

TA'PIA (*Bot.*) the *Crateva tapia* of Linnæus.

TAPIO'CA (*Bot.*) is properly the starch of the Cassada-root, which yields it in great abundance.

TA'PIR (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Belluæ*, having ten fore-teeth in each jaw; no tusks; four *hoofs* on the fore-feet; three hind-feet; *snout* furrowed at the sides; *neck* short and a little maned; *back* arched; *feet* short; *hoofs* hollow; *tail* short and naked. This animal is about the size of a cow; inhabits America; sleeps by day; feeds by night on grass, sugar-cane, and fruits; swims well; dives and walks under water; is gentle and easily tamed.

TAPIRI'RA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Joncquetia* of Linnæus.

TAPOGO'MEA (*Bot.*) the *Callicoca* of Linnæus.

TAPU'RA (*Bot.*) the *Rohria petiolifolia* of Linnæus.

TAR (*Chem.*) a sort of liquid gum of a blackish hue, which is procured from pines or fir trees, and is used to pay the sides of ships, &c.

TARA'LEA (*Bot.*) the *Dipterix* of Linnæus.

TARA'NDUS (*Zool.*) the Rein-Deer, or *Cervus tarandus* of Linnæus.

TARANTA'RA (*Mil.*) a word of encouragement to battle sounded by trumpet.

TARANTI'SMUS (*Med.*) a desire of dancing, which is produced by the bite of the *tarantula*.

TARA'NTULA (*Ent.*) an insect of the spider tribe, which inhabits cool caverns in the southern parts of Europe, particularly Italy. It is well known for its venomous bite, which, according to general report, is curable only by music.

TARA'TTI (*Bot.*) the *Nymphæa nelumbo* of Linnæus.

TARAXACONA'STRUM (*Bot.*) the *Hyoseris* of Linnæus.

TARA'XACUM (*Bot.*) the *Leontodon* of Linnæus.

TARA'XIS (*Med.*) a slight ophthalmy, or inflammation of the eye.

TA'RCHON (*Bot.*) the *Achillea ptarmica* of Linnæus.

TARCHONA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia æqualis*; the generic character of which is similar to that of *Tanacetum*.

Species. The species are shrubs and natives of the Cape of Good Hope, as the *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, seu *Conyza*, Shrubby African Fleabane, &c.

TA'RDAVEL (*Bot.*) the *Spermacoce scabra* of Linnæus.

TA'RDO (*Mus.*) an Italian epithet signifying slow.

TARE (*Com.*) the weight or allowance made to the buyer for the weight of the cask, chest, bag, &c. in which goods are packed up.

TARE (*Bot.*) the *Ervum* of Linnæus, an annual.

TARENA'YA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Cleome*.

TA'RGET (*Mil.*) a sort of shield formerly much used by the Scotch. It was originally made of leather wrought out of the back of an ox-hide.

TARGET is now the name of a mark set up to fire at with musket and ball for the purpose of exercise.

TARGIO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 24 *Cryptogamia*, Order *Algæ*.

TA'RGUM (*Bibl.*) the *Chaldee paraphrase* of the Old Testament.

TA'RIFF (*Com.*) a custom book, or a book of rates, agreed on between princes and states for duties to be laid on the merchandises of their respective countries.

TARPAU'LIN (*Mech.*) a canvass cloth well tarred over to keep the rain off from any place.

TA'RRAGON (*Bot.*) the *Artemisia dracunculus* of Linnæus.

TA'RRAS (*Mason.*) a sort of plaster or strong mortar, particularly used in aquatic works.

TARSI *Extensor minor* (*Anat.*) another name for the *Plantaris*.

TA'RSUS (*Anat.*) 1. The instep, or that part of the foot which is between the leg and the metatarsus, which is composed of seven bones; namely, the *astragalus*, *Os calcis*, *Os naviculare*, *Os cuboides*, and the three *Ossa cruciformia*.

2. The thin cartilage, situated at the edges of the eyelids, which preserve their firmness and shape.

TA'RTAN (*Mar.*) a small coasting vessel navigated in the Mediterranean, having only one mast and a bowsprit; the principal sail, which is extremely large, being extended by a lateenyard.

TA'RTAR (*Chem.*) the concretion which fixes to the inside of hogsheads containing wine; when purified it is perfectly white, and shoots out crystals of tartar, consisting of a peculiar acid, called *tartaric acid*, imperfectly saturated with potash; it is, therefore, a super-tartrate of alkali, which, when powdered, is the *cream of tartar* of the shop.

TARTA'RIAN-LAMB (*Bot.*) the *Polypodium barometz* of Linnæus. [vide *Agnus scythicus*]

TARTA'RIC *acid* (*Chem.*) vide *Tartar*.

TARTONRAI'RA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Daphne* of Linnæus.

TA'RTRATE (*Chem.*) a name given to salts formed by the union of tartaric acid with some base; as the *tartrate of ammonia*, the *tartrate of potash*, &c.

TA'SCES (*Mil.*) vide *Taces*.

TAS'CO (*Min.*) a sort of clay for making melting-pots.

TA'SSEL (*Mech.*) a kind of hard burr used by clothworkers in dressing cloth.

TASSEL is also the name of a bunch of silk or gold fring, and is an addition to the strings of mantles, and robes of state.

TA'SSELLED (*Her.*) an epithet in blazon for what is decorated with tassels.

TA'SSELS (*Carpent.*) pieces of boards that lie under the end of the mantlepiece of a fire-place.

TA'SSUM (*Archæol.*) a mow of corn.

TASTATU'RA (*Mus.*) a name formerly given to the whole range of keys of an organ or harpsichord.

TA'STO (*Mus.*) Italian for the touch of any instrument.

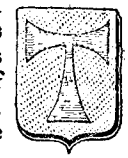
TATCH (*Law*) a privilege of some lords of manors of having their tenant's sheep folded at night upon their ground.

TATO'O (*Cus.*) a particular mode of ornamenting the body, in use among savages, which consists in making punctures in the naked body, which are variously stained, so as to give them a parti-coloured appearance.

TATTO'O (*Mil.*) or *taptoo*, the beat of drum at night for soldiers to repair to their quarters in a garrison, or to their tents in a camp.

TA'TULA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Datura* of Linnæus.

TAU (*Her.*) a Cross Tau, otherwise called *St. Anthony's cross*, because St. Anthony is always represented in paintings with this cross on his shoulder. It is borne in the arms of the order of St. Anthony, being an escutcheon, *or*, charged with a cross tau, *azure*, as in the annexed figure.



TAUGHT (*Mar.*) a sea term when applied to a rope, is the same as tight; but, when applied to a sail, it signifies that a great quantity of sail is set.

TAUNT (*Mar.*) an epithet for a vessel that is high or tall.

TAUROCO'LLA (*Chem.*) a gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

TAU'RUS (*Astron.*) ταῦρος, the second sign in the Zodiac, which, by the Arabians, is called *Ataur*. Ptolemy reckons in this constellation 44 stars, Kepler 52, Tycho 43, Bayer 48, Hevelius 51, Britannic catalogue 141; among these are Aldebaran, in the right eye, a star of the first magnitude, and the two clusters of stars called the *Pleiades* and the *Hyades*. This constellation derives its name, according to the fables of the Greeks, from the bull, into which Jupiter metamorphased himself, in order to carry Europa over into Crete; but, in all probability, it was so called by the Egyptians to denote the period of the year in which cows mostly calve. *Arat. Phænom.*; *Eratosth. Character.*; *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 5; *Hygin. Poet. Astron.*; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 18, c. 26; *Ptol. Almag.* l. 7, c. 5; *Ricciol. Almag. nov.* l. 6.

TAX (*Law*) a tribute or imposition laid upon the subject, which, being certainly and orderly rated, was wont to be paid yearly into the King's Exchequer. It differs from a subsidy in this, that it is always certain as it is set down in the Exchequer book.

TAXA'TIO *Bladorum* (*Archæol.*) an imposition laid upon corn.

TA'XERS (*Law*) two officers chosen in the University of Cambridge to take charge of the weights and measures used in the town.

TA'XIS (*Surg.*) an operation by which those parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by the hand without the assistance of instruments, as in reducing hernias, &c.

TA'XUS (*Bot.*) in the Greek σμίλαξ, a tree resembling the fir, both in the size and figure of its leaves; it was so called probably from τοξικὸν, a poison, on account of the deleterious quality ascribed to it. Pliny, however, re-

verses the derivation, and makes the *toxicum* to come from *taxus*. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 3, c. 10; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 80; *Plin.* l. 16, c. 10.

TAXUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 8 *Monadelphia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none, except a bud.—COR. none.—STAM. in the males *filaments* numerous; *anthers* depressed.—PIST. in the females *germ* ovate, acuminate; *style* none; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *berry* succulent; *seed* one, oblong.

Species. The species are the—*Taxus baccata*, seu *Smilax*, Common Yew-Tree.—*Taxus nucifera*, acorn-bearing Yew-Tree.

TAZETTA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Narcissus* of Linnæus.

TE (*Mus.*) one of the syllables used by the ancient Greeks in solfaing their music. It answered to the *parypate*, or second sound of the tetrachord.

TEA (*Bot.*) the leaf of a Chinese tree, the *Thea* of Linnæus, from which the beverage is made that is well known by the same name. *Teas* are generally distinguished, according to their preparation, into Green and Bohea. The principal sorts of green tea are the Bing, Imperial or Bloom; the Hyson, and Singlo or Songlo; those of the Bohea are the Souchong, the Congo, the Camho or Samlo, and the Common Bohea.—New Jersey Tea, the *Ceanothus* of Linnæus.—New Zealand Tea, the *Philadelphus*.—Oswego Tea, the *Monarda*.—West Indian Tea, the *Sida*.

TEA-BUCKTHORN (*Bot.*) a species of the *Rhamnus*.

TEAK (*Bot.*) or Indian Oak, the wood of the Teak-Tree, or the *Tectona* of Linnæus.

TEAL (*Orn.*) a bird of the Duck tribe, as the *Anas dominica, Africana, &c.*

TEAM (*Sport.*) a flock of ducks.

TEAM (*Archæol.*) or *theam*; a royalty granted by the King's charter to the lord of a manor, for judging bondmen in his court.

TEAM (*Husband.*) a set of horses for a waggon, &c. usually four in number.

TEAR (*Anat.*) the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal glands, and flowing on the surface of the eyes.

TEA'SEL (*Bot.*) the *Dipsacus* of Linnæus, a biennial.

TEA-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Thea* of Linnæus.

TEA'ZE-TENON (*Carpent.*) a tenon upon the top of a tenon, with a double shoulder and tenon from each, for supporting two level pieces of timber at right angles to each other.

TECHNO'LOGY (*Lit.*) τεχνολογία, from τέχνη, art, and λόγος, discourse; a description of arts, especially those which are mechanical.

TE'CTONA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* globular.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *drupe* subglobular; *seed* nut subglobular.

Species. The single species is the *Tectona grandis, Jatus*, seu *Theka*, Teak-wood, or Indian Oak.

TE DEUM (*Mus.*) a Latin hymn of thanksgiving used particularly in the Romish church, so called from the two words with which it commences.

TEETH (*Anat.*) probably changed from *dens*, a tooth, which is derived from *edo*, to eat; the small bones fixed in the *alveoli*, or sockets of the two jaws. The teeth consist of two principal parts, namely, the *body*, which appears above the gums, and the *fang*, or *root*, fixed into the socket; the boundary between these two is called the *neck*. The teeth are moreover composed of the *cortex*, or *enamel*, and the internal bony substance; and they are distinguished, according to their form and use, into the *incisores*, which are the four front teeth in each jaw; the *canini*, or *uspidati*, the two longest teeth, one on each side of the *incisores*, in each jaw, and *molares*, or grinders, of which there are ten in each jaw, making in all thirty-two, the general number; although this varies in different subjects, but is seldom less than 28.

TEF (*Bot.*) the *Poa abyssinica* of Linnæus.

TEGA'NIUM (*Bot.*) the *Nolana prostata* of Linnæus.

TE'GUMENTS *Common* (*Anat.*) the general name given by anatomists to the Cuticle, Rete Mucosum, Skin, and Adipose Membrane, because they cover every part of the body except the nails.

TEINE (*Falc.*) a disease in hawks which makes them pant and lose their breath.

TEINT (*Paint.*) an artificial or compound colour.

TELAMO'NES (*Archit.*) images of men, which seem to bear up the projections of cornices in the Roman buildings.

TE'LEGRAPH (*Mech.*) a machine which serves to convey intelligence from one distant place to another by motions representing the combination of certain letters or words.

TELEPHIA'STRUM (*Bot.*) the *Portulaca anacampseros* of Linnæus.

TELEPHIOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Andrachne telephioides* of Linnæus.

TELE'PHIUM (*Bot.*) τηλέφιον; a plant mentioned by Dioscorides as very similar to *Portulaca*. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 217.

TELEPHIUM, *in the Linnean System*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* awl-shaped; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* three-sided; *style* none; *stigmas* three, acute.—PER. *capsule* short; *receptacles* five; *seeds* very many.

Species. The species are the *Telephium imperati*, *Helianthes*, seu *Polygonum*, True Orpine.—*Telephium oppositifolium*, &c. *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*

TELEPHIUM is also the name of several species, as that of the *Arenaria*, the *Cotyledon*, the *Crassula*, the *Ornithopus*, the *Rhodiola*, and the *Sedum*.

TELEPHIUM (*Med.*) a great ulcer and of difficult cure, so named from Telephus, who received an incurable wound.

TE'LESCOPE (*Opt.*) an optical instrument composed of lenses, by means of which remote objects are to be seen.

TE'LLERS (*Law*) four officers in the Exchequer, whose business it is to pay and receive all the monies on the King's account; they were originally called Talliers, because accounts were kept by means of tallies. [vide *Tally*]

TELLI'NA (*Con.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*, of which the *animal* is a Tethys; *shell* bivalve; *hinge* usually with three teeth.

TE'LL-TALE (*Mar.*) in French *axiometre*; a small piece of wood traversing in a groove across the front of the poop-deck which serves to indicate the state of the helm.

TELL-TALE (*Mus.*) a moveable piece of ivory, or lead, suspended in the front of a chamber-organ, which serves to apprise the performer in what degree the wind is exhausted.

TELLU'RIUM (*Min.*) a genus of metals of a blue-white colour, and soft texture, very brittle, and easily reducible to powder; specific gravity about 6·115. It melts in a heat something above the fusing-point of lead; is partly soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid, and gives the solution a crimson colour, which precipitates a white powder on the addition of a large quantity of water. [vide *Chemistry*]

TE'LL-WORC (*Law*) the work which a tenant was bound to do for his lord a certain number of days.

TO TE'MPER (*Min.*) to form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TE'MPERAMENT (*Mus.*) the accommodation, or adjustment of the imperfect sounds, by transferring a part of their defects to the more perfect ones, in order to remedy, in some degree, the false intervals of those instruments the sounds of which are fixed.

TEMPERAME'NTUM (*Med.*) the peculiar constitution of the humours.

TEMPERA'NTIA (*Med.*) medicines which serve to allay sharp humours.

TE'MPERED (*Mason.*) an epithet for bricks, which have been so duly mixed, and worked up in the manufacture, that they are easily cut and reduced to the proper shape.

TE'MPLARS (*Her.*) or Knights Templars. [vide *Orders*]

TE'MPLES (*Anat.*) *tempora*; the lateral flat parts of the head above the ears.

TE'MPLET (*Mason.*) a mould for the cutting or setting the work.

TEMPLET (*Carpent.*) a short piece of timber sometimes laid under a girder.

TE'MPO (*Mus.*) Italian for the word time.

TE'MPORAL *Augment* (*Gram.*) an addition to some tenses of Greek verbs, by changing the short vowel, or diphthong, into a long one.

TEMPORA'LIS (*Anat.*) an epithet for what belongs to the temples, as the—*Arteria temporalis*, the temporal artery, which is a branch of the external carotid, and the *ossa temporalia*, two bones situated one on each side of the head. They are usually divided into two parts, called the *os squamosum* and the *os petrosum*.—*Temporalis musculus*, or simply *Temporalis*, the muscle which arises from the squamous portion of the temporal bone, &c. and serves to draw the lower jaw upwards, as in the act of biting.

TEMPORA'LITIES (*Ecc.*) the temporal revenues of the church, namely, lands, tenements, and lay fees, belonging to the bishops, as lords and barons of Parliament.

TE'MPORUM *Ossa* (*Anat.*) vide *Temporalis*.

TE'MPUS *pinguitudinis et firmationis* (*Sport.*) the season of the buck and doe.

TENAI'LLE (*Fort.*) a kind of outwork longer than it is broad, the long sides of which are parallel. It is either single or double, according as it consists of two or four faces.—*Tenaille of a Place*, that which is comprehended between the points of two neighbouring bastions, as the faces, flanks, and curtains.

TE'NANCIES (*Law*) dwelling-houses held of others.

TE'NANT (*Law*) from the Latin *tenens*, holding; one that holds lands or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, years, or at will. Tenants are distinguished into Tenants in Dower; Tenants in Frank-marriage; Tenants by the Curtesy; Tenants in Burgage; Tenants in Chief, that hold of the King by right of his crown, and Tenants of the King, who hold of the person of the King, and have some honour, &c. *F. N. B.* 135; *Kitch.* 99.

TE'NAR (*Anat.*) vide *Thenar*.

TENCH (*Ich.*) the *Cyprinus tinca* of Linnæus, a fish with a golden body and transparent fins, which inhabits most stagnant waters, is very fertile, and tenacious of life, and will live all the winter under the ice.

TO TEND *a ship* (*Mar.*) to turn or swing a ship round when at single anchor.

TE'NDER (*Mar.*) a small ship that attends a larger one to supply her with stores, to carry intelligence, &c.

TENDER (*Law*) the offering of money, or any other thing, in satisfaction, as the tender of rent, the offering it at the time and place when and where it ought to be paid.

TE'NDERING (*Sport.*) the soft tops of a deer's horns when they begin to shoot forth.

TENDO-ACHI'LLIS (*Anat.*) vide *Achillis Tendo*.

TENDO (*Bot.*) a species of Fucus.

TE'NDON (*Anat.*) the white and glistening extremity of a muscle. [vide *Muscle*]

TE'NDREMENT (*Mus.*) French for softly, gently.

TE'NDRIL (*Bot.*) or clasper; one of the fulcres of plants. [vide *Cirrus*]

TENE'BRIO (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Coleopterous Order, having the *antennæ* moniliform; *thorax* plano-convex; *head* projecting; *shells* rather rigid.

TE'NEMENT (*Law*) a house, or land, which a man holds of another.

TENEME'NTARY *Lands* (*Law*) lands that the Saxon Thanes, or noblemen, let out to tenants for arbitrary rents and services.

TENEME'NTIS *Legatis* (*Law*) a writ for a corporation to hear controversies touching tenements devised by will. *Reg. Orig.* 244.

TENE'NDUM (*Law*) that clause in a deed wherein the tenure of land is created and limited.

TENE'NTIBUS *in assisa non onerandis* (*Law*) a writ for him to whom a disseisor hath alienated the land whereof he hath disseised another, that he be not molested in assize for damages if the disseisor hath wherewith to satisfy them. *Reg. Orig.* 214.

TENE'SMUS (*Med.*) from τείνω, to extend or stretch; a continual inclination to go to stool without a discharge.

TE'NGA (*Bot.*) the *Cocos nucifera* of Linnæus.

TE'NNE (*Her.*) a colour consisting of red and yellow in the coats of gentry, which is represented in engraving by diagonal lines from the dexter to the sinister side of the shield; traversed by perpendicular lines.

TE'NON (*Carpent.*) the square end of a piece of timber fitted into a mortoise.

TE'NOR (*Mus.*) the mean or middle part betwixt the base and the treble. [vide *Music*]

TENOR *of writs* (*Law*) the substance or purport of them.

TENO'RE *indictamenti mittendo* (*Law*) a writ whereby the record of an indictment, and the process thereupon, is called out of another court into the King's Bench. *Reg. Orig.* 69.—*Tenore Presentium*, the tenor of these presents, the matter contained therein, or rather the intent and meaning of them.

TENORI'STA (*Mus.*) one that has a tenor voice.

TENSA'RE (*Archæol.*) to fence or hedge in.

TENSE (*Gram.*) that form of a verb which distinguishes the time of the action, as the *present*, *imperfect*, *perfect* or *preterite*, *pluperfect*, and *future*.

TE'NSOR (*Anat.*) an epithet for a muscle which extends the part to which it is fixed, as the *Tensor Palati*, *Tensor Tympani*, *Tensor vaginæ Femoris*.

TENT (*Surg.*) a roll of lint for dilating openings, sinuses, &c.

TENT (*Min.*) a term among lapidaries for what they put under table-diamonds when they set them.

TE'NTER (*Mech.*) any thing whereon other things may be hung, or stretched, as a *tenter-pole*, or a *tenter-hook*.

TENTH (*Mus.*) an interval comprehending nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds diatonically divided.

TENTHRE'DO (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Hymenopterous Order, having a *mouth* with a horny curved mandible; *feelers* four; *wings* tumid; *sting* composed of two serrate laminæ; *stemmata* three. Insects of this tribe are called in English the Saw-Fly, because the female uses her sting like a saw to cut out spaces in the bark of trees, for the purpose of depositing her eggs. The larva is cylindrical and soft, the *pupa*, folliculate, that is, in the form of a follicle or seed vessel.

TENTHS (*Ecc.*) the yearly tribute which all ecclesiastical livings pay to the King.

TENTO'RIUM (*Anat.*) the process of separating the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

TE'NTWORT (*Bot.*) the *Asplenium* of Linnæus.

TE'NURE (*Law*) the conditions on which lands, or tenements, are held of their respective lords. [vide *Tenant* and *Law*]

TENUTO (*Mus.*) a word signifying that the notes are to be sustained, or held on.

TERA'MNUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants nearly allied to the *Dolichos*.

TERCE (*Com.*) a wine vessel containing the third part of a pipe, or 42 gallons.
TE'RCET (*Mus.*) a third.
TEREBE'LLA (*Surg.*) a trepan.
TEREBELLA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*, having the *body* oblong, creeping, naked; *mouth* placed before; *feelers* numerous, capillary.
TEREBI'NTHINA (*Bot.*) turpentine, the produce of the *Terebinthus*, or Turpentine-tree.
TEREBI'NTHUS (*Bot.*) τερεβινθος, the Turpentine-Tree; a tree well known both to the ancients and moderns.
TEREBINTHUS, *in the Linnean system*, is the *Pistacia terebinthus*.
TERE'DO (*Conch.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*, the *animal* of which is a *Tethys; shell* bivalve, tapering, flexuous, and capable of penetrating wood. This animal is found on the sides and bottoms of ships, to which it is very destructive.
TE'RES (*Anat.*) signifies literally round and smooth, and is employed as an epithet for some muscles, as the two muscles of the scapula, called the *Teres major* and *minor*, which have the same office as the *infra-spinatus;* and some ligaments, particularly the ligament at the bottom of the socket of the hip joint.
TERGE'MINUS (*Bot.*) tergeminate, or thrice double; an epithet for a leaf having a forked petiole that is subdivided.
TERM (*Geom.*) the extremity or bound of a magnitude.
TERM (*Law*) a fixed and limited time, when the courts of judicature are open for all law suits within the three quarters of the year, autumn, winter, and spring, comprehending four terms, i. e. Michaelmas Term, Hilary Term, Easter Term, and Trinity Term.
TERM (*Cus.*) the fixed period at the Universities within which the students are compelled to reside previously to their taking a degree. These fall within the four quarters of the year, and are distinguished by the same names as the law terms.
TERM (*Log.*) the member of a proposition, and of a syllogism. [vide *Logic*]
TERM (*Mar.*) a piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail.
TERMS *of an equation* (*Arith.*) the members of which it is composed, which are separated by +, or −. Thus in the equation $ax+2bc=3ax^2$, ax, $2bc$, and $3ax^2$, are the terms. —*Terms of a product, ratio, &c.* are the several quantities employed in forming them, as in the product *ab*, *a* and *b* are the terms.
TE'RMER (*Law*) he who holds for a term of years or life.
TE'RMES (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the *Apterous* Order, having the *mouth* with two horny jaws; *lip* horny; *feelers* four, equal, filiform; *eyes* two. This insect is well known in English by the name of the Ant.
TERMINA'LIA (*Ant.*) feasts observed by the Romans on the 22d and 23d of February, in honour of the god Terminus, to whom only cakes and fruits were originally offered, but afterwards animals formed a part of the sacrifice. *Varro. de Ling. Lat.* l. 5, c. 3; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Roman.* tom. xi.
TERMINALIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none. —STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. in the hermaphrodites, *germ* inferior; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *drupe* oval; *seed* a nut, oval, oblong.
Species. The species are trees, as the—*Terminalia catappa*, *Catappa*, *Adamaram*, seu *Amygdalus.*—*Terminalia angustifolia*, &c.
TERMINA'LIS (*Bot.*) the *Dracæna terminalis* of Linnæus.
TE'RMINI *censuales* (*Law*) rent-terms, or the four quarterly festivals on which rent is usually paid.
TERMI'NTHUS (*Med.*) a name for black and burning pustules, attacking mostly the legs of females; they are so called from their resemblance to the fruit of the Turpentine-tree.
TERMINUS (*Archit.*) a sort of statue, or a column adorned at the top with the figure of a man's or woman's head, whose body seemed enclosed in a sheath. *Termini* were used by the Romans as bounding stones. *Dionys.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 5, c. 54; *Apul. Flor.* &c.
TE'RMON *land* (*Law*) Glebe-land.
TE'RMOR (*Law*) vide *Termer.*
TE'RNÆI (*Bot.*) three-fold; an epithet for flowers, leaves, and peduncles that stand in threes.
TERNA'TEA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Clitoria* of Linnæus.
TERNA'TUS (*Bot.*) ternate; an epithet for a leaf having three leaflets on one petiole.
TERNSTROE'MIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* linear. —PIST. *germ* superior; *style* cylindric; *stigma* capitate. —PER. *berry* juiceless, ovate; *seeds* about eight.
Species. The species are trees, and natives of South America.
TE'RRA (*Archæol.*) arable or ploughed land.—*Terra exceultabilis*, land that may be tilled.—*Terra frusca*, land that hath not lately been ploughed.—*Terra lucrabilis*, land that may be gained from the sea.—*Terra vestita*, land sown with corn.
TERRA *a terra* (*Man.*) a series of low leaps which a horse makes forwards, bearing sideways, and working upon two treads.
TERRA *cariosa* (*Min.*) rotten bone; a species of non effervescent chalk, of a brown colour.
TERRA *damnata* (*Chem.*) vide *Caput mortuum.*
TERRA *firma* (*Geog.*) the main land.
TERRA *japonica* (*Bot.*) Japan earth, cachu, the inspissated juice of a species of Acacia.
TERRA *lemnia* (*Min.*) vide *Bole.*
TE'RRÆ (*Min.*) Earths; one of the classes into which mineral substances have been mostly divided.
TERRÆ *filius* (*Cus.*) a scholar at the University of Oxford, formerly appointed to make jesting satirical speeches.
TERRÆ *glandes* (*Bot.*) the *Lathyrus tuberosus* of Linnæus.
TERRAGE (*Law*) a freedom from the service of ploughing.
TE'RRAR (*Archæol.*) a land-roll, or survey of lands, either of a single person or of a town.
TERRA'RIUS (*Archæol.*) a landholder.—*Terrarius cœnobitis*, one whose office it was to keep a terrar of all the estates belonging to a monastery.
TE'RRÆ *absorbentes* (*Min.*) absorbent earths, such as chalk, crabs' claws, oyster-shells, &c. as distinguished from other earthy and stony substances by their solubility in acids.
TE'RRACE (*Fort.*) or *terrass*, a platform or bank of earth raised and breasted, or lined by a strong wall, in order to conform to the natural inequality of the ground.
TERRACE (*Archit.*) besides its ordinary meaning of a raised walk before houses, &c. is also sometimes taken for a balcony, gallery, or the covering of a building which is in the form of a platform.
TERRA'LLA (*Min.*) a loadstone turned into a spherical figure, and so placed that its poles and equator, &c. correspond to the poles and equator of the world.
TERRE *plein* (*Fort.*) the plain space or walk upon the ramparts.
TERRE *tenant* (*Law*) he that has the natural and actual possession of the land.
TE'RRIER (*Sport.*) a small kind of hunting dog.
TERRIS ET BONIS, &c. (*Law*) a writ for a clerk to recover his lands, goods, and chattels, formerly seized, after he has cleared himself of the felony of which he was ac-

cused. *Reg. Orig.* 68.—*Terris et catallis, &c.* a judicial writ for a debtor to recover lands, &c. distrained beyond the amount of his debt. *Reg. Judic.* 38.—*Terris liberandis,* a writ lying for a man convicted by attaint to bring the record and process before the king, to take a fine for his imprisonment, and then restore him his lands, &c. *Reg. Orig.* 232.

TE'RTHRA (*Anat.*) the middle and lateral parts of the neck.

TE'RTIAN (*Med.*) a species of intermitting fever, the paroxysms of which return every third day.

TERTIANA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Scutellaria galericulata* of Linnæus.

TO TE'RTIATE *a piece* (*Gunn.*) to round the thickest part of the metal of a cannon at the touch-hole, trunnions, and muzzle.

TERTIUM *sal* (*Chem.*) another name for a neutral salt.

TERZA RIMA (*Poet.*) verses among the Italians disposed in triplets.

TERZE'TTO (*Mus.*) a piece for three voices.

TE'SSELATED *Pavement* (*Arckit.*) a pavement formed of chequered pieces of wood or stone inlaid.

TE'SSERA (*Ant.*) the watchword or countersign among the Romans. *Polyb.* l. 6, c. 32; *Schel. in Hygin. apud Græv. Thes. Ant. Rom.* tom. x.

TESSERA (*Mason.*) a composition which has been lately invented to cover houses in lieu of tiles or slates.

TESSERA (*Anat.*) the name of a square bone.

TESSERA'RIUS (*Mil.*) he who delivered the tessera to the Roman soldiers. [vide *Militia*]

TESSIS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Cycas* of Linnæus.

TEST (*Law*) an oath prescribed by act of parliament for renouncing the Pope's supremacy, &c.; also the sacramental test, which is required as the qualification for taking an office.

TEST (*Chem.*) a term applied to any substance which may be employed to detect the presence of a poisonous ingredient in a composition.

TE'STA (*Metal.*) a cupel or pot made of bone-ashes, &c. for separating base metals from gold or silver.

TESTA'CEA (*Conch.*) the name of the third Order of Animals, under the Class *Vermes*, comprehending those which are covered with a shell. [vide *Animal Kingdom*]

TE'STAMENT (*Bibl.*) vide *Canon.*

TESTAMENT (*Law*) the last will of a person concerning the disposal of his estate after his death.

TESTA'TUM (*Law*) a writ after a *capias* when a man is not found in the county where the action was laid.

TE'STE (*Law*) i. e. witness; that part of a writ wherein the date is contained, beginning with these words, *Teste meipso*, if it be an original writ, or *Teste the lord chief*, if it be judicial. *Co. Litt.* 134.

TE'STER (*Numis.*) a coin, in value equal to sixpence, so called from *teste*, the head that was upon it.

TE'STES (*Anat.*) testicles; two small oval bodies situated in the scrotum, and covered by a strong, white, and dense coat, called the *tunica albuginea testis*. Each testicle is composed of small vessels bent in a serpentine direction, and separated by cellular partitions, which retain the semen.

TESTICULA'TUS (*Bot.*) testiculate, or scrotiform; an epithet for a root, as of the *Orchis mascula*.

TE'STO (*Mus.*) the text, subject, or theme of any composition.

TESTOO'N (*Com.*) or *testone*, a silver coin of Italy or Portugal, worth about 1*s.* 3*d.* sterling.

TESTU'DO (*Ant.*) a defensive machine among the ancients, which served to screen the soldiers when they approached the walls to mine. [vide *Militia*, and Plate 47, fig. 3.]

TESTUDO (*Zool.*) a genus of animals, Class *Amphibia*, Order *Reptilia*.

Generic Character. *Body* tailed, covered above and beneath with a bony or coriaceous shell; *upper jaw* inclosing the lower, like the lid of a box.

Species. Animals of this genus are distinguished into the *Marine Turtle*, which has the legs fin-shaped, and the foremost lower; *River Turtle*, which has the feet palmate, shell joined to the breast by a membrane, and propped on each side by two processes of the chest; *Land Tortoise*, which has the feet clavate and clawed; shell convex, and joined to the chest by commissures.

TETANO'THRA (*Med.*) medicines which smooth the skin and remove wrinkles.

TE'TANUS (*Med.*) a spasmodic affection, accompanied with rigidity, one species of which is known by the popular name of a locked jaw; it is placed by Cullen as a genus of diseases in the Class *Neuroses*, Order *Spasmi*.

TETARTÆ'US (*Med.*) quartan; an epithet for a fever.

TE'THER (*Husb.*) a string by which cattle are prevented from feeding too much at large.

TE'THYS (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*, having a *body* detached, and oblong; *mouth* with a terminal cylindrical proboscis; *apertures* two, on the left side of the neck.

TETRA'CERA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants nearly allied to the *Euryandria*.

TE'TRACHORD (*Mus.*) called by the Greeks διάτεσσαρων, and by us also a fourth; a concord in the music of the ancients, consisting of three degrees, or intervals, and four terms, or sounds.

TETRACHYMAGO'GON (*Med.*) from τετράς, four, χύμος, a humour, and ἄγω, to carry off; a medicine which serves to purge off four sorts of humours.

TETRACO'LON (*Poet.*) a stanza or division in lyric poetry, consisting of four verses.

TETRADIAPA'SON (*Mus.*) a musical chord, otherwise called a musical eighth.

TETRADYNA'MIA (*Bot.*) from τέσσαρες, four, and δύναμις, a power; the name of the fifteenth Class in the Linnean system; comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens, four of them longer than the other two. It contains two Orders, namely, the *Siliculosæ* and the *Siliquosæ*, and under them the following genera, namely—*Draba*, Whitlow-Grass.—*Lunaria*, Honesty.—*Subularia*, Awlwort.—*Myagrum*, Gold of Pleasure.—*Vella*, Cress Rocket.—*Bunias*, Sea Rocket.—*Cramhe*, Colewort or Sea Kale.—*Iberis*, Candytuft.—*Alyssum*, Madwort.—*Cyclopeola*, Treacle Mustard.—*Cochlearia*, Scurvy-Grass.—*Lepidium*, Pepperwort.—*Thlaspi*, Mithridate Mustard.—*Isatis*, Woad.—*Anastatica*, Rose of Jericho.—*Cheiranthus*, Wall Flower.—*Hesperis*, Rocket. *Brassica*, Cabbage.—*Dentaria*, Toothwort.—*Sinapis*, Mustard.—*Cardamine*, Ladies' Smock, &c.

TETRAETE'RIS (*Chron.*) τετραετηρίς, a cycle of four years, invented by Solon for making the lunar year equal to the solar, by the intercalation of 45 days within that period.

TE'TRAGON (*Geom.*) another name for a square, from τετράς, four, and γωνία, an angle.

TETRAGO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 12 *Icosandria*, Order 4 *Pentagynia*, so called from the four-cornered form of its fruit.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* twenty; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *styles* four, awl-shaped; *stigma* longitudinal.—PER. *drupe* coriaceous; *seed* one.

Species. The species are shrubs, and natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

TETRAGONOCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) another name for the *Tetragonia* of Linnæus.

TETRAGONOLOBUS (*Bot.*) a species of the *Lotus* of Linnæus.

TETRAGONOTHE'CA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Polymnia*.

TETRA'GONUS (*Bot.*) four-cornered, an epithet for a stem.

TETRAGRA'MMATON (*Gram.*) the Hebrew name יהוה, i. e. Jehovah, so called because it consists of four letters

TETRAGY'NIA (*Bot.*) from τέσσαρες, four, and γύνη, a woman; one of the Orders in several of the Linnean classes, comprehending those plants which have four pistils.

TE'TRAHIT (*Bot.*) a species of the *Galeopsis*.

TE'TRALIN (*Bot.*) a species of the *Erica* of Linnæus.

TETRA'METER (*Gram.*) from τετρὰς, four, and μέτρον, a metre; a sort of verse consisting of four metres or eight feet.

TETRA'NDRIA (*Bot.*) from τετρὰς, four, and ἀνὴρ, a man; the name of the fourth Class in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which have four stamens. It includes the four Orders *Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia*, and *Tetragynia*, and under them the following genera, namely —*Dipsacus*, Teasel.—*Scabiosa*, Scabious.—*Cephalanthus*, Button-wood.—*Plantago*, Plantain.—*Sanguisorba*, Burnet. —*Rubia*, Madder.—*Ilex*, Holly.—*Potamogeton*, Pondweed, &c.

TETRA'NTHUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 5 *Polygamia segregata*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* five-leaved; *perianth* proper, one-leaved.—COR. *compound* uniform; *proper* one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anther* tubulous. —PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* reflexed. —PER. none; *receptacle* very small; *seed* oblong.

TETRA'O (*Orn.*) a genus of Birds, of the Order *Gallinæ*, having near the eyes a spot, which is either naked, papillous, or thinly covered with feathers.

Species. Birds of this genus are distinguished into the Grous, Partridge, and Quail. Grous inhabit cold climates, but are defended by their warm clothing against the severity of the weather. The spot over the eye is naked; the nostrils are small, and hid in feathers; legs downy and strong. Partridges have the orbits granulated and legs naked; but those of the male are armed with a spur. The Quails have a larger bill than the Partridges, but the legs without a spur. There is another division of this genus, called the *Tinamou*, which inhabits Guinea, having a very long bill, blunt at the top; the female is larger than the male.

TETRAPE'TALUS (*Bot.*) four-petalled, an epithet for a corolla.

TETRAPHY'LLUS (*Bot.*) four-leaved, an epithet for a calyx.—*Calyx Tetraphyllus*, a calyx consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets, as in *Sagina, Epimedium, &c.*

TETRAPTO'TON (*Gram.*) from τετρὰς, four, and πτῶσις, a case; a noun declinable in four cases only.

TETRA'RCHA (*Polit.*) from τετρὰς, four, and ἀρχὴ, government; a governor of four provinces.

TETRASPE'RMUS (*Bot.*) four-seeded, an epithet for a plant having four seeds in each flower.

TETRA'STICH (*Poet.*) from τετρὰς, four, and στίχος, a verse; an epigram comprised in four verses.

TETRA'STYLE (*Archit.*) from τετρὰς, four, and στύλος, a column; an epithet for a building having four columns.

TETRATO'MA (*Ent.*) a genus of Insects, of the *Coleopterous* Order, having the *antennæ* clavate; *lip* rounded; and *feelers* thickish; *shells* as long as the abdomen.

TE'TRODON (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes, of the *Branchiostegous* Order, having the *jaws* bony; *gills* linear; *body* muricate beneath; *ventral fins* none.

TE'TTER (*Med.*) vide *Herpes*.

TEU'CRIUM (*Bot.*) τευκρίον, a plant, so called, as it is said, from Teucer, by whom it was found. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 111; *Plin.* l. 25, c. 5.

TEUCRIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* four-parted; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *calyx* unchanged; *seeds* four.

Species. The species are mostly annuals or perennials; of the first sort are the—*Teucrium botrys*, *Botrys*, seu *Chamædrys*, Cut-leaved annual Germander.—*Teucrium chamæpitys*, *Chamæpitys*, seu *Bugula*, Ground Pine, &c. Of the second sort, are the—*Teucrium campanulatum*, Small-flowered Germander.—*Teucrium marum*, *Marum*, *Cortusi*, seu *Tragoriganum*, Common Marum or Cat-Thyme, a shrubby plant.—*Teucrium scorodinia*, *Scorodinia*, *Scordium*, *Salvia*, seu *Scordotis*, Sage-leaved Germander or Wood-sage.—*Teucrium flavum*, Yellow-flowered shrubby Germander.—*Teucrium chamædrys*, seu *Trissago*, Common or Wall Germander. —*Teucrium polium*, seu *Polium*, Poley, &c. *Dod. Pempt.; Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tournef. Inst. &c.*

TEU'THIS (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes, of the *Abdominal* Order, having the *head* truncate on the forepart; *gill* membrane, five rayed; *teeth* rigid and approximate in a single row.

TEUTO'NIC *order* (*Her.*) an order of religious knights, founded in 1191, in favour of the German nation.

TEXT (*Mech.*) or *Text-hand*, a kind of written character. [vide *Alphabet*, Plate 6.]

THE'A (*Bot.*) from the Chinese *Teh*, a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. five-parted.—COR. *petals* from three to nine.—STAM. *filaments* very numerous; *anthers* cordate.—PIST. *germ* globular; *styles* three; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* tricoccous; *seeds* solitary.

Species. This plant is well known in English by the name of the Tea Tree.

THE'ATRE (*Ant.*) vide *Amphitheatre*.

THE'CA (*Bot.*) the case or fruit of the frondrose *Musci*, which consists of a calyptre, *calyptra*; a lid, *operculum*; the fringe, *frimbria*; and the mouth, *peristoma*; the epiphragm, *epiphragma*, a thin membrane which stretches over the mouth; the seed-column, *columnula*, and the *apophysis*.

THECA *vertebralis* (*Anat.*) the vertebral canal.

THE'FT-BOTE (*Law*) the receiving one's goods again from a thief, after they are stolen, or other amends not to prosecute the felon, which is an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment.

THE'KA (*Bot.*) the *Tectona* of Linnæus.

THELO'NIO *rationabili* (*Law*) a writ lying for one who has the King's demesne in fee-farm, to recover reasonable toll for his Majesty's tenants there. *Reg. Orig.* 87.

THELO'NIUM *essenti quiete* (*Law*) a writ lying for the citizens of any city or burgesses of any town that have a charter to free them from toll. *F. N. B.* 226.

THELYGO'NUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 7 *Polyandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. in the males, *filaments* very numerous; *anthers* simple.—PIST. in the females, *germ* globular; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* coriaceous; *seed* one.

Species. The single species is the *Thelygonum cynocrambe*, *Cynocrambe*, seu *Alsine*, Purslain-leaved Thelygonum, or Dog's Cabbage.

THEMMAGIUM (*Law*) a duty anciently paid by inferior tenants upon account of team.

THE'NAR (*Anat.*) an abducent muscle, which draws away the thumb, otherwise called the *flexor brevis pollicis manus*.

THEOBRO'MA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 18 *Polyadelphia*, Order 1 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* vertical.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* five-cleft.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* very many.

Species. The single species is the *Theobroma cacao*, the Chocolate-Nut-Tree.

THEO'CRACY (*Theol.*) from Θεός, God, and κράτος, power; a government exercised immediately by God himself, as in the case of his people, the Jews, previously to their having an earthly king.

THEO'DOLITE (*Math.*) an instrument used in surveying and in taking heights and distances.

THE'OLOGY, from Θεος, God, and λόγος, doctrine; the science which has God and divine things for its subjects.

THEOPHRA'STA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, named after Theophrastus, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* acuminate.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* thick; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *fruit* large; *seeds* oblong.

Species. The two species are the *Theophrasta Americana et longifolia.*

THEO'RBO (*Mus.*) a musical instrument, resembling a large lute, used by the Italians for playing a thorough bass.

THE'OREM (*Math.*) θεώρημα, a mathematical declaration of certain properties, proportions, or equalities, duly inferred from some suppositions about quantity.

Theorems are distinguished into *universal*, which extend to any quantity without restriction; *particular*, which extend to a particular quantity only; *negative*, which express the impossibility of any thing to be done; *local*, which relate to a surface; *plane*, which relate to a surface, that is, either rectilinear or bounded by the circumference of a circle; *solid*, which consider a space terminated by a solid plane; *reciprocal*, those the converse of which is also true.

THE'OWES (*Archæol.*) slaves or captives among the Saxons.

THERAPEU'TICS (*Med.*) from θεραπεύω, to cure; that part of physic which shows the method of curing diseases.

THERIA'CA (*Med.*) θηριακὰ, medicines against poisons, or the bites of venemous animals. Theriaca, which signifies properly treacle, has been also applied to many medicinal compositions.

THERIO'MA (*Med.*) θηρίωμα, an ulcer of a very malignant kind. *Gal. Exeges.*

THE'RMÆ (*Med.*) warm baths or springs.

THERMA'NTICÆ (*Med.*) medicines which cause heat.

THERMO'METER (*Mech.*) from θέρμη, warmth, and μέτρον, a measure; an instrument for measuring the temperature of the air, water, &c. as to heat and cold.

THERMOME'TRUM (*Med.*) from θέρμη, heat, and μέτρον, a measure; the natural heat which is measured by the pulse.

THERMOCSO'PIUM (*Mech.*) the same as the Thermometer.

THESAU'RUS (*Archæol.*) or *Thesaurarium*, the Treasury.

THESI'A (*Ant.*) θησία, an Athenian festival in honour of Theseus. *Plut. in Thes.*

THE'SIS (*Gram.*) vide *Arsis.*

THE'SIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* round.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* filiform.—PER. none; *seed* one.

Species. The species are shrubby perennials.

THESMOPHORIA (*Ant.*) θεσμοφόρια, a Grecian festival in honour of Ceres, surnamed Θεσμοφόρος, i. e. the Lawgiver, because she was the first that taught mankind the use of laws. *Aristoph. Thesmophor.*

THETHI'NGA (*Archæol.*) a tithing.

THILL (*Mech.*) the beam or draught tree of a cart or waggon.

THI'MBLE (*Mar.*) an iron ring belonging to a sail, which is fitted to receive a rope spliced about it.

THI'NGUS (*Archæol.*) a Thane or Saxon nobleman.

THIRD (*Mus.*) an interval so called because it contains three diatonic sounds. There are four species of thirds, two consonant and two dissonant. The *consonant* are, the *major third*, called by the Greeks *ditone*, consisting of two tones; and the *minor third* or *hemiditone*, consisting of a tone and a half. The *dissonant thirds* are, the *diminished third*, composed of two major semitones; and the *superfluous third*, composed of two tones and a half.

THIRD-EA'RING (*Husband.*) the tilling or ploughing the ground a third time.

THI'RDINGS (*Law*) the third part of the corn growing on the ground at the death of the tenant, which was due to the lord as an heriot.

THI'RD-PENNY (*Law*) the third part of fines, &c. arising from law-suits.

THIRTEE'NTH (*Mus.*) an interval forming the octave of the first sixth.

THI'STLE (*Bot.*) the *Carduus* of Linnæus, an annual.—Blessed-Thistle, the *Centaurea*, an annual.—Carline-Thistle, the *Carlina*, a perennial.—Distaff-Thistle, the *Carthamus*, an annual.—Fish-Thistle, a species of the *Carduus.*—Fuller's-Thistle, the *Dipsacus.*—Globe-Thistle, the *Echinops.*—Golden-Thistle, the *Scolymus*, an annual.—Melon-Thistle, the *Cactus*, a perennial.—Milk-Thistle, a species of *Carduus.*—Sow-Thistle, the *Sonchus*, a perennial.—Torch-Thistle, a species of the *Cactus.*—Woolly-Thistle, the *Onopordium*, a perennial.—Yellow-Thistle, the *Argemone mexicana*, an annual.

THISTLE, *Order of* (*Her.*) vide *Heraldry.*

THI'STLE-FINCH (*Orn.*) another name for the *Gold-Finch.*

THI'STLE-TAKE (*Law*) a duty of a halfpenny anciently paid for liberty of grazing on a common, where thistles grow.

THLA'SPI (*Bot.*) θλάσπι, a plant mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny. *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 186; *Plin.* l. 27, c. 13.

THLASPI, *in the Linnean system*, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 1 *Siliculosa.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. four-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* acuminate.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *silicle* compressed; *seeds* several.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Thlaspi arvense*, seu *Nasturtium*, Field Bastard-Cress, Penny-Cress, or Smooth Mithridate Mustard.—*Thlaspi perfoliatum*, Perfoliate Bastard Cress, or Shepherd's-Purse, &c.—*Thlaspi bursa pastoris*, *Iberis*, seu *Bursa pastoris*, Common Shepherd's Purse, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; *Tournef. Instit.*

THLASPI is also the name of several species, as that of the *Alyssum*, the *Cheiranthus*, the *Draba*, the *Lepidium*, the *Myagrum*, &c.

THO'A (*Bot.*) a shrub of Guiana.

THO'RA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ranunculus* of Linnæus.

THORA'CIC (*Ich.*) the name of the Third Order of Fishes in the Linnean system, comprehending such as have the ventral fins under the pectoral.

THORACIC *Duct* (*Anat.*) the trunk of the absorbent vessels, which is of a serpentine form, and about the diameter of a crowbill.

THO'RAL *Line* (*Palmis.*) a line in the hand, called the mark of Venus.

THO'RAX (*Anat.*) the Chest, or that part of the body situated between the neck and the abdomen.

THO'RN-APPLE (*Bot.*) the *Datura* of Linnæus, an annual.—Black-Thorn, the *Prunus spinosa.*—Box-Thorn, the *Lycium.*—Christ's-Thorn, the *Rhamnus.*—Cockspur-Thorn, the *Cratægus crus galli.*—Egyptian-Thorn, the *Acacia.*—Evergreen-Thorn, the *Mespilus.*—Glastonbury-Thorn, the *Cratægus.*—Goat's-Thorn, the *Tragacantha.*—Haw-Thorn, the *Cratægus coccinea.*—Lily-Thorn, the *Catesbæa.*—Purging-Thorn, the *Rhamnus cathartica.*—White-Thorn, the *Cratægus oxycantha.*

THORN-BACK (*Ich.*) a spècies of the Ray, with a spinous body.
THORNY-TRE'FOIL (*Bot.*) the *Fagonica cretica.*
THO'ROUGH-BASS (*Mus.*) vide *Bass.*
THO'ROW-WAX (*Bot.*) the *Bupleurum rotundifolium.*
THOWLES (*Mar.*) wooden pins in a boat, through which the rowers put their oars or sculls when they row.
THRA'CKSCAT (*Min.*) the metal which is yet in the mine.
THRA'SI (*Bot.*) the *Cyperus esculentus* of Linnæus.
THREE-SEEDED-ME'RCURY (*Bot.*) the *Acalypha* of Linnæus, an annual.
THRIFT (*Bot.*) the *Statice Americana*, &c. of Linnæus, a perennial.
THRI'NAX (*Bot.*) a genus of Palms.
THRIPS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects, of the hemipterous Order, having a *snout* obsolete, secreted within the mouth; *antennæ* filiform; *body* linear; *abdomen* bent upwards; *wings* four, straight, incumbent.
THRO'THING (*Archæol.*) the third part of a county; also the court held therein.
THROAT (*Mar.*) the end of a gaff, which is next to the mast, in distinction from the peak.—*Throat of an Anchor*, the inner part of the arms joining the shank.—*Throat of a knee*, the hollow part of a piece of knee timber.
THROA'T-BRAILS (*Mar.*) those which are attached to the gaff close to the mast.
THROAT-HA'LYARDS (*Mar.*) ropes applied to hoist the inner part of the gaff.
THROA'T-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Campanula latifolia* of Linnæus.
THRO'MBUS (*Med.*) a small tumour which sometimes arises, after bleeding, from the coagulation of the blood.
THRO'STLE (*Orn.*) the *Turdus musicus* of Linnæus; or Songthrush, vide *Thrush.*
TO THRUM (*Mar.*) to insert rope yarn or spun yarn through small holes into a sail, &c.
THRUSH (*Orn.*) the *Turdus* of Linnæus, a fine singing bird which inhabits the woods of Europe, builds in bushes, lays four or five eggs, and feeds on the berries of holly, misseltoe, &c.
THRUSH (*Med.*) a distemper in the mouth of children.
THRO'WSTER (*Com.*) a twister of silk. [vide *Silk*]
THRYA'LLIS (*Bot.*) a shrub of Brazil.
THU'MBSTALL (*Mech.*) a ferrule made of iron, horn, or leather, which is worn on the thumb in sewing sails or other hard stuff.
THU'GA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, nearly allied to the *Cupressus.*
THUMBE'RGIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, nearly allied to the *Berleria.*
THU'NNY (*Ich.*) the *Scomber thynnus* of Linnæus, a fish of the Mackarel tribe.
THURGA, *in the Linnean system*, is the same as the *Thuga.*
THU'RSDAY (*Chron.*) the fifth day of the week, so called from the god *Thor*, to whom it was held sacred by the Saxons. [vide *Chronology*]
THUS (*Bot.*) from θύω, to sacrifice (on account of its great use in sacrifices), frankincense, a gum resin, which exudes from the *Juniperus lycia* of Linnæus. The single tears are called simply *Libanus* or *Thus*; when two are joined together, *Thus masculum*; and when two are very large, *Thus femineum.* If several adhere to the bark, *Thus corticosum.* The fine powder which rubs off from the tears are called *Mica Thuris*, and the coarser, *Manna Thuris.*
THY'A (*Bot.*) θύια, or θύιον, a plant, which is said by Theophrastus to have grown near the temple of Jupiter Ammon. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 5, c. 5; *Plin.* l. 13, c. 16.
THY'MBRA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. ringent.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* two, lobed.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two.—PER. none; *seeds* four.
Species. The species are—*Thymbra spicata*, *Thymum*, seu *Hyssopus*, Spiked Thymbra.—*Thymbra verticillata*, Whorled Thymbra, &c.
THYME (*Bot.*) the *Thymus* of Linnæus.
THYMELÆ'A (*Bot.*) the same as the *Daphne.*
THYMIA'MA (*Bot.*) Musk-wood; a bark in small brownish gray pieces, which is supposed to be the produce of the liquid-storax tree, which it resembles in its agreeable balsamic odour.
THYMIFO'LIA (*Bot.*) the *Lythrum thymifolia* of Linnæus.
THY'MIUM (*Med.*) a small wart on the skin.
THYMOXA'LMES (*Med.*) a composition of thyme, vinegar, and salt.
THY'MUS (*Bot.*) θύμος, a plant so called, as is supposed, from θύμος, mind or spirit, because it is refreshing to the spirits of those who are faint. *Theoph. Hist. Plant.* l. 6, c. 2; *Columel.* l. 9, c. 4; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 44; *Plin.* l. 26, c. 8; *Gal. de Meth. Med.* l. 13, c. 20, &c.
THYMUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia.*
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* small.—PIST. *germ* four-parted; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four.
Species. This plant is well known in England under the name of Thyme; the principal species are the—*Thymus vulgaris*, Garden Thyme.—*Thymus serpyllum*, seu *Serpyllum.*—*Thymus acinos*, *Clinopodium*, *Acinos*, seu *Ocymum sylvestre*, Basil Thyme, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.* &c.
THYMUS is also the name of some species, as of the *Melissa*, &c.
THY'NNUS (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the Hymenopterous Order, having the *mouth* horny with an incurved mandible; *feelers* four, equal and filiform; *antennæ* cylindrical.
THY'RO (*Anat.*) a word which, in composition, is applied to muscles that are attached to the thyroid cartilage; as the *Thyro-arytænoideus*, which pulls the arytenoid cartilage forward; *thyro-hyoideus*, which pulls the *os hyoides* downwards; *thyro-pharingeus*, or *constrictor pharyngis inferior*, &c.
THYRO'ID *Cartilage* (*Anat.*) a scutiform cartilage which forms the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx, and is larger in men than in women.—*Thyroid gland*, a gland situated upon the crocoid cartilage, the Trachea, and the horns of the thyroid cartilage.
THYRSINE (*Bot.*) the *Cytinus* of Linnæus.
THYRSIS (*Bot.*) the *Dianthus barbatus* of Linnæus.
THYR'SUS (*Ant.*) the spear or sceptre which, by the poets, is put into the hands of Bacchus, and which, together with the *cantharus*, is represented on medals. [vide *Cantharus*]
TIARA (*Ant.*) an ornamental cap worn formerly by the Persians, the form of which has been adopted by the Pope. [vide *Papal Crown*]
TI'BIA (*Anat.*) from *tibia*, a pipe, on account of its pipe-like shape; the largest bone of the leg, of a long, thick, and triangular shape, and situated on the internal part of the leg.
TI'BIAL *Arteries* (*Anat.*) the two principal branches of the popliteal artery, called the *anterior* and *posterior tibial.*
TIBIA'LIS (*Anat.*) the name of two flexor muscles of the foot; the *Tibialis anticus* et *posticus*, the first of which bends the foot by drawing it upwards; the second extends the foot; but both turn the toes inwards.
TIBOU'CHINA (*Bot.*) the *Melastoma aromatica* of Linnæus.

TIC *douloureux* (*Med.*) a painful affection of the nerves, which mostly attacks the face, particularly of that branch of the fifth pair which comes out of the infra orbitary foramen.

TICK (*Ent.*) the *Acarus* of Linnæus, a well-known insect; the principal species of which is the *Acarus ricinus*, or Dog-Tick, so called from its infesting dogs.

TICK-SEED (*Bot.*) the *Corispermum* of Linnæus.

TIDE (*Geog.*) a regular periodical current of the water setting alternately in a flux and reflux, which is produced by the mutual attraction of the sun and the moon, but chiefly of the latter. *Tides* are distinguished into Leeward, Neap, Spring, and Weather-tide.—*Atmospheric Tides*, certain periodical changes in the atmosphere similar, in some respects, to those which take place in the ocean, and produced, in a great measure, by the same causes.

To TIDE (*Mar.*) to work in or out of a river, &c. by favour of the tide; but "To *tide* it" is to pursue a ship's course by means of the tide.

TIDE-GATE (*Mar.*) a place where the tide runs with great velocity.

TI'DE-ROAD (*Mar.*) the situation of a vessel which, being at anchor when the wind and tide are opposed to each other, has her head towards the current.

TI'DESMAN (*Law*) an officer appointed by the custom-house to remain on board merchant vessels while they have any customable goods on board.

TI'DE-TABLES (*Mar.*) tables showing the times of high-water at sundry places, as they fall on the days of the full and change of the moon.

TI'DE-WAITER (*Law*) a custom-house officer, whose duty it is to attend on the quays to see goods landed.

TI'DE-WAY (*Mar.*) that part of a river or channel in which the tide ebbs and flows.

TIER (*Mar.*) the range of cannon mounted on one side of a ship's deck; also the range of casks and packages in the ship's hold; as the *ground-tier*, which is next above the kelson; the *second tier* and *upper-tier*, which are laid within one another in a horizontal position, so that the last becomes the innermost.—*Tier of a cable*, a range of the fakes or windings of a cable.—*Cable Tier* is the space in the midst of a cable when it is coiled; also the place where it is coiled.

TI'ERCE (*Mus.*) a third, or the interval of a third.

TIERCE (*Ecc.*) one of the canonical hours among the Roman Catholics.

TIERCE (*Com.*) or *Terce*, a liquid measure containing 42 gallons.

TIERCE (*Her.*) an epithet for the field when it is divided into three areas. They are distinguished, according to the nature of the partition, into *tierce in bend*, *tierce in pairle*, *tierce in pale*, *tierce in pile*, &c.

TIERCET (*Mus.*) a song of three stanzas.

TIERS-ETAT (*Polit.*) a name in France for the commonalty, or the third order, between the nobility and the clergy.

TIGE (*Archit.*) the shaft of a column, from the astragal to the capital.

TIGER (*Zool.*) the *Felis tigris* of Linnæus, a well-known rapacious animal, which is of the cat tribe.

TIGHT (*Mar.*) an epithet for a ship, the planks of which are so compact and solid as to prevent the entrance of the water; it is opposed to leaky.

TI'LIA (*Bot.*) a plant called by Theophrastus and others φίλυρα, by Dioscorides φιλλυρία, and by Pliny *tilia*. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 3, c. 10; *Dioscor.* l. 1, c. 125; *Plin.* l. 1, c. 20, &c.

TILIA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* blunt.—PER. *capsule* coriaceous; *seeds* solitary.

Species. This plant is well known in English by the name of the Lime.

TILLÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 3 *Tetragynia*. This genus is nearly allied to the *Crassula*.

TILLA'NDSIA (*Bot.*) a plant of South America very similar to the wild Pine.

TI'LLER (*Mar.*) a piece of timber fitted into the head of the rudder to steer the ship with.

TILT (*Mil.*) an old military exercise or game, which consisted in two armed persons riding with lances or spears against each other.

TILT (*Mech.*) a cloth or tent to cover a waggon or a boat, &c.

TI'MAC (*Bot.*) the name of a root imported from the East Indies, which is said to possess diuretic virtues; but from what plant it is obtained is not known.

TIMA'RIOT (*Mil.*) a Turkish soldier, who, in consideration of a certain allowance made to him, is obliged to clothe and accoutre himself.

TI'MARS (*Polit.*) certain revenues in Turkey growing out of lands, which originally belonged to the Christian clergy; by means of these timars, the grand seignior is enabled to support the greatest part of his cavalry.

TI'MBER (*Her.*) or *timbre*, the crest which, in any atchievement, stands on the top of the helmet.

TIMBER (*Carpent.*) wood seasoned fit for building.

TIMBER *of skins*, &c. (*Com.*) the number of forty.

TIMBERS *of a ship* (*Mar.*) the ribs or incurvated pieces of wood branching out from the keel in a vertical direction.

TI'MBRE (*Her.*) vide *Timber*.

TI'MBREL (*Mus.*) a name for the ancient Hebrew drum.

TIME (*Astron.*) a certain measure of duration, depending on the motion of the celestial bodies, which is either apparent, mean, or sidereal.—*Apparent time* is regulated by the apparent motion of the sun.—*Mean*, or *equated time*, is a mean, or average, of apparent time.—*Sidereal time* is determined by the diurnal revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

TIME (*Mus.*) the measure of sounds in regard to their continuance or duration. Time is *common*, *triple*, or *compound*, &c. [vide *Music*]

TI'ME-KEEPER (*Mech.*) an instrument for measuring time, particularly that which is otherwise called a *chronometer*.

TIMENO'G (*Mar.*) a rope fastened at one end to the foreshrouds, and nailed at the other end to the anchor-stock, on the bow.

TI'MING (*Fenc.*) the accurate and critical throwing in a cut or thrust upon any opening that may occur.

TI'MMIA (*Bot.*) a genus of Mosses.

TIMO'THEANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the fourth century, who maintained that Christ was incarnated for the advantage of our bodies.

TI'MOTHY-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Phleum pratense* of Linnæus.

TIN (*Min.*) *stannum*, called Jupiter by the alchymists, and marked thus, ♃, is a metal which is rarely, if ever, found native. The *native oxide of tin*, or *tin stone*, occurs both massive and crystallized. It is of a dark brown colour when massive, but rather transparent when crystallized. The *wood tin ore* is a variety of the native oxide, so named from its fibrous texture. Tin is also found mineralized by sulphur associated always with a portion of copper, and sometimes of iron: this ore is called *tin pyrites*, which is a yellowish grey colour, and has a metallic lustre. Tin is one of the lightest metals, its specific gravity, when hammered, being no more than 7·299, but it is so fusible as to melt at about 442° of Fahrenheit. [vide *Chemistry*]

TI'NAMOU (*Orn.*) a name for a division of the genus *Tetrao*, comprehending a sort of birds nearly allied to the partridge.

TI'NCÆ *os* (*Anat.*) the mouth of the uterus; so called by some writers from its supposed resemblance to a tench's mouth.

TI'NCAL (*Chem.*) vide *Borax*.

TI'NCTURE (*Chem.*) a solution of any substance in spirit of wine. Rectified spirit of wine is the direct menstruum of resins, as essential oils are of vegetables.

TINCTURE (*Her.*) the colour in an escutcheon.

TI'NDALS (*Mil.*) native officers employed in India.

TINDA-PARVA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Morus* of Linnæus.

TI'NEA *capitis* (*Med.*) the Scald-head, a genus of disease in Cullen's Nosology, Class *Locales*, Order *Dialysis*.

TIN-GLASS (*Metal.*) a metallic substance, of the colour of tin, and smooth, like glass: it is better known by the name of *bismuth*.

TI'NEL *le roy* (*Law*) the king's hall wherein his servants used to dine and sup.

TI'NEMAN (*Law*) an officer in the forest who took care of vert and venison in the night-time.

TINE'TUM (*Archæol.*) brush-wood for fencing and hedging.

TI'NKERMEN (*Archæol.*) fishermen who destroyed the young fry in the river Thames by nets and unlawful engines.

TIN-PE'NNY (*Law*) a tribute formerly paid for the liberty of digging in tin-mines.

TI'NSEL *of the fen* (*Law*) the loss of an estate held by fen-duty in Scotland, from allowing two years of the duty to be unpaid.

TI'NSTONE (*Min.*) vide *Tin*.

TI'NUS (*Bot.*) the *Clethra tinifolia* of Linnæus.

TIOUA'NNA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ophyoxylon* of Linnæus.

TI'PHIA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the *Hymenopterous* Order, having a *mouth* with a membranaceous rounded jaw; *tongue* none; *feelers* four; *antennæ* short; *sting* concealed within the abdomen.

TI'PSTAFFS (*Law*) officers appointed by the Marshal of the King's Bench to attend upon the judges with a kind of rod tipped with silver; they also take all persons into custody who are committed by the court.

TI'PULA (*Ent.*) a genus of insects of the *Dipterous* Order, very much resembling the gnat. [vide *Culex*]

TI'RING (*Falc.*) giving to a hawk a leg or a wing of a pullet to pluck at.

TI'RRET (*Her.*) another name for manacles, or handcuffs.

TI'SSUE (*Com.*) stuff made of silk and silver.

TI'TANITE (*Min.*) the ore of Titanium.

TITA'NIUM (*Min.*) a newly discovered metal, of an orange red colour, which has hitherto been obtained only in very small agglutinated grains; it is brittle, and extremely refractory, but is volatilized in a very intense heat. Most of the acids, except nitric acid, have a striking effect upon this metal. [vide *Chemistry*]

TITHE (*Law*) from the Saxon toetha, a tenth; the tenth part of all fruits, &c.; the revenue which is due to the parson of the parish. They are distinguished, as to their value, into great and small.—*Great tithes* are chiefly corn, hay, and wood.—*Small tithes* are the predial tithes of other kinds, together with mixed and personal tithes.

TI'THING (*Law*) a company of ten men, with their families, all bound to the king for the peaceable behaviour of each other.

TI'THING-MEN (*Law*) a kind of petty constables elected by villages, and sworn into their offices in the court-leet, and sometimes by justices of peace, &c.

TITHYMALOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Cacalia kleinia* of Linnæus.

TITHY'MALUS (*Bot.*) the *Apocynum venetum* of Linnæus.

TITI'LLICUM (*Anat.*) the Arm pit.

TI'TLARK (*Orn.*) the *Alauda pratensis* of Linnæus, which has a fine note, and sings sitting on the ground, or on trees.

TI'TLE (*Law*) the lawful cause of entry into lands whereof another man is seised; and also the means whereby a man comes to lands or tenements, as by feoffment, fine, bequest, &c.

TITLE, in application to the clergy, signifies some church to which a priest is ordained, which is an assurance of his being preferred to some ecclesiastical benefice, &c.

TI'TLING (*Orn.*) another name for the Stone-Chat.

TI'TMOUSE (*Orn.*) the *Parus* of Linnæus, a bird which feeds not only on seeds and insects, but also on flesh. They are fond of the brains of other birds, which they attack with great ferocity, though much larger than themselves.

TITULAR (*Ecc.*) an epithet for any one invested with a title in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the functions thereof or not.

TME'SIS (*Gram.*) τμῆσις, a figure by which a compound word is divided into two parts by some other word put between them, as *comqueparatus* for *comparatusque*.

TOAD (*Zool.*) a division of the genus *Rana* of Linnæus, comprehending those animals which have the body warly and puffed up.

TOAD (*Her.*) is sometimes borne in coat-armour, as in the annexed example: "He beareth *argent* three toads erected *sable*," by the name of *Botereux*, of Cornwall.

TOA'D-FLAX (*Bot.*) the *Antirrhinum* of Linnæus.

TOAD-STONE (*Min.*) a species of Trap.

TOBA'CCO (*Bot.*) a well-known drug, which is used either in the leaf or in a cut state; it is the produce of the *Nicotiana tabacum* of Linnæus.

TOBACCO-PI'PE-FISH (*Ich.*) the *Syngnathus* of Linnæus.

TOCO'CA (*Bot.*) the *Melastoma* of Linnæus.

TOD (*Com.*) a weight of wool equal to 28 lb.

TODDY (*Com.*) a compound spirituous liquor. [vide *Arrack*]

TO'DUS (*Orn.*) the Tody, a genus of birds nearly allied to the *Muscicapa*.

TOES (*Anat.*) *digiti pedis*, consist of three distinct bones, disposed in rows, called *phalanges*, except the great toe, which has but two such rows.

TOFT (*Archæol.*) a messuage or house, or rather the place where a messuage once stood that is fallen into decay.

TOGA (*Ant.*) the mantle which was the distinguishing badge of a Roman citizen.

TO'GGEL (*Mar.*) a small wooden pin used to fix transversely in the lower part of a tackle.

TOILES (*Sport.*) snares for catching wild beasts.

TOISE (*Com.*) a French long measure equal to 6,395 English feet.

TOISON *d'Or* (*Her.*) vide *Fleece*.

TOLERA'TION-ACT (*Law*) an act passed in the reign of William and Mary in favour of Roman Catholics and Dissenters.

TOLL (*Law*) a payment in towns, markets, and fairs for goods and cattle bought and sold. It is also now commonly applied to the payment made on passing through a turnpike-gate.—*Toll-travers*, or *traverse*, is where one claimeth to have toll for every beast driven across his ground.—*Thorough-toll* is when a town prescribes to have toll for such a number of beasts, or for every beast, passing through that town.

TO'LLAGE (*Law*) vide *Tallage*.

TO'LL-BOOTH (*Law*) the place where goods are weighed.

TO'LL-CORN (*Law*) corn taken for toll when it is ground at a mill.

TO'LL-HOP (*Law*) a small dish or measure by which toll is taken.

TO'LSEY (*Archæol.*) the place where merchants met in a town.

TOLT (*Law*) a writ whereby a cause depending in a court baron is removed into the county court. *Old Nat. Brev.* 4.

TO'LTA (*Archæol.*) wrong, rapine, or extortion.

TOLUI'FERA (*Bot.*) the Balsam of Tolu-tree; a large tree which yields a balsam of a reddish yellow colour.

TOLUTA'NUM (*Bot.*) the *Toluifera balsamum.*

TOMENTI'TIA (*Bot.*) Cotton-Weed.

TOMENTO'SUS (*Bot.*) downy, nappy; an epithet applied to the stem and leaf.

TOME'NTUM *cerebri* (*Anat.*) from *tomentum*, a flock of wool; the small vessels that penetrate the cortical substance of the brain from the *pia mater.*

TO'MEX (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

TO'MIN (*Com.*) a weight among jewellers, equal to about three carats.

TO'MPION (*Gunn.*) a sort of bung or cork to stop the mouth of a cannon.

TO'MPIONS (*Mar.*) iron bottoms to which grape-shot are fixed.

TON (*Com.*) or *tun*, a liquid measure containing four hogsheads, or twenty hundred weight.

TONE (*Mus.*) is used in different senses; 1. To denote a property of sound, as respects gravity and acuteness. 2. A certain degree of distance, or an interval between two sounds, which is either major or minor. 3. The particular quality of sound in any voice or instrument which affects the ear with pleasure, or otherwise, as a rich tone, a full tone, &c.

TONGUE (*Anat.*) *lingua*; a soft fleshy viscus constituting the organ of taste. It is divided into a base, body, and back, an inferior surface, and two sides, and is composed of muscular fibres covered by a nervous membrane, on which are a great number of nervous *papillæ*, particularly at the *apex* and lateral parts. The arteries of the tongue are branches of the *ranine* and *labial*, and the nerves come from the eighth, ninth, and fifth pairs.

TONGUE (*Mar.*) a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing backstays, &c. to the size of the topmast-head.

TO'NGUING (*Hort.*) a particular mode of engrafting, by making a slit in the stock downwards.

TO'NIC *spasm* (*Med.*) a rigid contraction of the muscles, as in *trismus*, *tetanus*, &c.

TO'NICA (*Med.*) τονικὰ; medicines which tend to brace and strengthen the nerves.

TO'NNAGE (*Law*) a duty paid to the king for goods exported or imported in ships, &c. at a certain rate for every ton.

TO'NSILS (*Ant.*) *tonsillæ*; two oblong, suboval glands, situated one on each side of the *fauces*, and opening into the cavity of the mouth by twelve or more large excretory ducts.

TONTINE (*Com.*) a loan given for life annuities, with benefit of survivorship; so called from the inventor, Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan.

TOOTH (*Anat.*) vide *Teeth.*

TOOTH-ACHE (*Med.*) is technically called *Odontalgia.*

TOOTH-ACHE-TREE (*Bot.*) a species of the *Xanthoxylum* of Linnæus.

TOO'TH-PICK (*Bot.*) the *Daucus visnaga* of Linnæus.

TOOTH-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Dentaria* of Linnæus, a perennial.

TOP (*Mar.*) a sort of platform surrounding the lower mast-head, from which it projects on all sides like a scaffold.—*Top-armour*, a rail about three feet high, extending the width of the top on the afterside, supported by stanchions, and furnished with netting.—*Top-brim*, the space in the middle of the foot of a topsail.—*Top and butt*, a general method of working the English plank, by disposing the top end of every plank within six feet of the butt end of the plank above and below it.—*Top-cloth*, a large piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks.—*Top-lantern*, a large lantern placed in the after part of the top in a ship.—*Laying-top*, a cylindrical piece of wood used in rope-making.—*Top-lining*, the lining sewed to the aft side of top-sails, to preserve the sail from chafing the top.—*Top-mast*, that which is raised at the head or top of the lower-mast; whence also the distinction of *Top-sail*, extended across the top-mast; *Top-gallant-sail*, extended above the top-mast; and *Top-tackle*, a tackle attached to the top-mast, &c.

TO TOP *a yard* (*Mar.*) to draw one of the extremities of the yard higher than the other.

TO'PARCH (*Polit.*) τοπάρχης, the governor of any place.

TO'PAZ (*Min.*) a precious stone, of the colour of gold, which consists principally of silica, with a small proportion of alumina, and still less of lime and oxide of iron; it is infusible *per se*, but melts with borax into clear glass.

TOPAZ (*Her.*) a name for the colour *or* in the coats of nobility.

TO'PHUS (*Min.*) a genus of calcareous earths, consisting principally of carbonate of lime, precipitated by water, porous, and without lustre.

TOPHUS (*Med.*) a toph, or soft swelling on a bone.

TO'PICA (*Rhet.*) topics on the sources from which the orator draws his arguments; also the arguments themselves, otherwise called *common places*, or the heads of a discourse.

TOPINA'RIA (*Med.*) a species of tumour in the skin of the head.

TOPO'GRAPHY (*Lit.*) from τόπος, a place, and γράφω, to describe; that part of geography which treats of towns, villages, and small places.

TO'PPING-LIFT (*Mar.*) a large and strong tackle used to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a mainsail.

TOPPING (*Mech.*) that which comes from the hemp in the act of hatchelling.

TORA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Cassia* of Linnæus.

TORCE (*Her.*) a wreath.

TORCH-THI'STLE (*Bot.*) the *Cactus heptagonus* of Linnæus.

TO'RCULAR (*Surg.*) a tourniquet, or bandage, to check hæmorrhages after wounds or amputations.—*Torcular Herophili*, the press of Herophilus; that place where the four sinuses of the dura mater meet together, which was first accurately described by Herophilus the anatomist.

TORDI'LIUM (*Bot.*) τορδύλια, a plant of Crete, mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 63; *Plin.* l. 20, c. 22.

TORDILIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *umbel* unequal; *perianth proper* five-toothed.—COR. *universal* difform.—STAM. *filaments* five, capillary to all; *anthers* simple.—PER. *fruit* suborbicular; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are mostly annuals, as the—*Tordilium officinale*, *Seseli*, seu *Caucalis*, Officinal Hart-wort, &c. *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

TORMENTI'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants very nearly allied to the *Potentilla.*

TO'RMINA (*Med.*) pains in the bowels, vulgarly called the Gripes.

TORN (*Her.*) an ancient name for a spinning wheel.

TORNA'DO (*Mar.*) a violent squall, or gust of wind rising suddenly from the shore, and afterwards veering round the compass like a hurricane.

TORPE'DO (*Ich.*) the *Raia torpedo* of Linnæus, a sort of fish which is endowed with a strong electric power.

TORPEDO (*Mar.*) a modern invention, otherwise called the *infernal machine*, which was contrived by an American for the purpose of blowing up the British ships by a submarine explosion.

TO'RQUED (*Her.*) wreathed.

TO'RRID *Zone* (*Geog.*) from *torreo*, to roast, because it comprehends a burning-hot climate; that portion of the sphere round the middle of the earth which extends 23 degrees on both sides the equator.

TORSE (*Her.*) a wreath.

TORSK (*Ich.*) the *Gadus Scoticus* of Linnæus, a fish of the cod tribe.

TORT (*Law*) injury, wrong.

TORTEAU'X (*Her.*) round coloured figures.

TO'RTILIS (*Bot.*) twisted; an epithet for an awn; *arista tortilis*, an awn coiled like a rope.

TO'RTOISE (*Zool.*) a division of the genus *Testudo* of Linnæus.

TORTOISE (*Her.*) is borne in coat-armour, as in the annexed example. "He beareth *vert* a tortoise *argent*, by the name of Gawdy."

TO'RTULA (*Bot.*) a genus of Mosses.

TO'RUS (*Archit.*) a large round moulding in the bases of columns resembling the astragal in form, but exceeding it in size. [vide *Architecture*]

TO'RY (*Polit.*) a term originally applied in Ireland to such as were outlaws for robbery; it has since been employed as a party name for those who opposed the principles of the revolution of 1688, in distinction from the whigs.

TO'TTED (*Law*) i. e. marked with the word *tot*, as a good debt to the king.

TOUCA'N (*Orn.*) the *Ramphastros* of Linnæus, a bird of South America, which is impatient of the cold; builds in the hollows of trees, and lays two white eggs.

TOUCAN (*Astron.*) or the *American Goose*, one of the modern constellations in the Southern hemisphere.

TOUCH (*Anat.*) *tactus*, one of the five senses, the organ of which is formed by the nervous papillæ in the skin.

TOUCH (*Com.*) a trial of gold and silver in the Mint.

TO TOUCH (*Mar.*) is said of a ship's sails when they first begin to shiver with their edges in the direction of the wind. "To *touch* and go," is said of a ship that rubs against the ground with her keel, without being much impeded in her progress. "To *touch* at any port, or bay," to stop, or anchor, occasionally at any intermediate place.

TOU'CH-HOLE (*Gunn.*) the vent through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

TOUCH *me not* (*Med.*) a species of herpes.

TOU'CH-STONE (*Min.*) a siliceous sort of stone, which is so called because it is used in trying the purity of metals.

TOU'CH-WOOD (*Bot.*) a sort of Agaric.

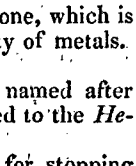
TOURNEFO'RTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants named after Tournefort the botanist, which is nearly allied to the *Heliotropium*.

TOU'RNEQUET (*Surg.*) an instrument used for stopping the flow of blood, as in amputation.

TOUT TEMPS *prest et encore est* (*Law*) i. e. he is always ready, and is so at present; a kind of plea made by one who is sued for debt, which is equivalent to a tender.

TO TOW (*Mar.*) to draw a ship, or boat, forward in the water, whence the *tow-boat* and the *tow-line* for the boat or line.

TO'WER (*Her.*) is generally borne triple-towered, as in the annexed example. "He beareth *argent* a tower triple-towered *sable*, chained transverse the port *or*," by the name of Old-castle.



TO'WER-MUSTARD (*Bot.*) the *Turritis* of Linnæus, an annual.

TOXICA'RIA *Macassariensis* (*Bot.*) an Indian poison obtained from a tree of South America, hitherto undescribed by botanists; but it is supposed to be nearly allied to the cestrum.

TOXICODE'NDRON (*Bot.*) the Poison-Tree, or the *Rhus toxicodendron* of Linnæus.

TOXICO'LOGY (*Med.*) from τόξον, a bow or arrow, because the arrows of the ancients were dipped in poison; the doctrine of poisons.

TO'XICUM (*Med.*) a deadly poison, so called from τόξον, an arrow, because the arrows of the ancients were dipped in poison.

TOXITE'SIA (*Bot.*) the *Artemisia*, or mugwort.

TRABEA'TION (*Archit.*) the same as *Entablature*.

TRA'CES *Ladies* (*Bot.*) the *Ophrys spiralis* of Linnæus.

TRA'CHEA (*Anat.*) the Windpipe, a cartilaginous and membranaceous canal, through which the air passes into the lungs; its upper part, called the *larynx*, consists of five cartilages, namely, the *epiglottis*, the two *arytenoides*, the *thyroides*, and the *cricoides*, all which are united to each other by very elastic ligamentary fibres. [vide *Arteria asperia*]

TRACHELA'GRA (*Med.*) the gout in the neck.

TRACHE'LIUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* three-sided; *style* filiform; *stigma* globular.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are perennials, as the *Trachelium cæruleum*, *Valeriana*, seu *Cervaria*, &c. Blue Throatwort.

TRA'CHELO (*Anat.*) a word used in composition for such muscles as are attached to the neck.

TRACHE'LOCELE (*Med.*) from τραχεῖα, the windpipe, and κήλη, a tumour; a wen or tumour on the trachea.

TRACHELO-MASTOI'DEUS (*Anat.*) a muscle situated on the neck, which assists the *complexus*, but pulls the head more to one side.

TRACHELO'PHYMA (*Med.*) from τράχηλος, the neck, and φῦμα, a tumour; a swelling of the bronchial gland.

TRACHEO'TOMY (*Med.*) vide *Bronchotomy*.

TRACHI'CHTHYS (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes, having the *head* rounded in front; *mouth* wide; *scales* rough; *abdomen* covered with scales.

TRACHI'NUS (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes of the Jugular Order, having the *head* compressed; *gill membrane* six-rayed; *vent* near the breast. Fishes of this genus are called in English the Sting-bull.

TRACHO'MA (*Med.*) from τραχύς, rough; an asperity in the internal surface of the eye-lid.

TRACK (*Sport.*) the footing of a wild beast.

TO TRACK (*Mar.*) to pull any vessel, or floating body, along the stream of a canal.

TRA'DE-WINDS (*Mar.*) vide *Monsoons*.

TRADESCA'NTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* kidney-form.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* three-cornered.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* few.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Tradescentia virginica*, *Ephemerum*, *Phalangium*, seu *Allium*.—*Tradescantia Zanonia*, *Commelina*, seu *Periclymenum*, Gentian-leaved Spider-Wort, &c.

TRADO'TTO (*Mus.*) an Italian epithet signifying transposed, or newly formed, as applied to composition.

TRA'FINE (*Surg.*) the same as *Trepan*.

TRAGACA'NTHA (*Bot.*) the *Astragalus* of Linnæus.

TRA'GACANTH *gum* (*Bot.*) a gum procured from the *Astragalus verus* of Linnæus.

TRAGEDY (*Poet.*) vide *Poetics*.

TRA'GIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 3 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-parted. — COR. none.—STAM. in the males; *filaments* three; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. in the female; *germ* roundish; *style* single; *stigma* trifid.—PER. *capsule* tricoccous; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are suffrutescent plants.

TRA'GICUS (*Anat.*) an epithet for a muscle of the ear, which pulls a point of the tragus a little forward.

TRAGOPO'GON (*Bot.*) τραγοπώγων, from τράγος, a goat, and πώγων, a beard; a plant so called from the long down on its seed. It is otherwise called κόμη. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 7, c. 7; *Dioscor.* l. 2, c. 173; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 15; l. 27, c. 13, &c.

TRAGOPOGON, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 1 *Polygamia æqualis*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* simple.—COR. *compound* imbricate; *proper* one-petalled.— STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindrical.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two, revolute.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* naked and flat.

Species. The species are mostly biennials, as the—*Tragopogon pratensis*, Common Yellow Goat's Beard.—*Tragopogon mutabilis*, Changeable Goat's Beard; but the —*Tragopogon Dalechampi, Hieracium, Hedypnois*, seu *Tragoponoides*, is a perennial; and the — *Tragopogon picroides, Picris*, seu *Sonchus*, is an annual. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

TRAGOPOGON is also the name of the Geropogon.

TRAGOPONOI'DES (*Bot.*) a species of the *Tragopogon*.

TRAGOPO'GRON (*Bot.*) the *Polygonum tragopyrum* of Linnæus.

TRAGOR'CHIS (*Bot.*) the *Orchis pyramidalis* of Linnæus.

TRAGORI'GANUM (*Bot.*) the *Thymus tragoriganum* of Linnæus.

TRAGOSE'LINUM (*Bot.*) the same as the *Pimpernella*.

TRA'GUM (*Bot.*) the *Epigæa distachya* of Linnæus.

TRA'GUS (*Bot.*) the *Cenchrus racemosus* of Linnæus.

TRAIL (*Gunn.*) the end of a travelling carriage opposite to the wheels, and upon which the carriage slides when unlimbered.

TRAI'L-BOARD (*Mar.*) the carved work between the cheeks that is fastened to the knees of the head.

TRAI'LING *Arbutus* (*Bot.*) the *Epigea repens* of Linnæus.

TRAIN (*Falcon.*) the tail of a hawk.

TRAIN (*Mech.*) the number of beats which a watch makes in an hour.

TRAIN (*Gunn.*) a line of gunpowder forming a communication with any body that is to be set on fire.—*Train of artillery*, the regiment of artillery, together with the great guns and other pieces of ordnance.

TRAIN (*Mar.*) a sort of timber-raft composed of several pieces of wood which are tied together, and made to float upon rivers.

TRAI'N-TACKLE (*Mar.*) a combination of pulleys, which, during an action, is hooked to an eyebolt in the train of the carriage.

TRAI'N-BANDS (*Mil.*) a name formerly given to the militia of London.

TRAINEU'RS (*Mil.*) French for stragglers, or men who on their march lag behind.

TRAI'NING *a load* (*Min.*) pursuing a train of ore in a mine.

TRAJE'CTORY (*Phy.*) the path of any body moving either in a void or in a medium that resists its motion, as the trajectory of a comet.

TRA'MBLING (*Metal.*) washing the tin ore very clean with a shovel in a frame fitted for the purpose.

TRA'MIS (*Anat.*) the line which divides the scrotum, and runs on to the anus.

TRA'MMEL (*Mech.*) a drag-net, or large fishing-net; also a long net for catching fowls by night: also an iron device for hanging pots in a chimney.

TRAMMEL (*Man.*) a machine for teaching a horse to amble.

TRA'MMELLED (*Vet.*) an epithet for a horse having blazes, or white marks on the fore and hind feet.

TRA'MMELS (*Mech.*) an instrument used by artificers in drawing ovals on boards.

TRA'MONTANE (*Meteor.*) the north wind, so called in Italy, because it comes from beyond the mountains.

TRANSA'CTIONS, *philosophical* (*Lit.*) comprehend the books and papers read before certain philosophical societies, as the Royal Society of London, of Edinburgh, &c.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL (*Math.*) a term applied to any quantity, equation, or curve, which cannot be represented or defined by an algebraical equation of a finite number of terms with numeral and determinate indices.—*Transcendental Quantities* include all exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometrical lines, because there is no finite algebraical formulæ by which these quantities can be expressed.—*Transcendental equations* are properly those into which such quantities enter. — *Transcendental curve* is one expressed by a transcendental equation, or any fluxional equation as does not admit of a finite algebraical fluent.

TRA'NSCRIPT (*Law*) the copy of any original writing or deed, &c. when it is written over again or exemplified.

TRANSCRI'PTIO *Pedis finis levati, &c.* (*Law*) a writ for certifying the foot of a fine levied before justices in Eyre, &c. into the chancery. *Reg. Orig.* 669.—*Transcriptio Recognitionis, &c.* an old writ to certify a recognizance, &c. *Reg. Orig.*

TRA'NSFER (*Com.*) the passing or making over stock, &c. from the seller to the buyer.—*Transfer-Days*, particular days appointed for the transfer of particular stocks.

TRA'NSFLUENT (*Her.*) an epithet in blazon for water passing through a bridge.

TRANSFORMA'TION (*Geom.*) nearly the same as reduction, being used to denote the changing of any proposed figure to a different one of equal surface or solidity.—*Transformation of Equations*, a method of changing an equation to another form, but retaining the same value.

TRANSFU'SION (*Surg.*) from *transfundo*, to pour from one vessel into another; the transmission of blood from one animal to another by means of a canula.

TRANSI'RE (*Law*) a warrant from the custom-house to let goods pass.

TRA'NSIT (*Astron.*) the passage of any planet over a fixed star, or the sun's disk, particularly those of Mercury and Venus, which are the most interesting phœnomena.

TRANSI'TION (*Mus.*) is said of a greater note when it is broken into a less, to diminish the roughness of a leap.

TRA'NSITORY (*Law*) an epithet for actions that may be laid in any county or place, in distinction from local actions.

TRA'NSITIVE (*Gram.*) an epithet for verbs, which, in their sense, pass over to some object, as to *make*, to *read*.

TRANSLA'TION (*Lit.*) a version out of one language into another.

TRANSLATION (*Law*) the removing a bishop from one see into another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION (*Myth.*) a doctrine among the ancients derived, as is supposed, from Pythagoras, who held that the soul of man passed out of one body into another.

TRANSMI'SSION (*Opt.*) the passing of the rays of light through transparent bodies.

TRANSMUTA'TION (*Alchem.*) a power which the alchemists boasted of possessing, that they could, by the help

of the philosopher's stone, transmute the base metals into gold.

TRANSMUTATION (*Chem.*) any operation by which the properties of mixed bodies are changed, as that of calcination, sublimation, &c.

TRA'NSOM (*Mar.*) the name of certain beams or oak timbers fixed across the stern-post of a ship, and bolted thereto, to fortify her afterpart. Transoms are distinguished into the *helmpost-transom*, which is at the head of the sternpost; *wing-transom*, the next below, which forms the lower part; and the *deck-transom*, whereon all the deck planks are rabbetted.

TRA'NSOMS (*Gunn.*) pieces of wood which join the cheeks of gun-carriages, whence the terms *transom plates* and *transom bolts*, &c.

TRANSPA'RENCY (*Paint.*) any painting illuminated behind, so as to render it perfectly visible.

TRANSPIRA'TION (*Med.*) another name for *Perspiration*.

TRA'NSPORT (*Mar.*) a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed by sea.

TRANSPORTA'TION (*Law*) the sending away a criminal into another country, either for a certain term of years or for life.

TRA'NSPORT-BOARD (*Polit.*) a board of commissioners, under the control of the secretary of state for the home department, whose duty it is to conduct the transport service, i. e. to transport troops and stores, &c.

TRANSPO'SED (*Her.*) an epithet for ordinaries, &c. placed out of their ordinary situation. [vide *Heraldry*]

TRANSPOSI'TION (*Mus.*) the change made in a composition, by which the whole is removed into a key higher or lower, as the compass of the voices or instruments may require.

TRANSPOSITION (*Algeb.*) the bringing any term of an equation over to the other side, in which case the sign of the quantity must be changed from plus to minus, or from minus to plus: thus, suppose $a + x = b$, then is $x = b - a$. [vide *Algebra*]

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION (*Theol.*) the miraculous change of the sacramental bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ, as maintained by the Roman Catholics.

TRANSVERSA'LIS (*Anat.*) an epithet for several muscles, as the—*Transversalis abdominis*, situated on the anterior part of the abdomen, which serves to support and compress the abdominal viscera.—*Transversalis colli*, a muscle situated on the posterior part of the neck, which turns the neck obliquely backwards.—*Transversalis pedis*, a muscle of the foot which it contracts by bringing the great toe and the two outer toes nearer to each other.

TRA'NSVERSE (*Anat.*) an epithet for a suture which runs across the face, and sinks down into the orbits of the eyes, joining the bones of the skull to the bones of the face.

TRANSVERSE (*Conic*) an epithet for the first or principal diameter, or axis of any conic section, which passes through both the foci of the curve. [vide *Conic Sections*]

TRANSVE'RSUS (*Ant.*) an epithet for some muscles, as the—*Transversus auris*, a muscle of the ear, which draws the upper part of the concha towards the helix.—*Transversus perinæi*, a muscle of the organs of generation, which keeps the perinæum in its proper place.

TRANSVERSUS (*Bot.*) an epithet for a partition which is at right angles with the pericarp in the silique, in distinction from *parallel*.

TRAP (*Min.*) signifies literally a stair, and is applied to a sort of mountain rock, which, being composed of horizontal strata, with perpendicular breaks, presented the resemblance of a flight of stairs. It has been distinguished by Werner into Hornblende, Toadstone, Floetz, &c.

TRA'PA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* four.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* simple; *stigma* headed.—PER. none; *seed* an ovate-oblong nut.

Species. The principal species is the *Trapa natans*, *Tribulus*, seu *Tribuloides*, Four-horned Water-Caltraps.

TRAPE'ZIUM (*Geom.*) a quadrilateral figure contained under four unequal right lines. [vide *Geometry*]

TRAPEZIUM (*Anat.*) the first bone of the second row of the carpus.

TRAPE'ZIUS (*Anat.*) a muscle so named from its four-sided shape. It is situated under the integuments of the posterior part of the neck and back, and serves to move the scapula in different directions.

TRAPEZOI'DES *os* (*Anat.*) the second bone of the second row of the carpus.

TRA'VELLER (*Mar.*) a large iron thimble, which serves to facilitate the hoisting or lowering of the top-gallant-yards at sea.

TRA'VELLER'S-JOY (*Bot.*) the *Clematis vitalba* of Linnæus.

TRAVELLING *Backstays* (*Mar.*) are so denominated from their having a *traveller* upon the topmast, which slides up and down according to the reefs in the top-sails.

TRA'VERSE (*Mar.*) in French *route oblique*, the variation or alteration of a ship's course, occasioned by the shifting of the winds or currents.

TRAVERSE (*Fort.*) a trench, with a little parapet, which the besieged make quite across the mote of a place.

TRAVERSE (*Her.*) a partition made across an escutcheon.

TO TRAVERSE (*Law*) a denying of some matter of fact alleged to be done, in a declaration or pleading, whence "*To traverse* an indictment," is to take issue upon, and contradict or deny some material point of it. *Lamb. Eirenl* 521.—*Traverse of an office*, the proving that an inquisition, of lands or goods made by the escheator, is defective, and untruly made.

TRA'VERSE-BOARD (*Mar.*) a thin circular piece of board marked with all the points of the compass, for the purpose of determining the different courses run by a ship during the period of the watch.

TRA'VERSE-SAILING (*Mar.*) the method of working or calculating traverses or compound courses, so as to bring them into one, &c.

TRAVERSED (*Man.*) vide *Trammelled*.

TRAVERSING (*Gunn.*) the turning a piece of ordnance as upon a centre, to make it point to any particular object.

TRA'VERSING (*Fenc.*) the change of ground made by moving to the right or left round the circle of defence.

TRA'VESTIED (*Lit.*) the turning the sense and style of an author into a burlesque composition.

TRAULI'SMUS (*Gram.*) the stammering repetition of the first letter of a word.

TRAUMA'TICA (*Med.*) τραυματικὰ, herbs, or drugs good for the cure of wounds.

TRA'WLER-MEN (*Archæol.*) vide *Tinkerman*.

TREA'CLE-MUSTARD (*Bot.*) the *Clypeola*, an annual.

TREA'SON (*Law*) signifies generally the crime of treachery and infidelity to our lawful sovereign, but it is distinguished into High-Treason and Petty-Treason.—*High-Treason* is an offence against the prince and his government, whether it be by imagination, word, or deed.—*Petty-Treason* is the crime of a wife killing her husband; or a servant his master, to whom he owes obedience and fidelity.

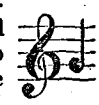
TREA'SURER (*Law*) an officer in whose care and keeping the treasure of another is placed. Among the number of such officers, the principal is the—*Lord High Treasurer of England*, who has the charge and management of all the King's money, &c. in the Exchequer; as also the check

of all officers employed in collecting imposts, &c.—*Treasurer of the King's Household*, who, in the absence of the steward of the household, hears and determines causes in the Marshalsea, &c.—*Treasurer of the County*, he who holds the county stock.

TREA'SURE-TROVE (*Law*) money or coin, &c. found hidden under the earth, or in any private place, the owner of which is not known. In such case the treasure belongs to the King, and is part of his ordinary revenue. *Bract.* l. 3, c. 3; *Britt.* c. 17; *Glanvil.* l. 1, c. 2; *Kitch.* 30; 3 *Instit.* 133.

TREA'SURY (*Law*) the place where the King's money is deposited.

TRE'BLE (*Mus.*) the highest or acutest of the parts in music which is adapted to the voice of females and boys, and is played on violins, hautboys, flutes, &c.—*Treble-Cliff*, the character marked, as in the annexed figure, which is used to determine the pitch and name of the highest parts of music. It is also called the G cliff.—*Treble-Note*, the note in the treble stave is placed on the line with the cliff, i. e. the second line, as in the figure. [vide *Cliff* and *Music*]



TREBUCHE'T (*Archæol.*) a tumbrel or cucking-stool.

TRE'DDLES (*Husband.*) the dung of sheep.

TREE (*Bot.*) a vegetable, with a single woody trunk. Trees occupy the fifth division, tribe, or cast in Linnæus' Vegetable Kingdom. In the artificial system they are incorporated with herbs. *Tree* is also used in composition to denote some particular plants, as—Tree-Celandine, the *Bocconia frutescens* of Linnæus.—Tree-Germander, the *Teutrium*.—Tree-Mallow, the *Lavatera arborea*.—Tree-Primrose, the *Oenothera*.

TRE'FOIL (*Bot.*) the *Trifolium* of Linnæus, an herbaceous annual, which is cultivated in Fields.—Bean-Trefoil, the *Anagyris fœtida*.—Birds'-Foot-Trefoil, the *Lotus*, a perennial.—Marsh-Trefoil, the *Menyanthes*, a perennial.—Moon-Trefoil, the *Medicago*, a shrub.—Shrubby-Trefoil, the *Ptelea trifoliata*.—Snail-Trefoil, the *Medicago scutella*, an annual.—Strawberry-Trefoil, the *Trifolium fragiferum*, a perennial.—Thorny-Trefoil, the *Fagonia arborea*.

TREFOIL (*Her.*) this plant is a frequent bearing in coat armour, and most generally slipped, as "He beareth *sable*, a chevron between three trefoils slipped, *or*." By the name of *Lewis*.

TREILLE' (*Her.*) the same as latticed.

TRE'LLIS (*Mech.*) a frame of lattice-work.

TREMA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) the season or time of sowing summer corn.

TREMA'NDO (*Mus.*) a term sometimes used in music books, to signify that the passage over which it is placed is to be performed in a tremulous manner.

TREMA'TE (*Bot.*) the *Baccharis brasiliana* of Linnæus.

TREME'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of algæ, having a substance uniform, membranaceous, gelatinous, and pellucid.

TREME'NTA (*Archæol.*) the hopper of a mill, into which the corn was put to fall thence to the grinding stones.

TRE'MOLO (*Mus.*) an Italian word, denoting that the notes are to be drawn out in a tremulous manner.

TRE'MOLITES (*Min.*) Tremolite, a genus of calcareous earths, consisting of carbonate of lime, a large proportion of silica, a little carbonate of magnesia water, and carbonic acid gas. It is radiate, hard, shining, brittle, emitting a phosphorescent light in the dark when struck or rubbed, and partly soluble in nitric acid with effervescence.

TRE'MOR (*Med.*) an involuntary trembling in any part of the body.

TRENCH (*Fort.*) vide *Trenches*.

TO TRENCH *the ballast* (*Mar.*) to divide the ballast into several trenches in the ship's hold.

TRE'NCHER (*Mar.*) a sort of wooden plate.

TRE'NCHES (*Fort.*) otherwise called the *approaches*, or *lines of approach*; ditches made by the besiegers that they may approach more securely to the place attacked, whence the phrases "To open the *trenches*," to break ground for the purpose of carrying on approaches to a besieged lace. "To mount the *trenches*," to mount guard in the trenches. "To relieve the *trenches*," to relieve the guard of the trenches. "To scour the *trenches*," to make a vigorous sally on the trenches.—*Counter-Trenches*, trenches made against the besiegers. — *Returns of a trench*, the elbows and turnings which form the lines of approach.

TRE'NCHIA (*Archæol.*) a trench, or ditch, newly cut.

TRE'NCHING-PLOUGH (*Husband.*) an instrument for cutting out the sides of trenches and drains, or the sides of a turf.

TRE'NCH-MASTER (*Mil.*) an officer who formerly had the command of all the pioneers, &c.

TRE'NCHMORE (*Mus.*) the name of an old dance.

TRE'NDEL (*Mech.*) a weight, or post in a mill.

TRE'NTAL (*Ecc.*) an office for the dead in the Romish Church which lasts thirty days.

TREPA'N (*Surg.*) an instrument indented like a saw for removing a bone from a broken skull.

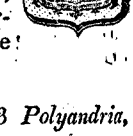
TREPAN (*Mech.*) an instrument which is used to find out the quality of any ground into which beams, or stakes, are to be driven.

TREPEGE'T (*Archæol.*) vide *Tebuchet*.

TRE'SPASS (*Law*) *transgressio*, is taken generally for any offence that is less than treason, felony, or misprision, but particularly for any wrong done by one private man to another.

TRE'SSEL-TREES (*Mar.*) those timbers of the cross-trees that stand along at the heads of the masts.

TRE'SSURE (*Her.*) one of the subordinaries and a diminutive of the *orle*, is borne either single or double, but mostly flory and counter-flory, as in the annexed example. "*Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, armed and langued, *azure*, within a double tressure flory and counter-flory, with fleur-de-luces, of the second; the imperial arms of Scotland."



TRE'STLE (*Mech.*) a three-footed stool.

TRE'WIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* simple; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* turbinate; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The single species is the *Trewia nudiflora*, sen *Canschi*, a lofty tree.

TRI'A (*Mus.*) an Italian name given to three parts of music, either for voices or instruments, or both together.

TRI'AD (*Mus.*) the common chord or harmony, consisting of the third, fifth, and eighth.

TRI'AL (*Law*) one part of a suit at law. [vide *Law*]

TRIA'NDRIA (*Bot.*) from τρεις, three, and ανηρ, a husband; the name of the third class in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with three stamens. It includes three orders; namely, *Monogynia*, *Digynia*, and *Trigynia*; and under them the following genera; namely, *Crocus*, the Crocus; *Valeriana*, the Valerian; *Gladiolus*, the Gladiole; *Schœnus*, the Rush; *Scirpus*, the Bulrush; *Panicum*, Panic-Grass; *Briza*, Quaking-Grass; and almost all the Grasses, &c.

TRI'ANGLE (*Geom.*) a figure bounded by three sides, and, consequently, containing three angles, comprehending, according to the nature of the lines, the *plane* or *rectilinear*, the *curvilinear*, and *spherical triangles*; according to their form, the *equilateral*, *isosceles*, and *scalene* or *oblique*; with

reference to their angles, *right angled, oblique angled, obtuse angled,* and *similar triangles,* as *fig.* 1. 2, &c. [vide *Geometry,*

Fig. 1.

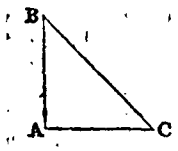


Fig. 2.

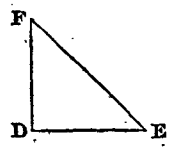
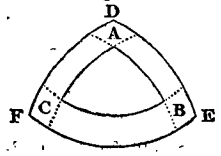


Fig. 3.



&c.]—*Spherical Triangle,* one that is formed by the intersecting arcs of three great circles of a sphere, as the triangles A B C or D E F, *fig.* 3.

TRIANGLE (*Astron.*) a name both for one of the Old and New Constellations.

TRIA'NGULAR (*Math.*) an epithet for what relates to a triangle; as *triangular compasses,* which have three legs; and *triangular numbers,* which are the same as polygonal numbers.

TRIA'NTHEMA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria,* Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved. — COR. none. — STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* one or two; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species of this genus are diversified in very many particulars.

TRIA'RII (*Ant.*) veteran soldiers among the Romans, so called from the position they occupied in the field, being marshalled in the third place as the main strength of the army. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 16; *Dionys.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 8, c. 9; *Veget.* l. 3, c. 14; *Lips. de Milit. Roman.*; *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Grævi. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. xi.

TRIBULOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Trapa natans* of Linnæus.

TRI'BULUS (*Bot.*) τριβολος, a plant so called *à triplice cuspide, ὁτι τρεῖς βολὰς ἔχει,* i. e. from its having three spikes to the flower. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 4, c. 11; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 15; *Plin.* l. 22, c. 10.

TRIBULUS, *in the Linnean system,* a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten.— PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* none; *stigma* headed.—PER. roundish; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are annuals.

TRIBU'NAL (*Ant.*) the place from which the tribunes, among the Romans, used to harangue the people. It was also the place where justice was administered. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 3, ep. 8; *Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 1.

TRIBU'NI *Plebis* (*Anat.*) i. e. tribunes of the people; magistrates chosen, U. C. 260, out of the commons to act as a check upon the senate and the patrician magistrates. They had the reputation of being *sacrosancti,* and were so protected by the law that it was deemed a high offence to interrupt them when speaking, or to offer them any personal affront. Nothing could be concluded without their consent, which was signified in writing by the letter T; and they could prevent the passing of any decrees of the senate by standing up and pronouncing the single word *veto,* which act of theirs was termed *intercessio. Cic. pro Com.* c. 1, *et Ascon. in Cic.*; *Dionys.* l. 6; *Liv.* l. 2, c. 33; *Pompon. de Orig. Jur.* l. 2, § 20; *Sigon. de Ant. Jur. Civ. Rom.* l. 1, c. 20.—*Tribuni Militum,* i. e. tribunes of the soldiers; certain officers among the Romans, who commanded in chief over a body of forces, particularly over a division of a legion. They were so called because, at their institution by Romulus, there were only three in number chosen out of his three tribes. *Polyb.* l. 6, c. 19; *Liv.* l. 7, c. 5, &c.; *Veget.* l. 2, c. 7.—*Tribuni militum cum potestate consulari* were elected instead of consuls in the year of the city 310.—*Tribuni ærarii,* i. e. tribunes of the treasury, were officers, chosen from among the people, who kept the money destined for the army. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 36; *Ascon. in Cic.*; *Dionys.* l. 4; *Hotoman. de Mag. Rom. apud Grævi. Thes. Antiq. Roman.* tom. ii. &c.

TRI'BUS (*Ant.*) a tribe or division of the people which was made among the Jews, the Athenians, and the Romans.

TRICENNA'LIA (*Ecc.*) masses said for the dead during the first thirty days after their decease.

TRI'CEPS (*Anat.*) an epithet for some muscles which have three heads or beginnings; as the *Triceps majus* et *minus,* or the *Adductor brevis* et *longus Femoris;* et *Triceps Auris,* or the *Retrahens Auris,* &c.

TRICHE'CHUS (*Zool.*) the Morse, a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia,* Order *Bruta,* having no *fore-teeth* in either jaw; *upper-tusks* solitary; *body* oblong; *hind-feet* stretched back forming a fin.

TRI'CHIA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Clathrus* of Linnæus.

TRICHIA'SIS (*Med.*) a disease in the eye-lashes, in which they are turned in towards the bulb of the eye.

TRICHI'LIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria,* Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five. — STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* ten, erect, rising from the nectary. — PIST. *germ* obovate; *style* short; *stigma* headed. — PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* solitary.

Species. Plants of this genus are trees and natives of Jamaica.

TRICHIU'RUS (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes of the Apodal Order, having the *head* lengthened; *teeth* ensiform; *body* compressed; *tail* subulate and without a fin.

TRICHOCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria,* Order 2 *Digynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. none. — STAM. *filaments* numerous; *anthers* small. — PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* two; *stigma* obtuse. — PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* numerous; *receptacle* ovate-oblong.

Species. The single species is the *Trochocarpus laurifolia,* seu *Ablania,* a tree of Guiana.

TRICHOCE'PHALUS (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes,* Order *Intestina,* having the *body* round, elastic, and twisted; *head* furnished with a proboscis; and *tail* tapering.

TRICHO'DA (*Ent.*) the systematic name of a pellucid worm invisible to the naked eye, of the Order *Infusoria,* being found in stagnant water.

TRICHOMA'NES (*Bot.*) a genus of *Filices,* having the fructifications inserted into the frond; *involucres* urn-shaped; *columns* extending beyond the involucres.

TRICHOSA'NTHES (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia,* Order 9 *Syngenesia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. five-parted. — STAM. in the males *filaments* three; *anther* a cylindrical erect body.—PIST. in the males, *styles* three; in the females, *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* three.—PER. *pome* oblong; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are mosly annuals, as the *Trichosanthes anguina,* seu *Anguina,* Snake-Gourd, &c.

TRICO'RPORATED (*Her.*) an epithet for a lion with three bodies issuing from the three corners of the escutcheon.

TRICHO'STEMA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia,* Order 1 *Gymnospermia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* capillary; *stigma* bifid.—PER. none; *seeds* four, roundish.

Species. Plants of this genus are natives of Virginia, as

the—*Trichostema brachiata*, *Teucrium*, seu *Scutellaria*.—*Trichostema dichotoma*, seu *Cassida*, &c.

TRICHOSTOMUM (*Bot.*) a genus of Mosses nearly allied to the *Bryum*.

TRICUSPIDALES *Valvulæ* (*Anat.*) the name of the valves in the right ventricle of the heart.

TRIDAX (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* cylindrical.—COR. *compound* radiate; *proper*, in the hermaphrodites, funnel-form; in the females, ligulate.—STAM. in the hermaphrodites, *filaments* four; *anther* cylindrical.—PIST. in the hermaphrodites and females, *germ* oblong; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. none; *seeds* solitary; *receptacle* chaffy.

Species. The single species is the *Tridax procumbens*.

TRIDENT (*Mech.*) any three-forked instrument, so called from the three forked mace, which Neptune is feigned by the poets to have borne.

TRIDENT (*Geom.*) a kind of parabola, by which Descartes constructed equations of six dimensions.

TRIDING (*Polit.*) the third part of a county or shire.

TRIDING-MOTE (*Law*) a court held for a triding.

TRIEMIMERIS (*Gram.*) vide *Trihemimeris*.

TRIENS (*Med.*) the third part of a pound equal to four ounces.

TRIENTALIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 7 *Heptandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* seven-leaved.—COR. stellate.—STAM. *filaments* seven mostly; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* globular; *style* filiform; *stigma* headed.—PER. *berry* capsular; *seeds* some angular.

Species. The single species is the *Trientalis europea*, *Alsine*, *Alsinanthemos*, seu *Pyrola*, a perennial.

TRIERARCHI (*Ant.*) τριήραρχοι, those among the Athenians, who were obliged to provide all sorts of necessaries for the fleets, and to build ships. *Lys. Orat. de Muner.*

TRIETERIS (*Chron.*) τριετηρίς, a cycle invented by Thales for the correction of his year, which, consisting of only 360 days, he intercalated 30 days at the end of every two years. *Censorin. Die. Nat.* c. 17.

TRIFIDUS (*Bot.*) trifid, or three cleft; an epithet for leaves and other parts of plants.

TRIFLORUS (*Bot.*) three-flowered.

TRIFOLIASTRUM (*Bot.*) another name for the *Trifolium*.

TRIFOLIUM (*Bot.*) τριφυλλον, from τρεις, three, and φυλλον, a leaf; a name given to several three-leaved plants among the ancients, particularly the *Lotus*. *Columel.* l. 6, c. 17; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 123; *Gal. de Simplic.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 21.

TRIFOLIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *umbellet* with a common receptacle; *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* subovate; *style* awl-shaped, ascending; *stigma* simple.—PER. *legume* one-valved; *seeds* very few.

Species. Plants of this tribe are distinguished in English by the names of *Trefoil*, or *Clover*, all the species of which are perennials; and that of *Melilot*, which comprehends the annuals.

TRIGEMINA (*Anat.*) the fifth pair of nerves, which arise from the crura of the cerebellum, and are divided into three branches, namely, the orbital, superior, and inferior maxillary.

TRIGGER (*Mech.*) an iron hook which serves to trig or stay a wheel: also a catch, which, being pulled, disengages the cock of a gun lock that it may strike fire.

TRIGLA (*Ich.*) the Gurnard, a genus of Fishes, of the *Thoracic* Order, having the *head* and *mouth* large; *body* wedged; *lateral line* straight; *belly* thick; and *ventral pectoral fins* large.

TRIGLOCHIN (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved.—COR. *petals* three.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* many.—PIST. *germ* large; *style* none; *stigmas* three or six.—PER. *capsule* ovate, oblong; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Triglochin palustre*, *Juncago*, seu *Calamegrostis*, Marsh Arrow grass, &c.

TRIGLYPH (*Architt.*) a member of the frieze of the *Doric* Order. [vide *Architecture*].

TRIGON (*Astron.*) an aspect, the same as *Trine*.

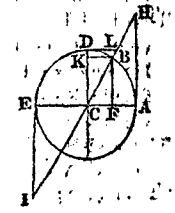
TRIGONELLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, nearly allied to the *Trifolium*, from which it differs only in the form of its corolla.

TRIGONIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* ten, connected into a sheath; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* short; *stigma* headed.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* very many.

Species. Plants of this tribe are natives of Guiana.

TRIGONOMETRY (*Math.*) from τριγωνον, a triangle, and μετρον, a measure, the art of measuring the sides and angles of triangles, either plane or spherical. In this branch of the mathematics every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts or degrees, and those into minutes; and the measure or quantity of an angle is estimated by the number of degrees, &c., whence the compliment of an arc or angle is what it wants of 90°, or a quadrant. The *sine of an arc* is a line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter which passes through it: thus, B F is the sine of the arc A B, or of the supplemental arc B D L. The *versed sine* of an arc is that part of the diameter which is intercepted between the arc and its sine: thus A F is the versed sine of the arc A B, and E F of the arc E D B. *Tangent* of an arc is a line touching the circle in one extremity, and continued thence to meet a line drawn through the other extremity, which last line is called the *secant*; thus A H is the *tangent* and C H the *secant* of the arc A B; E I the tangent and C I the secant of the arc E D B. This latter tangent and secant are accounted negative, being drawn in a contrary direction to the former. The *cosine*, *cotangent*, and *cosecant* of an arc are the sine, tangent, and secant of the complement of that arc: thus B F, the sine of A B, is the cosine of B D; B K, the sine of B D, the cosine of A B; A H, the tangent of A B, is the cotangent of B D; and D L, the tangent of B D, is the cotangent of A B; C H, the secant of A B, is the cosecant of B D; and C L, the secant of B D, is the cosecant of A B; F A, the versed sine of A B, is the coversed sine of B D; and D K, the versed sine of B D, is the coversed sine of A B.



TRIHEMIMERIS (*Gram.*) a sort of cæsura, consisting of three half feet. [vide *Cæsura*]

TRILETTO (*Mus.*) a short or little trill.

TRILL (*Mus.*) a grace in music. [vide *Music*]

TRILLION (*Arith.*) the number of a billion of billions.

TRIM (*Mar.*) the state and disposition of a ship as to her ballast, cargo, masts, &c., by which she is best calculated to serve the purposes of navigation.—*Sharp-trimmed*, an epithet denoting the disposition of the sails when the wind is scant.

TO TRIM (*Carpent.*) to fit one piece into another.

TRIMA'CRUS (*Gram.*) τρίμακρος, a sort of foot, consisting of three long syllables. *Hæphest. Enchirid.*

TRI'METER (*Gram.*) a verse consisting of three measures.

TRIMILCHI (*Archæol.*) a name given by the Saxons to the month of May, because they milked their cattle three times a day in that month.

TRI'MMERS (*Carpent.*) pieces of timber that are framed at right angles to the joists against the ways for chimneys, and well-holes for stairs, &c.

TRIMOSION (*Astrol.*) the joining together three astrological signs.

TRINE (*Astron.*) an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other 120°, or the third part of the zodiac.

TRI'NGA (*Orn.*) a genus of Birds, of the Order *Grallæ*, having the *bill* roundish; *nostrils* small, linear; *tongue* slender; *feet* four-toed. Birds of this tribe mostly inhabit marshy places, and are distinguished in English according to the species into the Sandpiper, the Ruff and Reeve, the Lapwing, the Plover, the Pewit, the Gambet, the Phalarope, the Sanderling, and the Purre or Stint.

TRI'NGLE (*Archit.*) a name given to several square members, as listels, fillets, or flatbands: it is more particularly used for a little member fixed over the triglyph, from which the *guttæ* are suspended. [vide *Architecture*]

TRINITA'RIANS (*Ecc.*) those who believe in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, or of three Persons in the Godhead.

TRI'NSUMGELD (*Law*) in Saxon ꝑnezonzelꝺ; a compensation for great crimes which were not absolved, but by paying a fine thrice nine times.

TRINK (*Archæol.*) a kind of fishing net.

TRINO'DIA *necessitas* (*Law*) a threefold imposition, to which all lands were formerly subject, i. e. towards repairing of bridges, maintaining of castles, and repelling the invasion of an enemy.

TRINO'DIA *Terræ* (*Archæol.*) a quantity of land equal to three perches.

TRINO'MIAL (*Math.*) an epithet for any quantity or root consisting of three dimensions, as $x^2 + xy + az$.

TRI'ŒCIÆ (*Bot.*) from τρεῖς, three, and οἶκος, a house; the name of the third Order in the Class *Polygamia*, comprehending such plants as have hermaphrodite, male, and female flowers of the same species, in three distinct individuals.

TRIO'NES (*Astron.*) a name for the cluster of seven stars in Ursa Minor, which is called in English Charles's Wain.

TRIO'NUM (*Bot.*) a species of the *Hibiscus* of Linnæus.

TRI'OPTERIS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted. — COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* trifid; *styles* three; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. *capsules* erect; *seeds* solitary.

Species. The species are shrubs.

TRIO'RCHIS (*Bot.*) another name for the *Orchis*.

TRI'ORS (*Law*) *triours* or *triers*, those who are chosen by a court to examine whether a challenge to a jury be just or not.

TRIO'STEUM (*Bot.*) a plant of North America, so called from its three seeds being of a bony substance.

TRIPA'RTIENT (*Arith.*) an epithet for any number which divides another exactly into three parts.

TRIPARTI'TUS (*Bot.*) three-parted, an epithet for the leaf, the corolla, &c.

TRIPA'STRUM *Apellidis* (*Surg.*) an instrument for extending fractured limbs.

TRIPETALOI'DEA (*Bot.*) the name of the sixth Order in Linnæus' Fragments.

TRIPE'TALUS (*Bot.*) three-petalled, an epithet for a corolla having three petals.

TRIPHTHONG (*Gram.*) an epithet for three vowels when sounded as one.

TRIPHY'LLUS (*Bot.*) three-leaved, an epithet for a calyx.

TRIPLA'RIS (*Bot.*) a tree of South America.

TRI'PLE *Progression* (*Mus.*) an expression in old music, implying a series of perfect fifths.—*Triple Time*, a time consisting of three measures in a bar. [vide *Music*]

TRIPLET (*Mus.*) a name given to three notes sung or played in the time of two.

TRI'PLICATE *Ratio* (*Geom.*) the ratio of cubes one to another, thus the ratio of a^3 to b^3 is triplicate that of a to b.

TRIPLI'CITY (*Astrol.*) the division of the signs according to the number of the elements, each division consisting of three signs.

TRIPLINER'VIUS (*Bot.*) triple-nerved, an epithet for the leaf.

TRIPLOI'DES (*Surg.*) an instrument formed of a three-fold basis, and used for elevating a great depression of the scull.

TRI'PLUM (*Mus.*) a former name for the Treble.

TRIPOD (*Ant.*) vide *Tripos*.

TRIPOD (*Cus.*) a name for the *Prevaricator* at Cambridge.

TRIPO'DIAN (*Mus.*) a stringed instrument among the ancients, that resembled the Delphic tripod in form.

TRI'POS (*Ant.*) from τρεις, three, and πους, a foot; the Tripos or sacred seat, supported by three feet, on which the priestesses sat when they gave their oracles; it was particularly applied to that used by the Pythian goddess. *Poll. Onom.* l. 1, segm. 222.

TRI'PSACUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, of the Natural Order of Grasses.

TRI'PTOTE (*Gram.*) τρίπτωτον, from τρεῖς, three, and πτῶσις, a case; a defective noun, which has only three cases.

TRIPU'DIUM (*Ant.*) a term applied to the falling of the crumbs from the mouth of the sacred chickens, when brought from their pens to be consulted by the augurs concerning the success of any intended enterprise. *Cic. de Divin.* l. 1, c. 15; *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 4.

TRIQUE'TRA *ossicula* (*Anat.*) triangular-shaped bones found mostly in the course of the lambdoidal suture.

TRIRE'MIS (*Ant.*) a galley among the Greeks and Romans, with three tiers or banks of ores. [vide *Militia*]

TRISOLYMPO'NICA (*Ant.*) τρισολυμπονίκης, one among the Greeks who returned three times victorious from the Olympic Games, on whom special honours were conferred by the state. *Philostr. Vit. Apollon.*

TRI'SMUS (*Med.*) a lock jaw, or spasmodic rigidity of the under jaw.

TRISPA'STUS (*Mech.*) an engine consisting of three pullies.

TRISPE'RMUS (*Bot.*) three-seeded.

TRISSA'GO (*Bot.*) another name for the *Germander*.

TRI'STA (*Archæol.*) a station or post in hunting.

TRISTA (*Law*) or *tristis*, an immunity whereby a man was freed from his attendance on the lord of a forest when he went to the chace.

TRISYLLABLE (*Gram.*) a word of three syllables.

TRITÆO'PHYA (*Med.*) another name for a tertian fever.

TRITE (*Mus.*) τρίτη, a third in the ancient Greek music; the name given to three chords of the ancient system, from their actual situation in the tetrachords, of which they respectively formed a part.

TRI'THEITES (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics who held that there were three distinct godheads. *Nicephor. Hist. Eccles.* l. 18, c. 48.

TRI'TICUM (*Bot.*) the Latin name for the well-known plant called wheat, which is so called because it is *tritum*, beaten out of the ear. The Greek name πυρὸς, is derived ἀπὸ τῆ σπείρειν, i. e. from sewing. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 1, c. 8, &c.; *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 18, c. 7.

TRITICUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. a common receptacle elongated into a spike; *glume* two-valved.—STAM. *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* turbinate; *styles* two; *stigmas* feathered.—PER. none; *seed* one.
Species. The species are divided into the Wheats, which are annuals, yielding corn or grain; and the Wheat-Grasses, which are annual Grasses.

TRITO'MA (*Ent.*) a genus of Insects, of the *Coleopterous* Order, having the *antennæ* clavate; *lip* emarginate; *feelers* hatchet-shaped; *shells* as long as the body.

TRI'TON (*Ent.*) a genus of Animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Mollusca*, having the *body* oblong; *mouth* with a spiral proboscis; *tentacula* or *arms* twelve. This animal is to be found in many species of the *Lepus*.

TRI'TONE (*Mus.*) a dissonant interval, otherwise called a superfluous fourth, or a kind of redundant third, consisting of three tones, two major and one minor.

TRITOPATORI'A (*Ant.*) τριτοπατόρια, a festival at which it was usual for the Greeks to pray for children to the Θεοὶ γενέθλιοι, the gods of generation. *Etymol. Auct.*

TRITO'RIUM (*Chem.*) a glass for separating oil from water in distilling.

TRI'TTYARCHS (*Ant.*) τριττύαρχοι, Athenian magistrates who governed the third part of a tribe. *Poll.* l. 6, segm. 165.

TRITURA'TION (*Med.*) pounding in a mortar.

TRI'VIAL (*Nat.*) an epithet for the common or vulgar name of the species of animals, plants, or minerals in the Linnean system.

TRIUMFE'TTA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants nearly allied to the Agrimonia.

TRIUMPHA'LIS *Corona* (*Ant.*) a triumphal crown, so called by the Romans because it was at first bestowed only on a victorious general, who was entitled to a triumph; it was made of wreaths of laurel, as in the annexed figure, and afterwards of gold.

TRIU'MPHUS (*Ant.*) the triumph or magnificent procession and solemnity which was decreed by the senate to a victorious general, for having conquered a province or gained some signal victory. [vide *Militia*, Plate No. II.]

TRIU'MVIRI (*Ant.*) a name given by the Romans to any three men who executed any office together, as the *triumviri monetales*, who looked to the coinage; *triumviri capitales*, who took charge of prisoners convicted of offences. This term was also applied to the three persons who shared the supreme power, as Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, who established one triumvirate; and Augustus, Marc Antony, and Lepidus, who established the second. *Liv.* l. x, c. 1, &c.; *Val. Maximus*, l. 5, c. 4; *Aul. Gell.* l. 3, c. 3; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Sigon. de Ant. Jur. Ital.* l. 2, c. 2; *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. II, &c.

TRIUNE (*Theol.*) an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in the Trinity of the persons.

TRIXA'GO (*Bot.*) a species of the *Rhinanthus*.

TO TROAT (*Sport.*) to cry as a buck does at rutting time.

TROCA'R (*Surg.*) an instrument resembling a pipe, for making incisions, particularly in the operation of tapping for the dropsy.

TROCHAIC *Verse* (*Poet.*) a verse consisting of trochees.

TRO'CHEE (*Gram.*) τρόχαιος, a foot in verse, consisting of two syllables, the first long and the second short.

TRO'CHILE (*Archit.*) *trochilus*, a hollow ring running round a column next to the tore, which is vulgarly called the *case-mate*.

TROCHI'LLICE (*Mech.*) the art of wheel-work, or the mathematical science which demonstrates the properties of circular motions.

TRO'CHILUS (*Orn.*) the Humming-bird; a genus of Birds, having the *bill* subulate; *tongue* filiform; *feet* formed for walking.

TRO'CHINGS (*Sport.*) the small branches on the top of a deer's head.

TRO'CHISK (*Med.*) τροχίσκος, a lozenge.

TRO'CHLEA (*Mech.*) the mechanical power commonly called the Pulley. [vide *Mechanics*]

TROCHLEA (*Anat.*) a kind of cartilaginous pulley through which the tendon of one of the muscles of the eye passes.

TROCHLEA'RIS (*Anat.*) the muscle of the eye called the *Obliquus superior Oculi*.

TROCHLEATO'RES (*Anat.*) the fourth pair of nerves, so called because they are inserted into the trochlearis of the eye.

TROCHOID (*Geom.*) another name for the cycloid.

TROCHOI'DES (*Anat.*) a species of diarthrosis, or moveable connection of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another, as the first cervical vertebra upon the odontoid process of the second.

TRO'CHUS (*Ant.*) τροχός, a circle or hoop of iron, which was driven with an iron handle, called in the Greek ῥάβδος. This was a favourite game among the Roman youth, and is frequently alluded to by the poets.
Hor. l. 3, od. 24,

—— ludere doctior
Seu Græco jubeas trocho.

Ovid. Trist. l. 2, v. 485.

Ecce canit formas alius, jactusque pilorum,
Hic artem nandi præcepit, ille trochi.

Artemid. l. 2, c. 57; *Schol. Aristoph. ad Vesp. Acron. in Horat. Art. Poet.*; *Meurs. de Lud. apud Gronov. Thes. Ant. Græv.* tom. 7, &c.

TROCHUS (*Com.*) a genus of Animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*, the shell of which is univalve and spiral; the animal is a Limax.

TRO'GON (*Orn.*) the *Curucui*, a genus of Birds, of the Order *Picæ*, which inhabit warm climates, having the *bill* short, sharp edged, and hooked; *feet* formed for climbing.

TROJA (*Ant.*) or *Trojæ ludi*, equestrian games, instituted, as it is said, by Ascanius, the son of Æneas. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Plut. in Caton*; *Sueton. Cæs.* c. 39, &c.; *Panvin. de Lud. Circens.* l. 2, c. 9.

TO TROLL (*Mus.*) to sing a catch, canon, round, or any composition, so taking up the parts that the voices follow each other in regular succession.

TO TROLL (*Sport.*) to fish for pike with a line running upon a reel.

TRO'LLIUS (*Bot.*) a genus of plants nearly allied to the *Ranunculus*.

TROMBE'TTA (*Mus.*) Italian for a small trumpet.

TROMBO'NE (*Mus.*) a small sacbut.

TROMPE (*Archit.*) French for an arch which grows wider towards the top.

TROUBADO'URS (*Mus.*) a name given to the early poet-musicians or bards of Provence and Normandy.

TRO'VER (*Law*) an action which a man has against any one who, having found any of his goods, refuses to deliver them up.

TROUGH (*Mech.*) any long piece of wood like a tree hollowed, which serves to hold water or other liquids, which is employed either for purposes of husbandry or for the washing of metals, &c.

TROUGH *of the sea* (*Mar.*) a name given to the hollow or interval between two waves, resembling a trough in form.

TROUT (*Ich.*) a fish of the Salmon tribe, which is distinguished into the Trout, properly so called, the *Salmon*

fario of Linnæus; the Salmon-Trout, or Bull-Trout, *Salmo trutta* of Linnæus; and the White-Trout. It inhabits the rivers of Europe which lead into the sea, swims with great velocity, and leaps high out of the water.

TRO'WEL (*Mason.*) a tool for spreading mortar.

TROY-WEIGHT (*Com.*) a weight of twelve ounces in the pound, so called from Troyes, a French city in Champagne.

TRO'NAGE (*Com.*) a beam for weighing wool; also the act of weighing it in a public market.

TRONAGE (*Law*) a custom or duty for weighing wool.

TRONA'TOR (*Law*) an officer whose business it formerly was to weigh wool brought into the city of London.

TRONE-WEIGHT (*Com.*) the same as *Troy-weight*.

TROOP (*Mil.*) a certain number of men on horseback, who form a component part of a squadron.

TROOPS are distinguished into *heavy* or *light troops*, according to the nature of their accoutrements.

TROOP (*Mus.*) a kind of march generally in quick time.

TROO'PER (*Mil.*) a horse soldier who fights only on horseback, which was formerly used to distinguish this class of soldiers from the dragoons, who fight either on horseback or on foot. They no longer exist in the British service, in which all the cavalry fight occasionally on foot.

TROPŒ'OLUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* eight, awl-shaped; *anthers* erect.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigma* trifid.—PER. *berries* somewhat solid; *seeds* three.

Species. The species are mostly reckoned annuals, as the —*Tropœolum minus*, *Cardamindum*, seu *Nasturtium*, Small Indian Cress.—*Tropœolum majus*, *Acriviola*, seu *Viola*, Great Indian Cress, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat.*; *Raii. Hist.*; &c.

TROPE (*Rhet.*) τρόπος, from τρέπω, to turn, a figure of speech, by which words are turned from their original and proper signification.

TRO'PER (*Mus.*) a book formerly used in the church, containing the sequences or chants.

TROPHY (*Ant.*) τροπαῖον, any thing taken from an enemy which is displayed and treasured up as a proof of victory. Among the ancients it consisted of the arms of the vanquished foe fixed on trees or pillars of brass, &c. in a conspicuous place, which, being all dedicated to some deity, it was a sacrilege to demolish. On the consular medals there are numerous representations of these trophies, as in the annexed figure.

TROPHY (*Archit.*) an ornament representing the trunk of a tree, encompassed all around with arms or military weapons.

TRO'PHY-MONEY (*Mil.*) a duty of 4*d.* paid annually by house-keepers or landlords for the drums, colours, &c. for their respective companies of militia.

TRO'PIC-BIRD (*Orn.*) the *Phaeton* of Linnæus; a bird so called because it lives chiefly within the Tropics, where it is frequently seen on the backs of porpoises.

TRO'PICS (*Astron.*) τροπικοὶ κύκλοι, from τρέπω, to turn; because when the sun arrives at these points the seems to turn or bend his course: two circles of the sphere parallel to the Equator, from which they are distant 23° 28′; they are denominated the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn: [vide *Astronomy*, Plate No. I. (13)]

TRU'A (*Archæol.*) a sow or swine.

TRUCE (*Mil.*) a cessation of hostilities agreed upon for a time between two contending powers.

TRUCKS (*Gun.*) from the Greek τρόχος, a circle or hoop, round pieces of wood like wheels, fixed on an axle-tree, for moving ordnance

TRUCKS (*Mar.*) pieces of wood of different sizes and forms, according to the purpose for which they are intended, as —*Trucks of the mast-head*, circular pieces of wood fixed as a cap on the top-gallant-mast-head.—*Trucks of the shrouds*, short cylindrical pieces, having a hole through the middle, and a score round the middle, by which they are seized to the shrouds.—*Trucks of the flag-staffs*, flat round pieces fixed upon one end of the flag-staffs, by which the pendant and the halyards are reeved.

TRU'FFLES (*Bot.*) a kind of mushrooms, covered with a blackish skin, without stalk or root.

TRUGG (*Archæol.*) an ancient corn measure.

TRUMP (*Sport.*) corrupted from *triumph*, the name of a winning card, or any card which gives its holder any advantages in the game.

TRU'MPET (*Mus.*) the loudest of all wind-instruments, consisting of a folded tube generally of brass.—*Speaking Trumpet*, vide *Speaking*.

TRUMPET (*Her.*) an occasional bearing in coat armour, as in the annexed example, "He beareth *argent*, a chevron engrailed between three trumpets, *sable*," by the name of Thunder.

TRU'MPETER (*Mil.*) the soldier who sounds the trumpet.

TRUMPETER (*Orn.*) a bird of South America, the *Psophia* of Linnæus, which is so called from its harsh cry, not unlike a child's trumpet.

TRUNCA'TED *Pyramid* (*Math.*) or *cone*, another name for the frustum of a cone, &c.

TRUNCA'TUS (*Bot.*) truncate, an epithet for a leaf,—*Folium truncatum*, a leaf that seems to be cut off at the tip, as in the tulip. This epithet is also applied to the petal and to the nectary, as in the *Narcissus tazetta*.

TRU'NCHEON (*Mil.*) a staff of command.

TRU'NCUS (*Bot.*) the trunk or stem of a tree, called by Linnæus the *caudex*.

TRU'NDLE (*Mech.*) a carriage with low wheels, for drawing heavy burdens.

TRUNDLE (*Gun.*) a sort of tube used for fuses.

TRUNK (*Archit.*) the fust and shaft of a column.

TRU'NKED (*Her.*) an epithet for trees when couped or cut off smooth.

TRU'NNION-RING (*Gun.*) the ring about a cannon, immediately before the trunnions.

TRU'NNIONS (*Gun.*) two cylindric pieces of metal projecting from a gun, mortar, or howitzer, by which they are supported on their carriages.

TRUSS (*Mar.*) a machine employed to pull a yard home to its respective mast, and retain it firmly in that position.

TRUSS is also the name of short pieces of carved work fitted under the taffrail, in the same manner as the terms.

TRUSS (*Com.*) a bundle of hay or straw, equal to 56 lb.

TRUSS (*Surg.*) an elastic bandage which is worn in cases of *herniæ*, or ruptures.

TRUSSED (*Vet.*) or *well trussed*; an epithet for a horse when his thighs are large, and proportioned to the roundness of the croup.

TRU'SSING (*Falcon.*) the act of a hawk when she seizes her prey and soars aloft with it into the air.

TRUST (*Law*) *fiducia*, *confidentia*; a right to receive the profits of land, and to dispose of the land itself, in many cases, for particular purposes, as directed by the lawful owner, or pointed out by settlement, &c. or by that particular deed called *a deed of trust*.

TRUSTEE' (*Law*) one who has an estate or money put into his hands for the use of another.

TRY'ING (*Mar.*) the letting a ship lie in the sea in the midst of a storm, with only her main or mizen sail.

TRY'-SAIL (*Mar.*) a small sail used by cutters, luggers, &c. in lieu of their mainsail, during a storm.

TUB (*Com.*) a measure containing sixty pounds weight of tea, and from fifty-six to eighty-six pounds of camphor.

TU'BA (*Ant.*) a musical instrument used in war, at funerals, and other solemn occasions, among the Romans, which is supposed to have resembled our trumpet in its form; its use is alluded to by the poets.

Virg. Æn. l. 11, v. 192.

It cœlo clamorque virûm, clangorque tubarum.

Pers. Sat. 3, v. 103.

Hinc tuba, candelæ.

Propert. l. 2, eleg. 6.

Ah mea cum quales caneret tibi Cynthia somnos
Tibia, funesta tristior illa tuba.

Juven. Sat. 10, v. 213.

Quid refert magni sedeat qua parte theatri;
Qui vix cornicines exaudiat, atque tubarum
Concentus?

The players on the *tubæ* were called *tubicines*. *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 24; *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 3, c. 46; *Apul. Met.* l. 10; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 56; *Plin. Epist.* l. 2, ep. 7; *Veget.* l. 2, c. 22; *Lips. de Roman. Mil.* l. 5, c. 9, &c.

TUBA EUSTACHIA'NA (*Anat.*) the Eustachian, or auditory tube, so called because it was first described by Eustachius. It arises in each ear from the anterior extremity of the tympanum, into which it affords a passage for the air.

TUBA FALLOPIANA (*Anat.*) the uterine, or Fallopian tube, so called from Fallopius, by whom it was first described, is a canal included in two laminæ of the peritonæum, which arises at each side of the fundus of the uterus, and serves to convey the fertilized ovum into the cavity of the uterus.

TUBE (*Mech.*) any pipe or canal which serves as a passage for air, or any other fluid.

TUBER (*Bot.*) a knob, or round fleshy body in roots; whence a root consisting of such knobs is called tuberous.

TUBE'RCULA *quadrigemina* (*Anat.*) the four white oval tubercles of the brain, which by the ancients were called *nates* and *testes*, from their resemblance in form.

TU'BERCLE (*Med.*) *tuberculum*; a hard superficial tumour, circumscribed and permanent, or at least proceeding very slowly to suppuration.

TUBE'RCULUM (*Bot.*) a small tube; a pimple or little knob on the surface of some leaves, particularly of the *Lichen*.

TUBE'RCULUM *annulare* (*Anat.*) the beginning of the *Medulla oblongata*.

TUBERCULUM *Loweri* (*Anat.*) an eminence in the right auricle of the heart, where the two venæ cavæ meet; so called from Lower, by whom it was first described.

TUBERO'SUS (*Bot.*) tuberous; an epithet for a root consisting of tubes connected into a bunch by intervening threads.

TU'BE-WORM (*Ent.*) the *Sipunculus* of Linnæus, an animal of the worm tribe.

TUB-FISH (*Ich.*) the *Trigla hirundo*, a fish about two or three pounds weight, which inhabits the Northern seas.

TUBIPO'RA (*Ent.*) Tubipore, a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Zoophyta*, the coral of which consists of erect, hollow, cylindrical, parallel, aggregate tubes. The animal is supposed to be a *Nereis*.

TUBULA'RIA (*Ent.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Zoophyta*, having a *stem* tubular, simple, or branched; *animal* proceeding from the end of the tube, and having its *head* crested with *tentacula*.

TUBULA'TUS (*Bot.*) tubular, or in the form of a tube; an epithet for a calyx; also for the corolla of plants in the Class *Didynamia*, and for the nectary of Hellebore.

TUBULI LACTI'FERI (*Anat.*) the ducts or tubes in the nipple of the breast through which the milk passes.

TUBULO'SUS (*Bot.*) tubulous, or hollow, like a tube; an epithet for a flower or a floret.

TU'BUS (*Bot.*) a tube, or hollow pipe; the lower, narrow, hollow part of a monopetalous or one-petalled corolla, by which it is fixed into the receptacle.

TUCK (*Mar.*) that part of a ship where the ends of the planks are collected together under the stern or counter.—A *square tuck* is terminated above by the wing-transom, and below and on each side by the fashion-pieces.

TU'CKER (*Cus.*) that part of the female dress, consisting of lace or gauze, which covers the bosom, and serves as an ornament to the front and top of the gown.

TUE'SDAY (*Chron.*) from Tuirco, or Tun, the Saxon name for the god Mars, and dag, a day; the third day of the week.

TU'FA (*Min.*) a calcareous earth, the *Tophus testacea* of Linnæus, which is formed of various shells broken and concreted.

TU'FTA (*Archæol.*) a cottage.

TUG (*Mil.*) signifies literally a horse's tail in the Turkish language, and is also applied to their standard, which consists of a horse's tail.

TU'GGÆ (*Law*) traces or ropes for drawing.

TULBA'GIA (*Bot.*) a bulbous plant of the Cape of Good Hope, which differs from the Narcissus, in having a superior germ. Its corolla is very similar to that of the Hyacinth.

TU'LIPA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*, so called from the resemblance which its flower bears to the Turkish head-dress called the tulipa, or turban.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. bell-shaped.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* quadrangular.—PIST. *germ* large; *style* none; *stigma* three-lobed.—PER. *capsule* three-sided; *seeds* numerous.

Species. Plants of this tribe are well known in English by the name of the *Tulip*.

TU'LIP-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Liriodendron* of Linnæus.

TU'MBRILL (*Law*) a cucking-stool, or ducking-stool; a machine for the correction of scolds and unquiet women. *Kitch.* 13.

TUMO'RES (*Med.*) from *tumor*, a swelling; an order in the Class *Locales* in Cullen's Nosology.

TUN (*Com.*) a measure of capacity and of liquids, containing 272 gallons.—*Tun weight*, equal to 2240 pounds, which is the ordinary measure for the different sizes and contents of vessels.

TUNE (*Mus.*) a succession of measured sounds, which is commonly adapted to some form of words.

TUNGSTE'NUM (*Min.*) Tungsten, a genus of metals of a grey or brownish colour, internally steel-white, very brittle and hard, and not attracted by the magnet. It fuses with great difficulty, gradually changing from a black to a yellow oxide when heated; but it combines with phosphorus and sulphur, and with most of the metals, except gold and platina. It is oxidizable and acidifiable by the nitrates and hyper-oxymuriates, and colours the vitrified earths and the vitreous fluxes of a blue or brown colour. The specific gravity is 17·6.

TU'NGSTATE (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the combination of the tungstic acid with different bases, as the *tungstate of lime*, &c.

TU'NICA (*Ant.*) an under garment worn by the Romans, which was the proper and only dress of the lower orders, but those of better fashion wore the *toga*, or gown, over it. The tunica was usually short and narrow, wherefore it was reckoned effeminate to wear it long.

Hor. l. 1, sat. 2.

Malthinus tunicis demissis ambulat ——.

Plaut. Poen. act. 5, scen. 5.

Sane genus hoc mulierosum est, tunicis demissitiis.

Cic. in Catil. 2, c. 10, and *Ascon. in Cic.*; *Poll.* l. 4, segm. 118; *Juven. Sat.* 6, v. 441; *Val. Max.* l. 2, c. 6; *Gell.* l. 7, c. 12; *Spartian. in Sever.* c. 19; *Salmas. in Tertull. de Pall. &c.*

TUNICA (*Anat.*) *a tuendo corpore*, i. e. from its defending the body; a membrane which serves as a coat, or covering, as the coats of the eye, namely, the *tunica albuginea*, or *conjunctiva*; *tunica arachnoidea, cornea, retina, uvea* or *choroidea, hyaloidea, sclerotica*, &c. — *Tunica vaginalis testis*, a continuation of the peritonæum through the inguinal ring. —*Tunica villosa*, the villous or inner folding coat of the intestines.

TUNICA'TUS (*Bot.*) coated; an epithet for a bulb which is composed of numerous concentric coats, as the Onion, &c.; *caulis tunicatus*, a tunicated stem.

TU'NING (*Mus.*) rectifying the false sounds of musical instruments, or putting them in tune.

TU'NNAGE (*Com.*) vide *Tonnage.*

TU'NNEL (*Sport.*) a net to catch partridges.

TU'NNELLER (*Sport.*) one who goes fowling with a tunnel.

TU'NNELLERS (*Mar.*) the men who fill casks with water.

TU'RBAN (*Cus.*) a Turkish cap made of fine linen wreathed in a rundle, broad at the bottom, to enclose the head, and lessening towards the top.

TURBA'RIA (*Archæol.*) the ground where turf is dug.

TU'RBARY (*Law*) a right to dig turf on the ground of another. *Kitch.* 98.

TU'RBETH *root* (*Bot.*) the root of the *Convolvulus turpethum*, which is used in medicine.

TURBINA'TED *bones* (*Anat.*) the spongy bones, superior and inferior, of the ethmoid bone are so called by some writers.

TURBINA'TUM (*Anat.*) the pineal gland.

TU'RBITH (*Med.*) a cathartic eastern bark, which is procured from a species of *Cicely.*

TU'RBO (*Conch.*) the Wreath, a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*, the *shell* of which is univalve, and spiral; *aperture* contracted; the animal of which is a *Limax.* The principal species of this tribe, the *Turbo littoreus*, or Periwinkle, is said by sailors to indicate a storm if seen crawling high up the rocks, and calm weather when they descend.

TU'RBOT (*Ich.*) the *Pleuronectes maximus* of Linnæus, a sort of fish inhabiting the European seas, which grows sometimes to thirty pounds weight. It has an oblong body, covered with obtuse, unequal, spinous tubercles, above brown, varied with yellow; beneath white, spotted with brown; flesh firm and excellent.

TU'RDUS (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Passeres.*

Generic Character. Bill straightish; *nostrils* naked, or half covered with a small membrane; *mouth* ciliate; *tongue* jagged.

Species. The principal species are the—*Turdus viscivorus*, the Missel Thrush.—*Turdus pilaris*, the Fieldfare.—*Turdus musicus*, the Throstle, or Song Thrush.—*Turdus polyglottus*, the Mocking Bird.—*Turdus torquatus*, the Ring-Ouzel, or the Rock-Ouzel.

TU'RFA (*Min.*) Turf; a species of mineral substance, of the *Inflammable* Order, found commonly on moors and heaths, covering the surface of the ground, and generally in deeper layers than others of its kind. It is composed of the radicles of heath or moss, &c. intermingled with earth.

TU'RIS (*Bot.*) the extreme twig, or young shoot of a tree.

TU'RKEY (*Orn.*) a well-known domestic bird, the *Meleagris* of Linnæus, the young of which are exceedingly tender, and difficult to rear. The cock is very irascible, and when angry struts with an inflated breast, expanded tail, and relaxed frontal carunele, making a singular inward noise, and agitating its whole body.

TURKEY-WHEAT (*Bot.*) a species of the *Zea* of Linnæus.

TURK'S-CAP (*Bot.*) the *Lilium martagon* of Linnæus.

TU'RMERIC (*Bot.*) the root of the *Curcuma* of Linnæus, which is imported in a dried state from the East Indies. It is of a pale yellow colour, a rather fragrant odour, and a bitterish slightly acrid taste. It is much used as a dyeing drug, and furnishes a chemical test of the presence of uncombined alkalies.

TU'RMA (*Ant.*) a troop of cavalry among the Romans: Varro supposes the word to have been originally written *terma*, from *tres*, three, because they were taken from the three tribes of Romulus. There were ten turmæ in every legion, and three deduriæ in every turma. *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 16; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Ursat. de Not. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Roman.* tom. xi.

TURN (*Law*) the county court, or the sheriff's court, where the sheriff is judge: it is kept every year, after Easter and Michaelmas; but peers of the realm, clergymen, and such as have hundreds of their own, are exempted from attendance.

TURN (*Mech.*) a term among watchmakers denoting the entire revolution of a wheel.

TURN (*Mus.*) an embellishment formed of apogiatures, consisting of the note on which the turn is made, the note above, and the semitone below.

TURN (*Man.*) a term used in the riding-school by the master when he directs his scholars to change hands.

TO TURN *in* or *out* (*Mar.*) is said of sailors who either get in, or leave their hammocks.

TU'RNEP (*Bot.*) vide *Turnip.*

TURNE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* acuminate.—PIST. *germ* conical; *styles* three; *stigmas* multifid.—PER. *capsule* ovate, one-celled; *receptacles* linear; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are annuals, and natives of Guiana.

TU'RNERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) was incorporated in 1603. Their armorial ensigns are "*Sable*, a catherine-wheel *or*," as in the annexed figure.

TURNE'TUM (*Law*) a duty paid to the sheriff for holding his turn, or court.

TU'RNING (*Mech.*) the art of manufacturing various utensils in wood and metal by means of a lathe, called the turning-lathe.

TU'RNIP (*Bot.*) a well-known vegetable, a variety of the *Brassica rapa* of Linnæus.

TU'RNOVER (*Mil.*) a piece of white linen which used to be worn by the cavalry over their stocks.

TU'RNO VICE-CO'MITUM (*Law*) a writ for those who are called out of their own hundred into the sheriff's turn, or court.

TU'RNPIKE (*Mil.*) a sort of cheval de frize which is planted in a gap or at a breach to impede the progress of an enemy.

TU'RNSOLE (*Bot.*) the *Croton tinctorum* of Linnæus, a plant so called because it turns its flowers to the sun.

TU'RNSPIT (*Sport.*) a sort of dog with very short legs and long body employed before the invention of Jacks to turn the spit by means of a wheel.

TU'RNSTONE (*Orn.*) another name for the Sea-Dottrel.

TU'RPENTINE (*Chem.*) a substance which is classed by chemists among the resins, and varies mostly according to the tree from which it is procured, as the Common Turpentine from the *Terebinthina communis* of Linnæus; the

Venice Turpentine from the *Pinus larix*; the Chiam Turpentine from the *Pistacia terebinthus*, &c.

TURPE'THUM (*Bot.*) the *Convolvulus turpethum* of Linnæus.

TURRÆ'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten; *anthers* subovate.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* two.

Species. The species are evergreens, and natives of the East Indies.

TURRIS (*Ant.*) a tower, which was a moveable machine used in besieging towns, &c.; also a term for the particular manner of drawing up an army in the form of a tower. *Veget.* l. 4, c. 17; *Lips. de Mil. Roman.* &c.

TU'RRITIS (*Bot.*) Tower-mustard, or Tower-wort, a genus of plants nearly allied to the *Arabis*.

TU'RTLE (*Zool.*) a division of the genus *Testudo* in the Linnean system.

TURTLE-DOVE (*Orn.*) a kind of dove noted for its gentleness and kind disposition.

TURU'NDA (*Surg.*) a tent or suppositary.

TU'SAL (*Bot.*) the *Fritillaria imperialis* of Linnæus.

TU'SCAN *Order* (*Archit.*) one of the architectural orders, so called from Tuscany, the place where it was invented. [vide *Architecture*, and Plate No. I. II. (10, 11)]

TUSHES (*Vet.*) or Tusks, the great teeth that stand out in a boar's mouth; also the four large teeth of a horse.

TUSK (*Carpent.*) a level shoulder made to strengthen the tenon of a joist, which is let into the girder.

TU'SKED (*Her.*) an epithet for an animal whose tusks are of a different tincture from the body.

TUSSILA'GO (*Bot.*) βήχιον, a plant so called because it assuages, βήχω, *tussis*, a cough. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 126; *Plin.* l. 26, c. 6.

TUSSILAGO (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* cylindrical.—COR. *compound* various; *proper*, of the Hermaphrodites, funnel-form; of the Females, ligulate, or none.—STAM. in the Hermaphrodites; *filaments* five; *anther* cylindric.—PIST. in the Hermaphrodites and Females, *germ* short; *style* filiform; *stigma* thickish.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the *Tussilago farfara*, *Petasites*, *Ungula*, *Bechium*, seu *Farfara*, Common Colt's-Foot.—*Tussilago alba*, White Colt's-Foot, or Butter-Bur.—*Tussilago petasites*, Common Butter-Bur, &c. &c.

TUSSILAGO is also the name of some species, as of the *Arnica*, the *Cacalia*, and the *Senecio*.

TU'SSIS (*Med.*) a cough.

TU'TIA (*Min.*) Tutty; a grey oxide of zinc, generally formed by fusing brass, or copper, mixed with blende, when it is incrusted in the chimneys of the furnace.

TU'TSAN (*Bot.*) the *Hypericum androsemum*, a perennial.

TU'TTO (*Mus.*) or *tutti*, all together; a term used in compositions of several parts.

TU'TTY (*Min.*) vide *Tutia*.

TWAIN-NIGHTS-GU'STONE (*Law*) one who had slept two nights in a house, and who, if he committed any offence, was himself answerable for it; but if he staid longer, then his host, and not he, was answerable for his behaviour.

TWAITE (*Archæol.*) wood grubbed up and turned into arable land.

TWELFHI'NDI (*Law*) men of the highest rank in the Saxon government, who were assessed at one thousand two hundred shillings; if any injury were done to such persons, satisfaction was to be made according to their worth. *Ll. Alf.* c. 12, 13.

TWI'BIL (*Carpent.*) an instrument for making mortoise-holes.

TWINE (*Mech.*) a sort of strong twisted thread.

TWIST (*Man.*) the inside or flat part of a man's thigh, upon which every true horseman rests on horseback.

TWIST (*Carpent.*) another name for a girder.

TWYHI'NDI (*Law*) the lower order of Saxons, assessed at two hundred shillings. *Ll. Alf.* c. 12, *apud Brompt.*

TWITCH-GRASS (*Bot.*) vide *Couch-grass*.

TWITE (*Orn.*) the *Fringilla montium*, a sort of Finch.

TYE (*Mus.*) a curve line between two notes, which so bends them that the two form but one note of the length of both. [vide *Music*]

TYLO'SIS (*Med.*) an induration, or callus, of the margin of the eye-lids.

TYMBORI'LLA (*Archæol.*) a tumbrill, or ducking-stool.

TY'MPAN (*Archit.*) that part of the bottom of the frontons, or pediments, which is enclosed between the cornices.—*Tympan of an arch*, the triangular space, or table, in the corners, or sides, of the arch.

TYMPAN (*Carpent.*) is applied to the pannels of doors in the same sense.

TYMPAN (*Print.*) a frame belonging to a printing-press, and covered with parchment, on which every sheet is placed, in order to be printed. [vide *Printing*]

TYMPAN (*Mech.*) a kind of wheel placed round an axis on the top of which are two levers, or staves, for turning the axis about in the raising of weights.

TYMPANI'TES (*Med.*) tympany; an elastic distension of the abdomen, not readily yielding, and sounding like a drum, whence it derives its name.

TY'MPANUM (*Anat.*) the drum, or barrel, in which are lodged the bones of the ear, namely, the four *ossicula auditus*.

TY'MPANY (*Med.*) vide *Tympanites*.

TYPE (*Print.*) pieces of metal cut or cast with the impression of letters, or characters, which are employed in printing. [vide *Printing*]

TY'PHA (*Bot.*) τύφη, an aquatic plant mentioned by Theophrastus and others. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 1, c. 8; *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 133.

TYPHA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 3 *Triandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *ament common.* COR. none.—STAM. in the Males, *filaments* three; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. in the Females, *germ* ovate; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* capillary, permanent.

Species. The species are perennials, as—*Typha latifolia*, Great Cat's Tail, or Reed-Mace, &c.

TYPHO'DES (*Med.*) an epithet for a continual burning fever, as it were from an inflammation of the bowels.

TYPHOMA'NIA (*Med.*) from τύφω, to burn, and μανία, madness; a complication of phrenzy and lethargy with fever.

TY'PHUS (*Med.*) from τύφος, a stupor; a species of continued fever characterized by great debility, a tendency in the fluids to putrefaction, and the ordinary symptoms of fever.

TYPO'GRAPHY (*Print.*) from τύπος, type, and γράφω, to write; the art of printing, or a description of all that relates to the use of type in the formation of books.

TYR (*Chem.*) the name of the fifth month in the Ethiopian year, commencing on the 25th of December in the Julian calendar.

TYRIA'SIS (*Med.*) a species of leprosy in which the skin may be easily withdrawn from the flesh.

TYRO'SIS (*Med.*) from τυρόω, to coagulate; a disorder in the stomach occasioned by the curdling of milk in it.

TY'SHAS (*Chron.*) the name of the fourth month in the Ethiopian year, commencing on the 27th of November of the Julian year.

TYTHES (*Law*) vide *Tithes*

U, V.

V. (*Ant.*) stood for Valerius, &c. [vide *Abbreviations*] V. as a number stood for 5, which value it still retains; with a dash over it thus $\bar{V}$ it denoted 5000. [vide *Notation*]

V. (*Law*) vide *Abbreviations*.

V. (*Gram.*) vide *Abbreviations*.

V. (*Mus.*) an abbreviation for violin.

VA (*Mus.*) Italian for "go on," as *va crescendo*, go on increasing.

VA'CANT *Companies* (*Mil.*) companies to the permanent command of which no person is appointed for the time being.

VACA'RIA (*Archæol.*) a void place, or waste ground.

VACA'TIO *militiæ* (*Ant.*) exemption from military service, which, among the Romans, was fixed at the age of forty-five.

VACA'TION (*Law*) *vacatio*; all the interval between the end of one term and the beginning of another. In the Civil Law it is the time from the death of a bishop, or other spiritual person, till the bishopric or dignity is supplied with another.

VACATU'RA (*Law*) a vacation, as it is understood by Civilians.

VACA'RIA (*Archæol.*) a Cowhouse, or a place to keep cows.

VACCINA'TION (*Med.*) the insertion of the matter to produce the cow-pox, technically called *Variola vaccinia*.

VACCI'NIUM (*Bot.*) the Latin name for the plant called in the Greek ὑάκινθος, from which a dark dye was procured. *Virg.* eclog. 2, v. 18; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 18; *Schol. Theocrit.*

VACCINIUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* very small.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* eight; *anthers* two-horned.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* simple; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* few.

Species. The species are shrubs, or trees, as—*Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Vaccinia myrtillus*, seu *Vitis*, Bilberry, Bleaberry, Whortle-berry, Black Whorts.—*Vaccinium uliginosum*, Great, or Marsh Bilberry, or Whortle-berry.—*Vaccinium Vitis adæa*, Red Bilberry, Whortle-berry, or Cowberry.—*Vaccinium oxycoccus*, seu *Oxycoccus*, European Cranberry, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*; &c.

VA'CUI *Dies* (*Med.*) a term formerly used to denote those days on which an imperfect or a bad crisis happened.

VA'CUUM (*Phil.*) a space void of all matter, such as was generally conceived by the ancients to exist; the existence of which has, however, been disputed by the moderns. The ancients distinguished the *vacuum* into *dispersum* or *disseminatum*, i.e. small void spaces interspersed about between the particles; and *acervatum*, a larger void space made by the meeting together of the several interspersed vacuities.—*Torricellium Vacuum*, that made in the barometer-tube between the upper end and the top of the mercury.

VADA'RI *aliquem* (*Law*) a term in the civil law signifying to oblige one to give security for his appearance in court on a certain day.

VADE-ME'CUM (*Lit.*) i.e. go along with me; a term applied to any epitome of a science which a man may carry in his pocket.

VADIA'RE *duellum* (*Law*) to wage a combat.

VADIMO'NIUM (*Law*) a bond, or pledge, in the civil law for appearance before a judge on a certain day.—*Vadimonium deferre*, to make a default, or to break bail.

VADIUM *ponere* (*Law*) to take bail, but *in vadio exponere*, signified to leave any thing in pledge, and—*Vadium mortuum*, a mortgage. [vide *Mortgage*] — *Vadium vivum*, a living pledge, as when a man borrows a sum of money of another, and grants him an estate, as of 20*l. per annum* to hold until the rents and profits shall repay the sum borrowed.

VAGI'NA (*Anat.*) or *vagina uteri*, that canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus.—*Vagina of the Nerves*, the outer covering of the nerves.—*Vagina of the Tendons*, a membranous sheath consisting of a cellular membrane investing the tendons, and containing an unctuous juice.

VAGINA (*Bot.*) a sheath, or membrane, investing a stem.

VAGINA'LES (*Bot.*) the name of the twenty-seventh order in Linnæus' Fragments of a Natural Method.

VAGINALIS *Tunica Testis* (*Anat.*) vide *Tunica*.

VAGINALIS (*Orn.*) a genus of Birds, Order *Grallæ*, having the *bill* strong and compressed; the *upper mandible* covered with a moveable horny sheath, from which it derives the Latin name of *vaginalis*, and the English name Sheath-bill. This bird inhabits Zealand, and New South Wales, and feeds on shell-fish and carcasses.

VAGINANS (*Bot.*) sheathing, an epithet for a leaf.

VAGINA'TUS (*Bot.*) sheathed, or furnished with a sheath; an epithet for a stem.

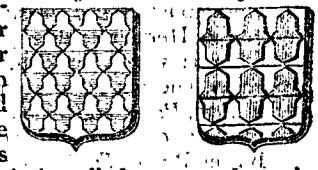
VA'GUM *Par* (*Anat.*) vide *Par* and *Nervus*.

VA'HLIA (*Bot.*) a plant, native of the Cape of Good Hope, placed, in the Linnean system, under Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

VAILS (*Cus.*) profits that arise to inferior officers and servants besides their salary and wages.

VAIR (*Her.*) or *verry*, one of the two furrs, so called, as is supposed, from its diverse or manifold figures, which represent little shields, cups, or bells, as in *fig.* 1. "Vair *azure* and *argent*;" and, when these shields are so ranged that the points of one blue colour immediately touches another of the same colour, it is called *countervair*, as in *fig.* 2.

Fig. 1. *Fig.* 2.



VALA'NTIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants nearly allied to the *Aparine* and the *Galium*.

VALE'NCES (*Mech.*) a trough by which the water runs from the pump along the ship's side to the scupper-holes.

VA'LENTINE'S *Day* (*Ecc.*) a festival observed in the Romish Church on the 14th of February in honour of St. Valentine. At this period, which is the opening of spring, lovers made presents, or sent letters, to their mistresses, which were called *valentines*.

VALENTI'NIANS (*Ecc.*) a sect of heretics in the eleventh century, who mingled heathen fables with christianity.

VALERIA'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. scarcely any.—COR. *tube* nectariferous and gibbous.—STAM. *filaments* mostly three; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* inferior; *stigma* thickish.

Species. Plants of this genus, well known in England by the name of Valerian, are mostly perennials, but some few are annuals.

VALESHI'ERIA (*Law*) the proving by the kindred slain, one on the father's side, and the other on the mother's,

that a man was a Welshman. It is mentioned in Stat. Wallis 12 Ed. 1, c. 4.

VA'LET (*Cus.*) *valeet*, or *vadelet*, a name formerly given to young gentlemen of rank and family, but now applied to serving men of low degree.

VALLA'RIS *Corona* (*Ant.*) a crown of gold, which the Roman general bestowed on him who first entered the enemy's camp. It was formed of palisades round the rim, as in the annexed figure.

VALLARIS (*Bot.*) the *Pergularia glabra* of Linnæus.

VALLISNE'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 2 *Diandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. a spathe.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. in the males, *filaments* two; *anthers* simple.—PIST. in the females, *germ* cylindrical; *style* scarcely any; *stigma* three-parted.—PER. *capsule* cylindrical; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The *Vallisneria spiralis*, *Potamogeton*, seu *Vallisneroides*, is an aquatic plant.

VA'LLUM (*Ant.*) the parapet which fortified the encampments of the Romans. It consisted of two parts, the *agger*, or mound of earth; and the *sudes*, or stakes that were driven into the ground to secure and strengthen it. *Varro de Re Rust.* l. 1, c. 14; *Hygin. de Castrament.*; *Liv.* l. 25, c. 36; *Plin.* l. 35, c. 14; *Veget.* l. 3, c. 8; *Schel. in Hygin. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. x. &c.

VALLUM (*Anat.*) the eye-brows.

VA'LLUS (*Anat.*) a palisade with which the Romans fortified their entrenchments. [vide *Vallum*]

VA'LVA (*Ant.*) from *volvo*, to fold up; a valve, or thin transparent membrane, situated within certain vessels, as arteries, veins, &c.; the office of which is to prevent the contents from flowing back.

VALVA (*Bot.*) the outer coat, shell, or covering of a capsule or other pericarp; or the several pieces which compose it. If a pericarp is entire it is said to be *univalve*, otherwise it is distinguished into *bivalve*, *trivalve*, &c. according to the number of divisions. Also the leaflets which compose the calyx and corolla of Grasses go by this name.

VALVE (*Mech.*) a kind of lid or cover to a tube or vessel contrived to open one way.

VALVE (*Conch.*) the principal piece of which the shell is composed, and by which shells are distinguished into *univalve*, *bivalve*, and *multivalve*. [vide *Conchology*]

VA'LVULA (*Anat.*) a small valve. [vide *Semilunar* and *Tricuspides*]—*Valvula Eustachii*, a membranous semilunar valve, which separates the right auricle from the inferior *vena cava*.—*Valvulæ conniventes*, the semilunar folds formed of the villous coat of the *intestinum*, *duodenum*, and *jejunum*.

VA'MBRACED (*Her.*) an epithet in blazon for an arm habited in armour.

VA'MPIRE (*Zool.*) an animal of the bat species, the *Vespertilio spectrum* of Linnæus, which has a nose resembling a funnel.

VA'MPLET (*Archæol.*) a piece of steel, formed like a funnel, placed on tilting spears just before the hand to secure it; it was made to be taken off at pleasure.

VAMPS (*Cus.*) or *vampays*, a sort of stocking or hose formerly used, which came up only to the ancles.

VAN (*Mil.*) the front of an army, or first line.—*Van-guard*, that part of the army which marches in front.

VANE (*Mech.*) or *fane*, a device erected on the tops of buildings to show the direction of the wind.

VANES, in the mathematical and philosophical instruments, are sights made to slide and move upon cross-staves, fore-staves, quadrants, &c.

VA'NGA (*Archæol.*) a spade or mattock.

VANGUE'RIA (*Bot.*) a tree, native of China, which resembles the *Callicarpa*.

VANI'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Epidendrum* of Linnæus.

VA'NNET (*Her.*) a French heraldic term for an escallop shell.

VANTA'NEA (*Bot.*) the *Lemniscia* of Linnæus.

VA'POR (*Meteor.*) a watery exhalation raised up, either by the heat of the sun, or any other heat.

VAPORA'RIUM (*Med.*) a decoction of herbs, &c. poured hot into a vessel, so that the patient sitting over it may receive the benefit of the fumes.

VA'RIABLE *Quantities* (*Flux.*) such as are supposed to be continually increasing or decreasing.

VARIAME'NTO (*Mus.*) Italian for a free and varied manner; a term sometimes employed in music books.

VA'RIANCE (*Law*) a change of condition after a thing done; an alteration of something formerly laid in plea.

VARIA'TION (*Mus.*) a term applied to ornamented repetitions, in which, while the original notes and harmony are sustained, the passages are branched out in flourishes.

VARIATION *of the Compass* (*Mar.*) the deviation of the needle in the mariner's compass, more or less in all places, from the true North, which is otherwise called the *declination*.—*Variation of the variation*, a gradual and continual change in the variation observed in any place, by which the quantity of the variation is found to be different at different times.

VARIATION *of the Moon* (*Astron.*) the third inequality observed in the moon's motion, by which, when out of her quadratures, her true place differs from her place twice equated.

VARIAZIO'NE (*Mus.*) Italian for variation.

VARICE'LLA (*Med.*) the Chicken-pox, a genus of diseases, Class *Pyrexia*, and Order *Exanthemata*, in Cullen's Nosology.

VARICIFO'RMES *parastatæ* (*Anat.*) two vessels near the neck of the bladder, so called because they have many contortions.

VARICOCE'LE (*Med.*) from *varix*, a distended vein, and κήλη, a tumour; a swelling of the veins of the scrotum and spermatic chord.

VARICO'SUM *Corpus* (*Anat.*) the contexture or network of vessels which is let into the testicles.

VARI'ETY (*Nat.*) a term applied to any individual plant or animal which differs from the other species in some incidental matter.

VARI'NGA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Ficus* of Linnæus.

VARI'OLA (*Med.*) the contagious disease, which is well known by the name of Small-pox, a genus of diseases, Class *Pyrexiæ*, Order *Exanthemata*, in Cullen's Nosology. One of the principal species of this disease is the *Variola vaccina*, which is produced in a human subject by inoculation of the vaccine fluid, or the matter procured from pustules that break out on the teats of cows.

VARIORUM *Classics*, or *Editions* (*Lit.*) editions of the Greek and Roman classics, in which the notes of different commentators are distinctly inserted.

VARI'SSE (*Vet.*) the same as the *Varix*, which is vulgarly called a *blood Spavin*.

VA'RIUS (*Anat.*) a name given to the cuboid bone from its irregular shape.

VA'RIX (*Med.*) the dilatation of a vein which is known by a soft tumour on a vein that does not pulsate; it is a genus of diseases, Class *Locales*, and Order *Tumores*.

VA'RLET (*Cus.*) a corruption of the word *valet*, signifying a gentleman's waiting man.

VA'RNISH (*Mech.*) a compound of gums and other ingredients for setting a gloss upon furniture, pictures, &c.

VARNISH-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Rhus vernix* of Linnæus.

VA'RVELS (*Archæol.*) silver rings about the legs of a hawk having the owner's name upon them.

VA'RVELLED (*Her.*) another name for *jessed*.

VAS *deferens* (*Anat.*) a duct which arises from the epidi-

dymis, and, passing through the inguinal ring in the spermatic chord into the cavity of the pelvis, terminates in the *vesicula seminalis*.

VA'SA *brevia* (*Anat.*) the arteries which come from the spleen and run along the large arch of the stomach to the diaphragm.—*Vasa lactea*, the lacteals. [vide *Lacteals*]—*Vasa deferentia*, vide *Vas Deferens*.—*Vasa Præparantia*, the spermatic veins and arteries which go to the testes and the epididymis.—*Vasa vorticosa*, the contorted vessels of the choroid membrane of the eye.

VASA (*Bot.*) the vessels which serve to support the life of plants, which are the *vasa succifera*, or sap-vessels; *utriculi*, little bags usually full of a green pulp, which serve as reservoirs of the sap; and *tracheæ*, the air-vessels, which are usually of a larger bore.

VASE (*Hort.*) an ornamental urn, usually decorated with foliage, reliefs, &c.

VASE (*Archit.*) an ornament above the cornice.

VA'SSAL (*Law*) which Spelman derives from *vas*, a surety; one who holds lands of another by homage, or a mean service.

VASSELE'RIA (*Archæol.*) the tenure or holding by vasselage.

VA'STO (*Law*) a writ against tenants for term of life and years, who commit waste. *F. N. B. 55*; *Reg. Orig. 72.*

VA'STUM (*Law*) a waste or common lying open to all tenants who have a right of commoning.—*Vastum Forestæ* vel *bosci*, that part of a forest or wood where the underwood was so destroyed that it lay in a manner waste.

VA'STUS (*Anat.*) the name of two muscles, namely, the *Vastus externus* and *internus*, situated on the outer and inner side of the thigh.

VATE'RIA (*Bot.*) a tree of China, of which little is known at present.

VA'VASOUR (*Her.*) a name for a nobleman next in dignity to a baron.

VAUDO'IS (*Mil.*) a species of light troops in the service of Sardinia.

VAULT (*Archit.*) a general name for any arched building. [vide *Arch*]

VAULT (*Bot.*) vide *Fornix*.

VAU'LTED (*Bot.*) *fornicatus*, an epithet for flowers arched like the roof of the mouth, as the aconite and other ringent flowers.

VA'UNTLAY (*Sport.*) a term for hounds that are set in readiness, where a chase is likely to pass, and are cast off before the rest of the kennel come up.

VA'WMURE (*Archæol.*) an outwork which serves particularly as a fence against an enemy.

VA'YVODE (*Polit.*) or *Waywode*, a prince or governor of a province in Transylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia.

UBER (*Zool.*) the dug or teat of a beast.

UBIQUITA'RIANS (*Ecc.*) a name given to the Lutherans who maintained that Christ's body was every where as well as his divinity.

UDAL (*Law*) another name for allodial.

VEA'DER (*Chron.*) the 13th month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year. [vide *Chronology*]

VEAL *Money* (*Law*) a rent paid by tenants of the manor of Bradford, in Wiltshire, to their lord, instead of a quantity of veal formerly given in kind.

VE'CTIS (*Mech.*) the lever, or first of the mechanic powers. [vide *Mechanics*]

VE'CTOR *Radius* (*Geom.*) vide *Radius Vector*.

VECTOR *Radius* (*Phy.*) a right line drawn from the centre of force in any curve in which a body is supposed to move by a centripetal force to that point of the curve where the body is situated.

VEDE'TTE (*Mil.*) a sentinel on horseback detached from the main body of the army to discover and give notice of the enemy's design.

To VEER (*Mar.*) to cause a ship to change her course from one board to another, by turning her stern to windward. "To *veer* and haul," is to pull a rope tight by drawing it in, and slackening it alternately, till the body to which it is applied acquires an additional motion, like the increased vibrations of a pendulum. "The wind *veers* and hauls," implies that it alters its direction.

VE'GA (*Astron.*) or *Wega*, a bright fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Lyra; the right ascension of which, for the beginning of the year 1814, was 227° 39′ 33″; declination 38° 36′ 51″ N.; annual variation in right ascension 30″ 4‴; in declination 2″ 9‴.

VE'GETABLE (*Bot.*) an organic body destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, but furnished with pores and vessels, by the help of which it draws nourishment from other bodies. The primary parts of a vegetable are the *root*, the *herb*, and the *fructification*.—*Vegetable Kingdom*, the second of the three grand divisions of all natural bodies, comprehending such as have life, but are destitute of *sense* and *spontaneous motion*. Linnæus distributes vegetables into three tribes, seven families, and nine nations, in his Natural Method; and in his Artificial System he arranges them under Classes, Orders, Genera, and Species. [vide *Botany*]

VEIL (*Bot.*) vide *Calyptra*.

VEIN (*Anat.*) in Latin *vena*, from *venio*, to come, because the blood comes or returns through it; a name for the long membranous canals which continually become wider, do not pulsate, and return the blood from the arteries to the heart. All veins originate from the extremities of arteries only by anastomosis, and terminate in the auricles of the heart. The principal veins are *Vena cava superior*, which supplies the head, breast, and upper extremities, &c.; *Vena cava inferior*, for the abdomen and lower extremities, and the coronary vein, which receives the blood from the coronary arteries. From the *Vena cava superior* branch, the *Cephalic*, the *Basilic*, *Medians*, &c.; from the *Vena cava inferior* branches the *Vena porta*, which supplies the liver, digital, and sural veins.

VELA'GA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Lagerstroemia*.

VELE'ZIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, of the Natural Order of *Caryophylla*.

VE'LITES (*Ant.*) a description of soldiers in the Roman army, consisting of young soldiers of inferior condition. They were so called, *a volando*, i. e. from flying, because they acted as scouts, and hovered before the army. (*Polyb.* l. 6, c. 19, 20; *Cæs. de Bell. Civil.* l. 3, c. 84; *Liv.* l. 38, c. 21; *Ammian.* l. 17; *Veget.* l. 3, c. 16, &c.) *Lips. de Mil. Rom.*

VELLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 15 *Tetradynamia*, Order 1 *Siliculosa*.

Generic Character.—CAL. *perianth.* four-leaved.—COR. four-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* conic; *stigma* simple.—PER. *silicle* globose; *seeds* few.

Species. The two species are the—*Vella annua*, *Nasturtium* sew *Eruca*, Annual-Vella or Cross-Rocket; and the *Vella pseudo-cytisus*, Shrubby-Vella.

VELLICA'TIONS (*Med.*) certain convulsions that happen to the fibres of the muscles.

VE'LLUM (*Com.*) the finest sort of parchment made of calves skin.

VELO'CE (*Mus.*) an Italian epithet signifying quick.

VELO'CITY (*Mech.*) that affection of motion, by which a moving body passes over a certain space in a certain time.

VELTRA'RIA (*Archæol.*) the office of dog leader, or courser, who was called *veltrarius*.

VE'LVET (*Com.*) a sort of fine shagged silk manufacture.

VELVET-RUNNER (*Orn.*) the name of a bird, whose feathers are black and smooth as velvet.

VE'LUM *quadragesimale* (*Archæol.*) hangings drawn before the altar in Lent as a token of mourning.

VELUM *pendulum palati* (*Anat.*) or *velum palatinum*, the soft part of the palate which forms two arches.

VE'NA *cava* (*Anat.*) the largest vein in the body, so called from its great cavity or hollow space: it is distinguished into the superior and inferior. [vide *Vena* and *Anatomy*]

VENA *porta* (*Anat.*) or *Vena portarum*, the great vein situated at the entrance of the liver, which is distinguished into two portions, the hepatic and abdominal.

VE'NÆ *Lacteæ et lymphaticæ* (*Anat.*) the lacteal and lymphatic absorbents formerly so called. [vide *Lacteals*, &c.]

VENEREAL *Disease* (*Med.*) vide *Gonorrhea*, *Lues venerea*, and *Syphilis*.

VENA'TIO (*Archæol.*) that which was taken in hunting, whence the term *venison*.

VENDEE' (*Law*) the person to whom any thing is sold.

VENDITIO'NI *exponas* (*Law*) a judicial writ commanding the sheriff to sell goods, which by order he had taken into his hands, for the satisfying a judgment given in the King's writs. *Reg. Judic.* 33.

VE'NDITOR *Regis* (*Law*) i. e. the King's salesman, or the person who exposed to sale goods and chattels seized or distrained to answer any debt due to the King.

VENEE'RING (*Carpent.*) a sort of inlaid work.

VE'NERY (*Archæol.*) *venatura*, the art or exercise of hunting wild beasts, which are called beasts of venery.

VENESE'CTION (*Surg.*) the opening a vein for the purpose of bleeding.

VENI'RE *facias* (*Law*) a writ which lies for the summoning twelve men upon the jury to try the cause, where the two parties plead and come to issue.

VENO'SUS (*Bot.*) veined; an epithet for a leaf.

VENT (*Gunn.*) the touch hole, or opening in a cannon, through which the fire is conveyed to the powder that composes the charge.—*Vent-Field*, that part of a gun or howitzer between the breech mouldings and the astragal.—*Vent-Astragal*, that part of a gun or howitzer which determines the vent-field.

VE'NTER (*Anat.*) a term formerly applied to the large circumscribed cavities of the body, as the abdomen and thorax.

VENTER (*Vet.*) one of the four stomachs of beasts that chew the cud.

VE'NTER (*Law*) another word for a mother, as a brother by the same venter, that is, by the same mother.

VENTE'SIMO (*Mus.*) Italian for twenty.

VENTILA'GO (*Bot.*) a climbing shrub, very nearly allied to the *Rhamnus*.

VENTO'RIUM (*Archæol.*) a wind fan for winnowing corn.

VENTRE-INSPICIE'NDO (*Law*) a writ for the search of a woman who saith that she is with child, and thereby withholdeth him who is next heir at law.

VE'NTRICLE (*Anat.*) a name given to the cavities of the heart and brain.

VENTRICO'SUS (*Bot.*) bellied, or swelling out at the sides; an epithet for the corolla, as in *Digitalis*; and the perianth, as in *Æsculus*.

VENTRI'LOQUIST (*Nat.*) a person who speaks inwardly, as it were, from his belly, after the manner of such as were possessed with an evil spirit.

VE'NTURINE (*Chem.*) a powder made of fine gold wire, to be strewed upon the first layer, or varnishing laid in japanning.

VENUE' (*Law*) *vicinetum*, i. e. the vicinage or neighbourhood; the place next to that where the matter in trial is supposed to have happened, and from which the jury are to come to try the cause. *Fl. N. B.* 113.

VE'NUS (*Astron.*) one of the inferior planets, but the brightest and, to appearance, the largest of all. It is marked by this character ♀ [vide *Astronomy*, and Plates No. II. VII. (1419.)]

VENUS (*Chem.*) a name formerly given to copper.

VE'NUS'-COMB (*Bot.*) the *Scandix pecten veneris* of Linnæus, an annual.—Venus'-Fly-Trap, the *Dionæa muscipula*, a perennial.—Venus'-Looking-Glass, the *Campanula speculum*.—Venus'-Navel-Wort, the *Cynoglossum linifolium*.

VENUS (*Conch.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*, having a bivalve shell, the animal of which is a *Tethys*.

VE'RANDA (*Archit.*) a covering of houses in India, which being extended beyond the main pile of building, by means of a slanting roof, forms external rooms or passages.

VERA'TRUM (*Bot.*) the Latin name for the Hellebore of the Greeks. *Plin.* l. 25, c. 5; *Aul. Gell.* l. 17, c. 15.

VERATRUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 23 *Polygamia*, Order 1 *Monoecia*.

Generic Character in the hermaphrodites and males. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* quadrangular.—PIST. in the hermaphrodites, *germs* three; *styles* scarcely apparent; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsules* three; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as the—*Veratrum album*, *Helleborus*, seu *Helleborum*, White-flowered Veratrum, or White Hellebore, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

VERB (*Gram.*) one of the eight parts of speech, which signifies doing, suffering, or being, in the thing or person to which it is joined. Verbs, in respect to their form, are distinguished into, *active*, *passive*, and *deponent*; in respect to their sense, into *transitive*, *intransitive* or *neuter*, *inceptive*, *frequentative*, &c. [vide *Grammar*, &c.]

VERBA'SCUM (*Bot.*) a plant, the name of which, according to Pliny, is derived from the *Verbena*. *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 104; *Plin.* l. 25, c. 10.

VERBASCUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigma* thickish.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *receptacles* ovate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are mostly biennials, as the—*Verbascum thapsus*, seu *Thapsus*, Great Mullein.—*Verbascum lychnitis*, White Mullein.—*Verbascum blattaria*, seu *Blattaria*, Moth Mullein, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.* &c.

VERBASCUM is also the name of several species, as of the *Buchnera*, the *Budlea*, the *Celsia*, the *Phlomis*, and the *Primula*.

VERBE'NA (*Bot.*) a coronary plant so called, according to Pliny, from *herba*, grass, because it consisted mostly of herb or grass. *Plin.* l. 22, c. 2.

VERBENA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* two or four; *anthers* curved in.—PIST. *germ* four-cornered; *style* simple; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. very slender; *seeds* two or four.

Species. This genus of plants, well known in English by the name of Vervain, consists of shrubs or annuals.

VERBESI'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia superflua*.

Generic Character. CAL. *common* concave.—COR. *compound* radiate.—STAM. in the hermaphrodites, *filaments* five; *anthers* cylindrical.—PIST. in the hermaphrodites and females, *germ* somewhat oblong; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two, deflexed.

Species. Plants of this genus are shrubby.

VE'RDEGREASE (*Chem.*) or *Verdigris*, an impure subacetate of copper, prepared by stratifying copper plates with the

husks of grapes, &c. from which an inflorescence arises that is scraped off with a knife, and after being dried is of a green colour, with a slight tint of blue, which is used in painting.

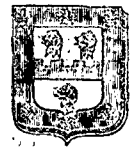
VERDE'LLO (*Min.*) a sort of greenish marble, used as a touchstone for trying gold, and other metals.

VE'RDERER (*Law*) or *verderor*; a judicial officer of the king's forest, whose business it is properly to look to the vert, and see it well maintained, &c.

VE'RDICT (*Law*) i. e. *vere dictum*, a true report; a term applied to the report made by a jury on the case that is offered for their decision. The verdict is said to be *general* when given generally on the indictment, and *special* if given only on certain facts.

VE'RDITER (*Paint.*) one of the three green colours used by painters.

VERDOY (*Her.*) an epithet for a bordure charged with vegetables, as in the annexed example: "He beareth *argent* a fesse crenelle between three lions' heads, erased *gules* within a bordure of the last verdoy of six flower-de-luces of the first."



VE'REBOT (*Archæol.*) a packet boat.

VERE'CTUM (*Archæol.*) fallow ground.

VERGE (*Law*) a rod or stick whereby a man is admitted tenant to a lord of a manor.—*Verge of the forest*, the extent or compass of the king's court, which bounds the jurisdiction of the lord high steward of the household, and seems to have been twelve miles about. *Stat.* 13 *R.* 2, c. 3; *Britt.* 68; *F. N. B.* 24.

VERGE (*Mech.*) the spindle of the balance of a watch.

VE'RGER (*Law*) *vergator*; a name given to those who carry the white wand before the judge. *Flet.* l. 2, c. 38.

VERILAY (*Mus.*) a kind of rural ballad or song.

VE'RJUICE (*Cook.*) the juice of sour or unripe grapes.

VE'RMES (*Ent.*) Worms; a class of animals which, in the Linnean system, are separated from the insects, though they have been commonly reckoned of that description, and have been classed throughout this work under the head of Entomology. This Class comprehends five Orders, namely, *Intestina*, *Mollusca*, *Testacea*, *Zoophyta*, and *Infusoria*. [vide *Animal Kingdom*]

VERMICE'LLI (*Cook.*) an Italian dish made of very small thin slips of paste, like small worms, which are put into pottage or soup.

VERMICULA'RES (*Anat.*) certain muscles of the body, so called from their resemblance to worms in their form.

VERMICULA'RIS (*Bot.*) the *Sedum acre* of Linnæus.

VERMICULA'TIO (*Med.*) a griping pain in the intestines.

VERMIFO'RMIS *processus* (*Anat.*) the substance which unites the two hemispheres of the *cerebellum*, like a ring, forming a process.

VE'RMIFUGE (*Med.*) a medicine which expels worms.

VERMI'LLION (*Chem.*) vide *Cinnabar*.

VERNA'TIO (*Bot.*) vide *Foliatio*.

VE'RNIX (*Bot.*) the *Rhus vernix* of Linnæus, that yields a gum from which varnish is made.

VERNO'NIA (*Bot.*) another name for the genus *Serratula*.

VERO'NICA (*Ecc.*) a handkerchief on which the face of our Saviour, as he was leading to the cross, is said to be represented, which is preserved as a relic in the Romish church, under the idea that it was our Saviour's handkerchief which he used on that occasion.

VERONICA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-parted.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* compressed; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* obcordate; *seeds* numerous.

Species. The species are mostly perennials, as the—*Veronica officinalis*, Common Speedwell.—*Veronica maritima*, seu *Lysimachia*, Sea Speedwell.—*Veronica Alpina*, seu *Teucrium*, Alpine Speedwell.—*Veronica Beccabunga*, *Beccaburga*, *Anagallis*, *Sium*, seu *Sion*, Broad-leaved Brooklime, or Water Speedwell.—*Veronica chamædrys*, seu *Chamædrys*, Germander Speedwell.—*Veronica agrestis*, seu *Alsine*, Procumbent Speedwell. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb.*; *Park. Theat. Botan.*; *Raii Hist. &c.*

VERONICA is also the name of several species, as of the *Antirrhinum*; the *Caprraria*; the *Mentha*; and the *Scoparia*.

VE'RREL (*Mech.*) or Ferrel, Ferrula, a little brass or iron ring fixed on the end of a cane or walking-stick.

VERRICULA'RIS *tunica* (*Anat.*) vide *Amphiblestroides*.

VERRU'CA (*Med.*) a wart.

VERRUCO'SUS (*Bot.*) verrucose or warted, an epithet for a capsule.

VE'RRY (*Her.*) vide *Vairy*.

VERSA'TILIS (*Bot.*) an epithet for an anther which is placed on the side of a filament.

VERSED SINE (*Math.*) vide *Sine*.

VERST (*Com.*) a Russian measure of distance, equal to three quarters of a mile.

VERT (*Law*) *verd*, from the Latin *viridis*, green; every thing within a forest that bears a green leaf, which may serve as a cover for deer, but especially great and thick coverts. Manwood divides it into Overt Vert, otherwise called Haut-boys or High-wood; Nether Vert, Sub-boys or Low-wood; and Special Vert, or trees bearing fruit to feed deer. *Manw. For. Laws.*

VERT (*Her.*) the colour of green, represented from the dexter chief to the sinister base, as in the annexed figure.

VE'RTAGUS (*Archæol.*) a hound that will hunt by himself.

VE'RTEBRÆ (*Anat.*) the irregular bones which compose the spine, the upper of which are called the *true*, and the other the *false*, vertebræ. [vide *Ribs*]

VERTEBRA'LES (*Anat.*) a pair of muscles which serve to move the vertebræ of the back.

VE'RTEX (*Math.*) the top of any line or figure; thus the *vertex of a triangle* is the angle opposite to the base; the *vertex of a curve*, the extremity of the axis or diameter.

VERTEX *of a glass* (*Opt.*) the same as its pole.

VERTEX *of the heavens* (*Astron.*) the same as the zenith.

VERTEX (*Anat.*) the crown of the head.

VE'RTICAL (*Math.*) an epithet for what relates to the vertex, as vertical angles, &c. [vide *Angle*]—*Vertical Line*, a line drawn on the vertical plane.—*Vertical Plane*, a plane drawn through the vertex of a cone.

VERTICAL (*Astron.*) an epithet for a star, &c. when it is in the zenith of any place.—*Vertical circle*, a great circle of the sphere, passing through the Zenith and Nadir. [vide *Astronomy*, Plate No. I. (13)]—*Vertical of the Sun*, the vertical which passes through the centre of the sun at any moment of time.

VERTICAL *Line* (*Dial.*) a line in any plane perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTI'CITY (*Min.*) that property of the magnet or of a needle touched with it, by which it directs itself to some particular point, as its pole.

VERTICILLA'TÆ (*Bot.*) the fifty-eighth Order of Linnæus' Fragments, comprehending verticillate flowers.

VERTICILLA'TUS (*Bot.*) verticillate, an epithet for flowers growing to a whorl.

VERTICI'LLUS (*Bot.*) from *verto*, to turn; a whorl or sort of inflorescence, made up of many subsessile flowers sur-

rounding the stem in a ring, as *Mentha, Pulegium, Marrubium*, &c. [vide *Botany*, Plate No. I, II. (21, 22)].

VERTI'GO (*Med.*) a giddiness.

VE'RTILLAGE (*Archæol.*) a preparing of ground to receive its seed.

VE'RVAIN (*Bot.*) the *Verbena* of Linnæus. — Vervain-Mallow, the *Malva alcea*, a perennial.

VE'RVELS (*Her.*) vide *Varvels*.

VE'RVISE (*Archæol.*) a kind of cloth mentioned in Stat. 1, *Rich.* 3, c. 8.

VERU'TUM (*Bot.*) the *Centaurea Verutum* of Linnæus.

VERY *Lord* and *Very Tenant* (*Law*) i. e. immediate lord and tenant one to another.

VESA'NIÆ (*Med.*) the fourth Order in the Class *Neuroses* of Cullen's Nosology.

VE'SICA (*Anat.*) a bladder, as *vesica fellis*, the gall bladder; *vesica urinaria*, the urinary bladder.

VESICA *distillatoria* (*Chem.*) a large copper vessel tinned in the inside, and used in distilling ardent spirits, &c.

VESICA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Alyssum vesicaria* of Linnæus.

VE'SICATORIES (*Med.*) medicines which serve to raise blisters.

VE'SICLE (*Med.*) an elevation of the cuticle, containing a transparent watery fluid.

VESI'CULA (*Anat.*) vide *Vesica*.—*Vesiculæ pulmonales*, the air cells which compose the greatest part of the lungs.—*Vesiculæ seminales*, two membranous receptacles, situated on the back part of the bladder above its neck, which receive the semen from the *vasa differentia*.

VESHE'NGA (*Bot.*) a species of the *Aizoon*.

VE'SPA (*Ent.*) the Wasp, a genus of Insects, of the *Hymenopterous* Order, having the *mouth* horny; *feelers* four, unequal; *antennæ* filiform; *body* glabrous; *upper wings* folded in each sex; *sting* pungent, concealed in the abdomen.

VE'SPERS (*Ecc.*) the evening songs or prayers in the Romish church.

VESPERS *Sicilian* (*Polit.*) the general massacre of the French by the Sicilians in 1582, while they were at vespers.

VESPERTI'LIO (*Zool.*) a genus of Animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Primates*, having the *teeth* all erect; *fore feet* palmate, and formed for flying by means of a membrane which surrounds the body. This genus of animals comprehends the Bat and the Vampire.

VE'SPER FINE (*Astron.*) an epithet for a planet which sets after the sun.

VESPERU'GO (*Astron.*) a name formerly given to Venus.

VESSEL (*Anat.*) vide *Vas*.

VESSEL (*Bot.*) vide *Vas*.

VESSI'GNON (*Vet.*) or *vession*, a kind of windgall or swelling in horses.

TO VEST (*Law*) to infeoff, to put in full possession of lands and tenements.

VE'STA (*Astron.*) one of the newly discovered planets, marked thus ⚴. [vide *Astronomy*]

VESTA'LES (*Ant.*) Vestal virgins, a sort of priestesses to the goddess Vesta; to whom was committed the care of the vestal fire. *Cic. de Leg.* l. 2, c. 12; *Dionys.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 8; *Plut. in Num.*

VESTIA'RIUM (*Ecc.*) a place in a monastery where the clothes of the monks were laid up.

VE'STIBULE (*Fort.*) that space or covered ground which is in front of guard-houses.

VESTI'BULUM (*Anat.*) signifies literally a porch, or entrance into a house, but is applied to a cavity in the bone of the ear, called *Os Petrosum*.

VE'STRY (*Law*) a place adjoining the church where the vestments of the minister are kept; also where the parishioners assemble, or ought to assemble, for the discharge of parochial business; whence such a meeting is also called a vestry.—*Vestry clerk*, an officer who is appointed to attend all vestries, and take account of their proceedings.—*Vestry-keeper*, the sexton, whose office it is to look after the vestry.

VESTU'RA (*Archæol.*) a crop of grass, or corn; also an allowance from the products of the earth, in part of salary to an officer, or servant, for their livery, or vest.

VE'STURE (*Law*) a possession, or seisin of land; also the profits arising from it.

VE'TCH (*Bot.*) the *Vicia* of Linnæus, an annual.—Bitter Vetch, the *Orobus*, a perennial. — Chichling Vetch, the *Lathyrus missifolia et cicera*. —Hatchet-Vetch, the *Coronilla securidacea*, an annual —Horse-Vetch, *Hippocrepis*, an annual.—Milk Vetch, *Astragalus*, a perennial.

VE'TCHLING (*Bot.*) the *Lathyrus aphaca*, an annual.

VETERA'NUS (*Ant.*) a name given to those soldiers among the Romans who had served twenty-five stipendia, campaigns, or years, after which they were exempt from farther service, whence the modern term *veteran* for an *old* experienced soldier. *Liv.* l. 2, c. 2; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1, c. 78; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 2, v. 157; *Suidas*.

VE'TERINARY ART, a modern term for what is vulgarly called farriery, or the art of managing cattle, and curing their diseases; whence the term Veterinary Surgeon, and Veterinary College, &c.

VETERI'NUS (*Med.*) a lethargic disease.

VETI'TUM NAMIUM (*Law*) an unlawful nam or distress.

VE'TO (*Ant.*) the word used by the tribunes to signify their disapprobation of any measure proposed by the senate. [vide *Tribunes*]

VETTURI'NO (*Cus.*) a guide for travellers in Italy.

VEXILLA'RII (*Ant.*) the standard-bearers, or bearers of the *vexillum*. [vide *Militia*]

VEXI'LLUM (*Ant.*) the banner used by the Romans. [vide *Militia*]

VEXILLUM (*Bot.*) the standard, or banner; a name given to the superior petal of a papilionaceous corolla. [vide *Botany*, Plate No. VII. VIII. (27, 28)]

V. G. (*Gram.*) an abbreviation for *verbi gratia*, i. e. for instance, or for example.

VI *et armis* (*Law*) i. e. by force and arms; terms used in the old form of an indictment to denote the charge of a forcible and violent commission of trespass.

VI'A (*Ant.*) the name of a road among the Romans, in the construction of which they excelled all other nations, on account of the incredible labour and expense bestowed upon them.

VIA *combusta* (*Astrol.*) the space of 45 degrees comprehended within the second half of Libra and the whole sign Scorpio, by reason of several ill-boding fixed stars placed in it.

VIA *combusta* (*Palmis.*) the line of Saturn when parted.—*Via lactea*, a line of the hand running from that which is termed *restricta*, to another called *fervens*.

VIA *lactea* (*Astron.*) the white circle which encompasses the whole firmament, composed of an infinite number of small stars. [vide *Astronomy*, Plate No. IV. V. (16, 17)]—*Via Solis*, the Ecliptic.

VIA *regia* (*Law*) the King's Highway, or the public road, so called because it is under his special protection.

VIA'TICUM (*Ant.*) the allowance, or provision, made by the republic for such of its officers, or magistrates, as travelled upon the business of the state into any of the provinces.

VIATICUM (*Ecc.*) the sacrament in the Romish Church.

VIATO'RES (*Ant.*) a general name for all the officers who attended on the magistrates, as *Lictors, Accensi, Præcones, &c.*

VI'BEX (*Med.*) a black and blue spot occasioned by a flux of blood.

VIBRA'TION (*Mech.*) another name for oscillation.

VI'BRIO (*Ent.*) a sort of worm that is invisible to the naked eye, classed under the Order *Infusoria* in the Linnean system.

VIBRI'SSÆ (*Anat.*) hairs growing in the nostrils.

VIBU'RNUM (*Bot.*) a plant mentioned by Virgil, which he calls *lentum*, i. e. flexible. It is derived from *vincio*, to bind, because its branches were fit for binding.

VIBURNUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. one-petalled. — STAM. *filaments* five, awl-shaped; *anthers* roundish. — PIST. *germ* inferior; *style* none; *stigmas* three.—PER. *berry* roundish; *seeds* bony.

Species. The species are shrubs, as the—*Viburnum tinus*, *Tinus*, seu *Laurus*, Laurestinus, or Laurestine.—*Viburnum lantana*, *Viburnum*, seu *Lantana*, the Wayfaring-Tree.—*Viburnum opulus*, *Opulus*, seu *Sambucus*, the Water Elder.—*Viburnum lævigatum*, seu *Cassine*, Cassioberry-Bush.

VIBURNUM is also the name of the *Hydrangea hortensis*.

VI'CAR (*Law*) *vicarius*, signifies properly one that acts in another's stead, but it is commonly applied to the parson of a parish where the tithes are impropriated.

VI'CAR-GENERAL (*Ecc.*) a title given by King Hen. VIII. to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, with full power to regulate all affairs of the church.—*Grand Vicar*, a cardinal appointed by the pope to have jurisdiction over all secular priests, &c.

VI'CARAGE (*Law*) the spiritual cure, or benefice of a vicar. —*Vicarage endowed*, one which has a sufficient maintenance for the vicar when the benefice is impropriated.—*Vicarage Teinds*, small tithes in the Scotch Law of lambs, wool, eggs, &c.

VICA'RIAL *Tithes* (*Law*) privy or small tithes.

VICA'RIO *deliberando*, &c. (*Law*) a writ that lies for a spiritual person imprisoned upon forfeiture of a recognizance, &c. *Reg. Orig.* 147.

VICE (*Mech.*) from *vis*, force, an instrument used by smiths and other artificers to secure a piece of iron, or any thing else, while they are working upon it.

VICE, among glaziers, is an instrument with two wheels, made use of in drawing lead from place to place.

VICE (*Polit.*) from the Latin *vice*, in place of; is applied to various officers, to denote that they act under and in the place of others who are their superiors, as Vice-Admiral, Vice-Chamberlain, &c.

VICE-A'DMIRAL (*Mar.*) one of the three principal officers in the Royal Navy, who commands the second squadron. [vide *Admiral*]

VICE-CHA'MBERLAIN (*Polit.*) a great officer at court next to the Lord Chamberlain, who, in his absence, has the control and command of all officers belonging to that part of the King's household called the *chamber*.

VICE-CHA'NCELLOR (*Law*) an officer lately appointed to assist the Lord Chancellor in his judicial capacity.

VICE-CHANCELLOR (*Cus.*) the head, or superior officer in the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, who performs the active duties of government in the place of the Chancellor.

VICE-CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND (*Polit.*) an office mentioned in Pat. Edw. 4.

VICE-DO'MINUS (*Law*) a viscount or sheriff.—*Vice-Dominus Episcopi*, the official commissary, or vicar general of a bishop.

VICEGE'RENT (*Law*) a deputy or lieutenant. *Stat.* 31 *Hen.* 8.

VICEROY (*Polit.*) the Lord Lieutenant of a kingdom, as the Viceroy of Ireland.

VI'CIA (*Bot.*) *a vinciendo*, i. e. from binding;—a plant so called, according to Varro, because it has tendrils like the vine, by which it binds other plants. *Varro de Ling. Lat.*

VICIA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved. — COR. papillionaceous.—STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* erect, roundish. — PIST. *germ* linear; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *legume* long; *seeds* several.

Species. Plants of this genus are mostly annuals, as the—*Vicia sativa*, Common Vetch or Tare.—*Vicia canescens*, Hoary Vetch.—*Vicia faba*, the Bean; but the *Vicia pisiformis*, seu *Pisum sylvestre*, Pale-flowered Vetch, is a perennial; and *Vicia biennis* is a biennial.

VICIA is also the name of the *Ervum tetraspermum*, &c.

VI'CIS *et venalis*, &c. (*Law*) an ancient writ against the mayor or bailiff of a town, &c. for not keeping the streets, &c. clean.

VI'COUNT (*Law*) vide *Viscount*.

VICTIMA'RII (*Ant.*) officers who attended the priests at the sacrifices for the purpose of slaying the victim, and performing all offices incident thereto. *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 1; *Liv.* l. 40, c. 29; *Suet. Calig.* c. 32.

VICTO'RIA (*Ant.*) victory was worshipped as a goddess among the ancients, and is commonly represented on medals with wings, as in the annexed figure.

VICTORIA'LIS (*Bot.*) the *Allium victorialis* of Linnæus.

VI'DAM (*Law*) the judge of a bishop's temporal jurisdiction.

VODA'RA (*Bot.*) the *Rhamnus napeca* of Linnæus.

VIDUITA'TIS *Professio* (*Archæol.*) a solemn profession of living in a state of chaste widowhood, which was formerly made with much ceremony in England.

VI ET ARMIS (*Law*) vide *Vi*.

VIEW (*Law*) a claim made by the tenant for the jury to see the land, or thing claimed, and in controversy. *Britt.* c. 45; *F. N. B.* 178.—*View of Frank-pledge*, the office of the sheriff, who has to look to the King's peace, and to see that every man be in some pledge.

VIEW (*Sport.*) the print of the feet of a fallow deer on the ground.

VIEW *of a place* (*Mil.*) is said to be taken when the general, accompanied by an engineer, reconnoitres the place that is to be besieged, by riding round, and observing its situation, and the nature of the adjacent country, as to hills, vallies, &c.

VIE'WERS (*Law*) those who are sent by a court to view any place or person in question; as to the situation of a place where a fact was committed; of a person in case of sickness, &c.

VIGI'LIA (*Ecc.*) from *vigilo*, to watch; the vigil or eve immediately preceding a Holy Day, so called because Christians used to fast, watch, and pray.

VIGI'LIÆ (*Ant.*) the nightly watch which the Roman soldiers were obliged to perform when upon duty. The proper *vigiles* were four in every *manipulus*, who kept guard for three hours, and were then relieved by others. *Polyb.* l. 6, c. 33; *Veget.* l. 3, c. 8.

VIGI'LIÆ *Plantarum* (*Bot.*) the state of plants when their flowers open as they commonly do at certain hours in the day.

VIGNE'TTE (*Print.*) a frontispiece to a book.

VIGO'NE (*Com.*) a sort of Spanish wool.

VIGORO'SO (*Mus.*) Italian for bold as applied to the performance.

VI LA'ICA, &c. (*Law*) a writ against a parson who, with the assistance of the laity, holds another out of a church, *vi et armis*. *F. N. B.* 54; *New. Nat. Brev.* 121.

VILL (*Law*) a term sometimes taken for a manor, and sometimes for a parish, or part of it. *Flet.* l. 6, c. 51; *Foxtes. de St. Aug.* c. 24. — *Villa regia*, a title given to those villages where the Kings of England had their royal seat.

VI'LLAIN (*Law*) or *villein, villanus*, men of base and servile condition, of which there were two sorts; namely, a *villein in gross*, who was bound immediately to his lord; and *villein regardant to a manor*, who was bound to his lord as a member belonging to a manor whereof the lord was owner. *Bract.* l. 1, c. 6; *Old. Nat. Brev.* 8.

VILLA'NIS *regis* (*Law*) a writ that lay for bringing back the King's bondmen that had been carried away out of the manor whereto they belonged. *Reg. Orig.* 87.

VILLA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 5 *Pentandria*.

VI'LLENAGE (*Law*) the basest sort of tenure by which lands or tenements were formerly held; it was abolished, with the other parts of the feudal system, by stat. 12 Car. 2, c. 24.

VILLO'SUS (*Bot.*) pubescent, or covered with soft hairs; an epithet for the stem, as in *Tomex* and *Rhus*; for the leaf, as *Ulex europæus*, or Furze; and also for the stigma, &c.

VI'LLUS (*Bot.*) a term applied by Linnæus to the soft close hairs on different parts of plants, which form a fine nap or pile like velvet.

VI'MEN (*Bot.*) a wythe, or flexible twig.

VINA'GIUM (*Law*) the payment of a certain quantity of wine to the lord in lieu of rent.

VINA'LIA (*Ant.*) a festival observed by the Romans on the nineteenth of August in honour of Jupiter and Venus. It was so called *a vino*, i. e. from wine, because a libation was offered in a particular manner to Jupiter. *Varro. de Ling. Lat.* l. 5, c. 3; *Plin.* l. 18, c. 29.

VI'NCA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-parted.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* membranaceous. —PIST. *germs* two; *style* one, common to both; *stigma* capillate.—PER. *follicles* two, round; *seeds* numerous, oblong.

Species. Plants of this genus are creeping perennials, as the *Vinca minor*, *Pervinca*, seu *Clematis*, Small Periwinkle.—*Vinca major*, Great Periwinkle, &c. *Dod. Pempt.*; *Clus. Hist.*; *Bauh. Hist.*; *Bauh. Pin.*; *Ger. Herb*; *Park. Theat. Bot.*; *Raii Hist.*

VINCETO'XICUM (*Ent.*) the *Asclepias vincetoxicum* of Linnæus.

VI'NCULUM (*Algeb.*) a mark or character in the form of a line drawn over a quantity, which consists of several terms; thus, $\overline{a+b} \times c$ denotes the product of c, and of the sum $a+b$ considered as one quantity. [vide *Algebra*]

VINDEMIA'TRIX (*Astron.*) a star of the third magnitude in the constellation *virgo*.

VINDI'CTA (*Ant.*) the Prætor's rod among the Romans, which he laid on the head of slaves in the act of manumission. *Liv.* l. 2, c. 5; *Priscian. de Art. Grammat.*

VINE (*Bot.*) the *Vitis* of Linnæus.

VI'NEA (*Ant.*) wicker hurdles laid on props to serve as a shelter for the Roman soldiers at a siege while carrying on their works. *Heron. de Mach.*; *Veget.* l. 4, c. 15.

VI'NUM *medicatum* (*Med.*) medicated wine, in which herbs have been infused for medicinal purposes.

VI'NEGAR (*Chem.*) vide *Acetum*.

VIOL (*Mus.*) in the Italian *viola*; a name formerly given to the instrument now called the *violin*.

VI'OLA (*Bot.*) probably from the Greek ἴον, which was a coronary plant; whence Venus was styled ἰοστέφανος, and Aristophanes gives the same title to the Athenians. *Aristoph. in Equit.* Ἐν τοῖσι ἰοστέφανοις οἰκεῖ, τῆς ἀρχαίης Ἀθήνας.

The violet was next in estimation to the rose among the ancients, who mention the black and the white sorts. *Theophrast.* l. 6, c. 6; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 122; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 6.

VIOLA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. five-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* five.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* oblique.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. Plants of this genus, well known in English by the name of the Violet, are perennials, as—*Viola odorata*, the Sweet Violet.—*Viola palustris*, the Marsh Violet.—*Viola montana*, the Mountain Violet.—*Viola tricolor*, the Pansy Violet, or Heart's Ease.

VIOLA is also the name of some species, as of the *Cheiranthus*, the *Campanula*, and the *Hottonia*.

VI'OLENT *signs* (*Astrol.*) such in which the ill-boding planets, as Saturn and Mars, have any notable dignities.

VI'OLET (*Bot.*) the *Viola* of Linnæus.—Calathian Violet, a species of the *Gentiana*.—Corn Violet, the *Campanula hybrida*.—Damask Violet, the *Hesperis tristis*.—Dog-tooth Violet, the *Erythronium*.—Water Violet, the *Hottonia*.

VIOLONCE'LLO (*Mus.*) or *violincello*, a bass violin containing four strings, the lowest of which is tuned to double C. The strings are tuned in fifths, consequently the pitch of that next the gravest is G gamut; that of the next D on the third line of the bass; and that of the upper string A on the fifth line.

VIOLO'NO (*Mus.*) the name formerly given by the Italians and French to the violoncello, but was afterwards transferred to the double bass; a large deep-toned instrument, extending in general to double C downwards, and reaching in ascent to the treble cliff note, or even higher.

VIO'RNA (*Bot.*) the *Clematis viorna* of Linnæus.

VI'PER (*Zool.*) an animal of the serpent tribe, the *Coluber* of Linnæus; the bite of which is more or less venomous every where, but in hot countries is almost instantly fatal. This animal was formerly much esteemed for its medicinal virtues.

VIPERA'RIA (*Bot.*) or *viperina*, the *Aristolochia serpentina* of Linnæus.

VI'PER'S-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Scorzonera* of Linnæus.

VI'REA (*Bot.*) the *Apargia hispida* of Linnæus.

VIRE'CTA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

VI'RGA (*Archæol.*) the rod or staff which sheriffs, bailiffs, &c. carry as a badge of their office.—*Virga ulnaria*, a yard measure according to the legal ell, or true standard.—*Virga ferrea*, the standard measure kept in the Exchequer, which was formerly made of iron, but now of brass.

VIRGA *aurea* (*Bot.*) the *Cacalia saracenica* of Linnæus.

VIRGA *pastoris* (*Bot.*) the *Dipsacus pilosus* of Linnæus.

VIRGA *sanguina* (*Bot.*) the same as the *Cornus*.

VIRGA'TA *sutura* (*Anat.*) the sagittal suture.

VI'RGINAL (*Mus.*) a stringed and keyed instrument resembling the spinnet; it was formerly much in esteem, but now entirely out of use.

VIRGI'NIAN *acacia* (*Bot.*) the *Pseudacacia*, a shrub.—Virginian Cowslip, the *Dodecatheon medium*.—Virginian Creeper, the *Clematis virginiana*, a shrub.—Virginian Golden Rose, the *Spiræa apulifolia*.—Virginian Poke, the *Phytolacca decandra*.—Virginian Silk, the *Periploca græca*, a shrub.

VIRGIN'S BO'WER (*Bot.*) the *Clematis* of Linnæus, a shrub.

VIRGIN'S MI'LK (*Chem.*) a solution of Gum Benzoin.

VI'RGO (*Astron.*) παρθένος, the sixth sign of the zodiac, which

the sun enters about the 21st or 22d of August. Ptolemy reckons in this constellation 32 stars; Kepler 39; Bayer 42; Hevelius 50; and the Britannic Catalogue 110; of which one, called *Vindimiatrix*, is of the third magnitude. The fables of the Greeks are very various respecting this sign; yet little doubt can be entertained that the female with ears of corn was intended to denote the period of harvest. *Eratosth. Characteris.; Hygin. Poet. Astron.; Ptol. Almag.* l. 7, c. 5; *Ricciol. Almag. nov.* l. 6.

VIRGO (*Astrol.*) is reputed to be the house and exaltation of Mercury, of an earthy, cold, and dry quality.

VIRGULA *divinitoria* (*Min.*) the divining rod; a rod in the shape of the letter Y, by the help of which it was formerly supposed that men could magically discover mines.

VIRIDA'RIO *eligendo* (*Law*) a writ for choosing a verderer of a forest.

VIROLA (*Bot.*) the *Myristica sebifera* of Linnæus.

VIROLLE' (*Her.*) a term for a hunting horn when set round with a metal or colour different from the horn.

VIRTUAL *focus* (*Opt.*) a point in the axis of a glass where the continuation of a refracted ray meets it.

VIRTUO'SO (*Phil.*) one who is curious in his researches into the properties of natural objects.

VIRTU'TE *officii* (*Law*) i. e. by virtue of one's office, which, in a legal sense, makes an act good, and justifiable.

VI'RUS (*Surg.*) a watery fetid matter issuing from wounds, which is endued with corrosive and malignant qualities.

VIS (*Law*) violence, or any kind of force.

VIS (*Phy.*) a term which is employed by writers on physic to denote any natural force or power, which has been distinguished into *vis absoluta, acceleratrix, centripeta, centrifuga, inertiæ, motrix*, &c. [vide *Absoluta, Acceleratrix*, &c.]

VIS *mortua* (*Mech.*) and *vis viva*, terms used by Leibnitz for two sorts of force; the first of which implied any kind of pressure, or endeavour to move, not sufficient to produce motion; and the second the power of moving, which resides in a body in a state of motion.

VIS *mortua* (*Anat.*) that property by which a muscle contracts after the death of an animal.

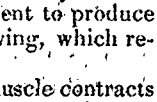
VISCA'GO (*Bot.*) the *Cucubalus baccifera* of Linnæus.

VISCA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Lychnis viscaria* of Linnæus.

VI'SCERA (*Anat.*) the different organs or parts of the human body which have an appropriate use, as the intestines, liver, gall-bladder, &c.: the term is particularly applied to the intestines.

VISCERA'TIO (*Ant.*) a feast among the Romans, which was made upon the entrails of the victims. *Liv.* l. 8, c. 22; *Senec. Epist.* 19; *Suet. Jul.* c. 38; *Alex. Gen. Dier.* l. 5, c. 7, &c.

VI'SCOUNT'S *Coronet* (*Her.*) has neither flowers nor points raised above the circle, like those of the superior degrees, but only pearls placed on the circle itself, as in the annexed figure. The number of the pearls is however not limited to six, like that of the baron's coronet.



VISCOI'DES (*Bot.*) the *Psychotria parasitica* of Linnæus.

VI'SCUM (*Bot.*) ἱξὸς, or ἶξις, a plant of the oak kind mentioned by Theophrastus and Dioscorides. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 3, c. 10. *Dioscor.* l. 3, c. 103.

VISCUM, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 4 *Tetrandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-parted. — COR. none.—STAM. in the males, four; *filaments* none; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. in the females; *germ* oblong; *style* none; *stigma* obtuse.

Species. Plants of this kind, well known in English by the name of Misseltoe, grow on other trees.

VI'SCUS (*Anat.*) vide *Viscera*.

VI'SIER (*Polit.*) *vizier*; or *vizir*, an officer of the highest dignity in the Ottoman Empire. As there is more than one vizier, the highest is styled the Grand Vizier, by way of distinction.

VI'SION (*Opt.*) the sensation produced on the brain by the action of the rays of light on the optic nerves. Vision is distinguished into *clear, confused, direct, reflected, refracted*, &c. according to the nature of the rays. [vide *Optics, Rays*, &c.]

VISITA'TION (*Ecc.*) the office and act performed by the bishop once in three years, or by the archdeacon once a year, in each diocese, to inspect affairs relating to ecclesiastical discipline, &c.—*The feast of the visitation of our lady*, a festival observed in the Church of Rome in commemoration of the visit made to Elizabeth by the Virgin Mary.

VI'SITOR (*Law*) an inspector into the government of a corporation.—*Visitor of manners*, a name formerly given to the regarder of a forest. *Manw. For. Laws*, part I.

VI'SMEA (*Bot.*) a shrub growing in the Canary Islands, Class 11 *Dodecandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*, in the Linnean system.

VI'SNAGA (*Bot.*) the *Daucus visnaga* of Linnæus.

VI'SNE (*Law*) the vicinage or neighbourhood.

VISO'RIUM (*Print.*) an instrument to which a leaf of copy is fixed for the convenience of the compositor in reading it.

VISTAME'NTE (*Mus.*) Italian for very quick, as applied to the performance.

VISTNU-CLAUDI (*Bot.*) the *Evolvulus alsinoides* of Linnæus.

VISTU (*Hort.*) or *visto*, Italian for a straight walk cut through the trees in a wood.

VISU *Franci Plegii* (*Law*) a writ to exempt one from view of Frank-Pledge, not being resident in the hulidred.

VI'SUAL (*Opt.*) an epithet for what relates to vision; as a *visual angle*, that angle under which an object is seen.—*Visual Line*. [vide *Line*]—*Visual Rays*, lines of light conceived to come from the object to the eye.

VISUAL *Point* (*Perspect.*) a point in the horizontal line wherein all the ocular rays unite.

VI'SUS (*Anat.*) the sense of seeing.

VI'TÆ *Arbor* (*Bot.*) vide *Arbor*.

VI'TAL *Air* (*Chem.*) or *oxygen*, so called because it is that portion of the air which is essential for the preservation of life.

VITAL *Functions* (*Anat.*) those functions or faculties of the body on which life immediately depends; as the circulation of the blood, respiration, the heat of the body, &c.

VI'TEX (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* versatile.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* filiform; *stigmas* two, awl-shaped.—PER. *berry* or *drupe* globular; *seeds* solitary.

Species. Plants of this genus are trees, as the—*Vitex agnus castus*, seu *Elæagnum*, the Officinal Chaste-Tree. —*Vitex trifolia, Lagondium*, seu *Caranosi*, Three-leaved Chaste-Tree.—*Vitex negundo, Negundo*, seu *Bemnosi*, Five-leaved Chaste-Tree, &c. *Dod. Pempt.; Clus. Hist.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Botan.; Raii Hist.; Tourn. Inst.* &c.

VITEX is also the name of the *Rhus tomentosum et lucidum*.

VITICE'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Clematis viticella* of Linnæus.

VITILI'GO (*Med.*) vide *Alphus*.

VI'TIS (*Ant.*) the badge of the Centurion's office in the Roman army, whence it became the name of the office itself.

Lucan. l. 6, v. 145.

——*ibi sanguine multo*
Promotus, Latium longo gerit ordine vitem.

It was also employed as an instrument of corporal punishment.

Juven. Sat. 8, v. 247.

Nodosam post hæc frangebat vertice vitem,
Si lentus pigrâ munîret castra dolabrâ.

Plin. l. 14, c. 1; *Suet. in Tiber.* c. 12; *Euseb. Ecc. Hist.* l. 7, c. 15; *Spartian. Adrian.* c. 10; *Casaub. & Salmas. in Spartian.; Robert. de Pœn. Mil. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.* tom. x.

VITIS (*Bot.*) the Vine, a well-known plant, derives its name, as is supposed, from *vincio*, to bind.

VITIS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-toothed. — COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* none; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *berry* globular; *seeds* two.

Species. The principal species are the—*Vitis vinifera*, the Common Vine.—*Vitis indica*, seu *Scembra valli*, Indian Vine, &c.

VITIS is also the name of some species, as of the *Cissus*, the *Cucumis*, the *Hedera*, the *Rhus*, and the *Tamus*.

VITMA'NNIA (*Bot.*) an East Indian tree, which is of Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*, in the Linnean System.

VITRA'NIA (*Bot.*) Pellitory of the Wall, a herb.

VI'TREOUS *Humour* (*Anat.*) *humor vitreus*; the pellucid body, which fills the whole bulb of the eye behind the crystalline lens.

VI'TRIOL (*Chem.*) vide *Vitriolum*.—*Oil of Vitriol*, another name for Sulphuric Acid.—*Blue Vitriol*, the Sulphate of Copper.—*Green Vitrial*, the Sulphate of Iron. When heated this vitriol melts, and gradually losing its water of crystallization, leaves a red powder, formerly known by the name of Calcothar of Vitriol.—*White Vitriol*, the Sulphate of Zinc.

VI'TRIOLATED *Alkali* (*Chem.*) the sulphate of potash.

VITRIO'LIC *Acid.* (*Chem.*) the same as *Sulphuric Acid.*

VI'TRIOLUM (*Chem.*) from *vitreum*, glass, on account of its resemblance to glass; a genus of salts of a very caustic taste, the watery solution of which is made turbid both by soda and prussiate of lime. It is a sulphate generally found in mines in a stalactical or capillary state, or in loose powdery efflorescence, which moulders in the air, and frequently melts into glass when exposed to heat.

The species are—*Vitriolum magnesii*, the Sulphate of Cobalt.—*Vitriolum niccoli*, Sulphate of Nickel.—*Vitriolum zinci*, White Vitriol, or Sulphate of Zinc.—*Vitriolum cupri*, Blue Vitriol, or Sulphate of Copper. — *Vitriolum ferri*, Green Vitriol, Martial Vitriol, or Sulphate of Iron, &c.

VI'TRUM (*Min.*) glass.

VI'TTA (*Ant.*) a sort of ribands worn by the Roman women about their heads, to which the poets frequently allude. The statues of the gods, the priests, altars, and victims, were also adorned with the *Vittæ*. *Plaut. Mil.* act 3; *Virg. Æn.* l. 7, &c.; *Prop.* l. 4, &c.

St. VITUS'S *Dance* (*Med.*) vide *Chorea.*

VI'VA *pecunia* (*Archæol.*) live cattle.

VIVA'CE (*Mus.*) an Italian epithet, signifying lively; and *vivacissimo*, very lively, as applied to the performance.

VIVE'RRA (*Zool.*) a genus of Animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Feræ*.

Generic Character. Forcteeth six, intermediate ones shorter; *tusks* one on each side; *grinders* three, and sometimes more; *tongue* often aculeate backwards.

Species. Most of the species of this genus have, between the anus and the genitals, an orifice leading to a duct, which secretes an unctuous matter, which is sometimes a perfume and at other times a fetid odour, as in—*Viverra civerra*, the Civet.—*Viverra genetta*, the Genet.—*Viverra mephitis*, the Skunk.—*Viverra fasciata*, the Fitchet, &c. This genus is nearly allied to that of the *Mustela*, many of the species in both having the common English name of Weasel.

VIVI'PAROUS (*Zool.*) an epithet for animals which bring forth living young ones, in distinction from the oviparous animals, which hatch their young from eggs.

VIVIPAROUS (*Bot.*) viviparous, an epithet for a stem; *caulis viviparus*, a stem producing its offspring alive.

VIVO (*Archit.*) Italian for the shaft of a column.

VIZ. (*Com.*) an Indian weight of about three pounds.

U'KASE (*Polit.*) a Russian word for a manifesto or proclamation, &c.

U'LCER (*Surg.*) a purulent solution of the continuity of the parts of a solid body, which is of different kinds; as the *simple ulcer*; the *fistulous ulcer*, which is deep; the *sinuous ulcer*, which runs under the integuments; the *fungous ulcer*, covered with a fungous flesh; the *gangrenous ulcer*, which is livid and fetid; the *cancerous ulcer*, or *cancer*; the *inveterate ulcer*, which is of long continuance; the *scrophulous ulcer*; and the *venereal ulcer*.

U'LCUS (*Archæol.*) the hulk of a ship.

U'LE GAMES (*Archæol.*) Christmas games.

U'LEX (*Bot.*) the name of a shrub, in Pliny, the ashes of which were used as a lye in separating gold from all the substances with which it was mixed. *Plin.* l. 33, c. 5.

ULEX, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 17 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved.—COR. papilionaceous. — STAM. *filaments* diadelphous; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* oblong, cylindrical; *style* filiform; *stigma* obtuse.—PER. *legume* oblong; *seeds* few.

Species. The principal species of this genus is the *Ulex Europeus, Genista, Genista-Spartium, Genistella*, seu *Scorpius*, the Common Furze. *Dod. Pempt.; Bauh. Hist.; Bauh. Pin.; Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist.; Tournef. Instit. &c.*

U'LLAGE (*Com.*) a want of measure in a cask.

ULMA'RIA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Spiræa* of Linnæus.

ULMIFO'LIA (*Bot.*) the *Grewia occidentalis* of Linnæus.

U'LMUS (*Bot.*) in the Greek πτελέα, a tree well known both among the ancients and the moderns.

ULMUS, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 2 *Digynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. none.—STAM. *filaments* mostly five; *anthers* short.—PIST. *germ* orbicular; *styles* two; *stigmas* pubescent.—PER. *berry* oval; *seed* one.

Species. The principal species are—*Ulmus campestris*, the Common-Elm.—*Ulmus pumila*, the Dwarf-Elm, &c.

U'LNA (*Archæol.*) an ell. [vide *Virga*]

ULNA (*Anat.*) from the Greek ὠλένη, the larger bone of the forearm. [vide *Anatomy*, No. I. (9.)]

U'LNAGE (*Com.*) vide *Alnage.*

U'LNAR (*Anat.*) an epithet for the artery and vein belonging to the *ulna*.

ULNA'RIS (*Anat.*) two muscles of the arm, called the *Extensor carpi ulnaris* and the *Flexor carpi ulnaris*.

U'LTIMA *basia* (*Paint.*) the last touches with the pencil.

U'LTIMATE *Ratios* (*Math.*) a term employed by Sir Isaac Newton to denote the limits of the ratios of variable magnitudes which perpetually approach.

ULTIMA'TUM (*Polit.*) a term used in negociations, to imply the final condition or conditions on which any treaty can be ratified.

ULTI'MUS *hæres* (*Law*) the last heir, which is the King, who succeeds in case of failure of relations.

ULTRAMARI'NE (*Paint.*) the finest sort of blue used in painting, prepared from Lapis lazuli.

ULTRAMON'TANES (*Geog.*) a name given by the Italians to all living beyond the Alps.

U'LVA (*Bot.*) a genus of *Algæ.*

UMA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Geoffroya spinosa* of Linnæus.

UMBE'LLA (*Bot.*) a sort of inflorescence which much resembles the corymb. [vide *Corymb*] The umbel is either simple and undivided, as in Panax; or it is compound, consisting of a universal and a partial umbel: it is also concave, convex, fastigiate, erect, nodding, &c.

UMBELLA'TÆ (*Bot.*) the name of the Twenty-second Order in Linnæus' Fragments, and of the Forty-fifth in his Natural Orders, which is included in the Second Order of the Fifth Class in his Artificial System, comprehending those plants which have umbelled flowers, and which were called by Ray and others *Umbelliferæ.*

UMBELLI'FERA (*Bot.*) the *Peucedanum alsaticum* of Linnæus.

UMBELLI'FERÆ (*Bot.*) vide *Umbellatæ.*

UMBE'LLULA (*Bot.*) a small umbel, the same as a Partial Umbel.

U'MBER (*Archæol.*) a mongrel bred of a goat and a sheep.

UMBER (*Paint.*) a dark yellow colour used in shading.

UMBI'LICAL (*Anat.*) an epithet for whatever belongs to the navel, as the *umbilical veins, umbilical arteries, &c.*—*Umbilical Chord,* the Navel-String; a cord-like substance, of an intestinal form, about half a yard in length, that proceeds from the navel of the fœtus to the centre of the placenta. It is composed of a cutaneous sheath, cellular substance, one umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries.—*Umbilical Region,* that part of the abdominal parietes, about two inches round the navel.

UMBILICAL *Hernia* (*Med.*) vide *Hernia.*

UMBI'LICUS (*Ant.*) a name among the Romans for the staff, as is supposed, on which the ancients rolled their books, and to which the poets frequently allude.

Mart. l. 1, epig. 67.

Nec umbilicis cultus, atque membrana.

Horat. Epod. 14.

Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, Iambos
Ad umbilicum adducere.

Catull. Eleg. 22.

Novi libri, novi umbilici.

Rhodig. Antiq. Lect. l. 15, c. 20; *Salmas. in Tertull. de Pull. &c.*

UMBILICUS (*Anat.*) the navel.

UMBILICUS (*Bot.*) a cavity at the end of some fruits opposite to the footstalk. It is the place of the receptacle in superior flowers, and is commonly surrounded with the remains of the calyx, as in *Pyrus.*

UMBILICUS is also the *Cotyledon umbilicus* of Linnæus.

UMBILICUS (*Math.*) the same as the *Focus.*

UMBILISE'CÆ (*Surg.*) i. e. the cutters of navel strings; a name given to midwives.

U'MBLES (*Sport.*) parts of the entrails of a deer.

U'MBO (*Ant.*) the boss of a shield. [vide *Clypeus*]

U'MBRA (*Ant.*) σκιαι, a sort of parasites, or humble dependents among the Romans who followed their patrons, like a shadow, and, under their sanction, were admitted as guests at the tables of their friends whom they visited.

Hor. l. 2, sat. 8.

—— *quas Mæcenas adduxerat umbras.*

Plut. Sympos. l. 7; *Dioscor.* l. 69; *Ursin. Appendix ad Ciaccon. de Triclin.*

UMBRE'LLA-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Magnolia tripetala* of Linnæus.

U'MPIRAGE (*Law*) vide *Arbitration.*

TO UNBA'LLAST (*Mar.*) in French *delester,* to discharge or get the ballast out of a ship.

TO UNBE'ND (*Mar.*) in French *degréer,* to take off the sails from their yards and masts.

TO UNBI'T (*Mar.*) in French *debitter,* to remove the turns of a cable from off the bits.

UNCA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, which is now combined with that of Nauclea.

U'NCIA (*Med.*) the 12th part of a pound, containing eight drams.

U'NCIÆ (*Algeb.*) the same as *Coefficients.*

UNCIFO'RME *Os* (*Anat.*) the last bone of the second row of the carpus or wrist.

UNCINA'TUS (*Bot.*) hooked at the end; an epithet for an awn.

UNCORE *Prist* (*Law*) *encore prêst,* i. e. still ready; the plea of a defendant in nature of a plea in bar; where being sued for a debt on bond at a day past, to save the forfeiture of the bond, says that he tendered the money at the time and place, but there was none to receive it.

U'NCTION (*Theol.*) or *Anointing,* a ceremony among the Jews, principally used in consecrating kings, priests, and prophets, whence they are called the *Lord's Anointed.*

UNCTION (*Ecc.*) a ceremony of anointing still practised in the Romish Church on different occasions, particularly in respect to persons on their death-bed, when it is called *extreme unction.*

UNDECAGON (*Geom.*) a figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

UNDER-CHAMBERLAIN *of the Exchequer* (*Law*) an officer there who cleared the tallies written by the clerk, and read the same, that the clerk of the pells, &c. might see that they were true. This office is now abolished.

UNDER-CU'RRENT (*Geog.*) a stream running below the surface of the water.

UNDER-FOO'T (*Mar.*) is said of an anchor when first let go.

UNDER-MA'STED (*Mar.*) an epithet for a ship that has its masts too low.

TO UNDER-RU'N *a cable* (*Mar.*) to pass under it in a boat to examine its state. "To *under-run* a tackle," to separate the several parts of which it is composed.

UNDER-SHE'RIFF (*Law*) one who acts as an assistant to the sheriff.

UNDERTA'KERS (*Law*) those who acted as deputies to the King's purveyors.

UNDER-TREA'SURER *of England* (*Law*) an officer in the time of Henry VII., whose business it was to chest up the King's treasure at the end of every term, and see it carried into the treasury.

U'NDERWOOD (*Husband.*) shrubs, bushes, or small trees, growing among the trees of a wood.

UNDERWRI'TER (*Com.*) the person who undertakes to insure or indemnify another against losses at sea; he is so called from his signing his name under, or at the foot of the policy.

UNDOING *of a boar* (*Sport.*) the dressing it.

U'NDRES (*Archæol.*) minors, or persons under age.

UNDY (*Her.*) vide *Wavy.*

UNE'DO (*Bot.*) the *Arbutus unedo* of Linnæus.

U'NFORMED *Stars* (*Astron.*) stars not formed into a constellation.

U'NGELD (*Law*) a person out of the protection of the law, so that if he were murdered, no geld or fine should be paid.

UNGUE'NTUM (*Med.*) an ointment.

U'NGUIS (*Anat.*) 1. The nail. 2. The lachrymal bone, so named from its resemblance to a nail of the finger.

UNGUIS (*Bot.*) the base of the petal in a polypetalous corolla.

U'NGULA (*Math.*) the section of a cylinder cut off by a plane, which passes obliquely through the plane of the base and part of the cylindric surface.

UNGULA (*Surg.*) a sort of hooked instrument, to draw a dead fœtus out of the womb.

UNGULA *caballina* (*Bot.*) the *Tussilago* of Linnæus.

U'NICORN (*Zool.*) an animal said to be as large as a horse, with a single horn in the middle of the forehead; the existence of which has not yet been ascertained.

UNICORN (*Her.*) this animal is a frequent bearing in coat armour, either tripping, as in the annexed example; "He beareth *gules*, a unicorn tripping, armed and unguled, *or*, by the name of *Musterlin*"; or it is borne sejant, saliant, courant, passant, &c. The Unicorn's head is also a frequent bearing.

UNIFLO'RUS (*Bot.*) one-flowered; an epithet for a peduncle.

UNIFO'RMITY (*Ecc.*) comprehends one form of public prayer, of administering the sacraments, and all other rites of the Church of England, as prescribed by different statutes, particularly that of 1 *Eliz.* c. 2, &c.

UNILABIA'TUS (*Bot.*) one-lipped; an epithet for a corolla.

UNILATERA'LIS (*Bot.*) one-sided; an epithet for a raceme when the flowers grow only on one side.

UNILOCULA'RIS (*Bot.*) one-celled; an epithet for a pericarp.

U'NIOLA (*Bot.*) a genus of grasses.

U'NION (*Law*) signifies the bringing two countries under one government, or the same form of legislation, as the Union of England and Scotland, or England and Ireland. 2. The combining and consolidating two churches into one; also the bringing of two churches under one rector. 3. *Clause of Union*, a clause in an infeofment in the Scotch Law, by which lands or tenements lying discontiguous are incorporated.

UNIO'NES (*Min.*) Pearls, vide *Margarita*.

U'NISON (*Mus.*) a term in music signifying one and the same sound, whether produced by one or divers voices sounding in the same tone.

U'NIT (*Arith.*) the figure which expresses the number one, or one single individual of any thing.—*Unit's place*, the first place on the right hand in the notation of integers.

UNITA'RIANS (*Ecc.*) a branch of the Socinians, who deny the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

U'NITY (*Arith.*) a term implying the first significant figure, or number one.

U'NIVALVE (*Con.*) one division of shells which have but one valve. [vide *Conchology*]

UNIVAL'VED (*Bot.*) one-valved; an epithet for a pericarp.

UNIVERSA'LIS (*Bot.*) universal or general; an epithet for an umbel, or involucre.

UNIVO'CAL (*Log.*) an epithet for a term which has a uniform signification. [vide *Logic*]

UNLI'KE (*Algeb.*) an epithet for quantities expressed by different letters, as *a* and *b*, and also for the signs which are affirmative and negative. [vide *Algebra*]

To UNMOO'R (*Mar.*) to weigh anchor, or put out to sea.

UNO'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants very nearly allied to the *Uvaria*.

To UNPA'RREL *a yard* (*Mar.*) to take away the frames called parrels, that go round the masts.

UNQUES PRIST (*Law*) vide *Uncore*.

UNRECLAI'MED (*Falc.*) applied to a hawk, signifies wild or not tamed.

To UNREE'VE *a rope* (*Mar.*) to pull a rope out of a block or pulley.

To UNRIG *a ship* (*Mar.*) to take away the rigging, or cordage.

UNSEE'LING (*Falc.*) to take away the thread from a hawk's eye. [vide *Seeling*]

To UNSHI'P (*Mar.*) to remove a timber, or piece of wood, from the place to which it was fitted, as "To unship the capstan-bars," &c.

UNSLI'NG (*Mar.*) to take off the slings from boats, buoys, &c. &c.

To UNSTRI'KE *the Hood* (*Falc.*) to draw the strings of a hawk's hood.

UNSU'MMED (*Falc.*) a term used of the feathers of a hawk when they are not at their full strength.

U'NXIA (*Bot.*) a plant which at Surinam is called the Camphor-plant, from the strong smell of camphor which it sends forth; in its generic character it is nearly allied to the *Milleria*.

VO'CAL (*Mus.*) an epithet applied to those musical sounds which proceed from the human voice; also music composed for the voice.

VOCA'TIO *in Jus* (*Law*) the same as summons in the Common Law.

VO'CATIVE CASE (*Gram.*) the fifth case in the declension of nouns.

VOCATO'RES (*Ant.*) officers among the Romans whose business it was to invite the guests, and assign them their place at the table. *Senec. de Ira.* l. 3, c. 37; *Plin.* l. 35, c. 10; *Suet. in Cal.* c. 39; *Stuck. de Antiq. Conviv.* l. 2, c. 1.

VO'CE (*Mus.*) Italian for a voice, as *voce solo*, a single voice.

VOCIFERA'TIO (*Law*) the same as Hue and Cry after a malefactor.

VOID *of course* (*Astrol.*) a term applied to a planet when it is separated from another planet, and, during its stay in that sign, does not apply to any other body, or aspect.

VOI'DANCE (*Law*) the want of an incumbent, or a clerk in possession of a benefice, which is two-fold, namely, *in law*, when a parson has several benefices incompatible; and *in deed*, when the incumbent is dead, or actually deprived.

VOI'DED (*Her.*) an epithet for any ordinary which seems to be cut out in the middle, so as to show the field through, as in the annexed figure of a cross voided and couped.

VOI'DER (*Her.*) an ordinary which is of the same form as the planche, but not curved in so much.

VOIRE *dire* (*Law*) *veritatem dicere*; a term used in cases where it is prayed upon a trial at law, that a witness may, previously to his giving his evidence, be sworn to *voire dire*, i. e. to speak the truth.

VOL (*Her.*) a term in blazon for the wing of a bird, but *demi-vol* is said when only a single wing is borne in coat armour.

VOLA'NT (*Her.*) an epithet for a bird in blazon that is in the act of flying, or having its wings spread out.

VO'LARY (*Mech.*) a bird-cage large enough for the birds to fly up and down in it.

VOLA'TICA (*Med.*) a tetter, or ring-worm.

VO'LATILE (*Chem.*) an epithet for bodies which are apt to evaporate and resolve themselves into air, as volatile salts.

VOLATILIZA'TION (*Chem.*) the process by which bodies are resolved into air, or an æthereal fluid.

VOLCA'NO (*Nat.*) from Vulcan, the God of fire; a burning mountain, like Ætna, which sends forth flame, ashes, lava, and smoke, &c.

VOLE'E (*Mus.*) a rapid flight of notes.

VOLKAME'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 2 *Angiospermia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. monopetalous.—STAM. *filaments* four; *anthers* simple.—PIST. *germ* four-cornered; *style* filiform; *stigma* bifid.—PER. *berry*, or *drupe*, two-celled; *seed* a nut solitary.

Species. The species are shrubs, as *Volkameria inermis*, *Ligustrum*, *Duglussia*, *Clerodendron*, *Ligustroides*, Prickly Volkameria, &c.

VO'LTA (*Mus.*) an old three-timed air, peculiar to an Italian dance of the same name.

VOLTAIC *Battery* (*Chem.*) vide *Battery*.
VO'LTI (*Mus.*) an Italian term in music signifying turn over, sometimes, with the addition of *subito*, or *presto*, for turn over quickly.
VOLTURNA'LIA (*Ant.*) a festival observed among the Romans in honour of the god Volturnus *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*
VO'LVA (*Bot.*) the membranaceous calyx of a fungus, called by Withering the Rufle.
VOLU'BILIS (*Bot.*) twining.
VO'LUME (*Mus.*) a term applied to the compass of a voice from grave to acute; also as to its extent or power.
VO'LUMEN (*Ant.*) a volume, or book so called, *a volvendo*, from rolling, because the books of the ancients were rolls of bark, or parchment.
VOLU'MUS (*Law*) the first word in a clause of the King's writs of protection, and letters patent.
VO'LUNTARY (*Mus.*) an extempore performance upon the organ, which is introduced as an incidental part of divine service; also the composition which is written for this purpose goes by the same name.
VO'LUNTEER (*Mil.*) a man who enters the military service of his own accord.
VOLUNTEER (*Mar.*) is applied in the same sense to the naval service.
VOLVOX (*Ent.*) the generic name of a worm invisible to the naked eye, of a spherical form, and of the Order *Infusoria*, being found in vegetable infusions, stagnant waters, &c.
VOLUTA (*Con.*) a genus of animals, Class *Vermes*, Order *Testacea*, the animal of which is a Limax; having the shell one-celled and spiral; *aperture* without a beak; *pillar* twisted and plaited.
VOLUTE (*Arch.*) a spiral scroll in the Ionic and Composite capitals, of which it forms a principal ornament.
VO'LVULUS (*Bot.*) the *Convolvulus cantabrica* of Linnæus.
VO'MER (*Archæol.*) a ploughshare, or coulter.
VOMER (*Anat.*) a bone seated in the middle of the lower part of the nose, so called from its resemblance in form to a ploughshare.
VO'MICA (*Med.*) an imposthume, or boil, also an abscess in the lungs.
VO'MITORY (*Med.*) a medicine taken inwardly, made of emetics, infused, dissolved, and concocted.
VO'RANT (*Her.*) an epithet in blazon for a fish, bird, beast, or reptile, swallowing any other creature whole.
VORTICE'LLA (*Ent.*) the generic name of a worm, of the Order *Infusoria*, having a contractile naked body, furnished with ciliate rotatory organs.
VOTOME'TA (*Bot.*) the *Glossoma guianensis*.
VOUA'PA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Epilobium* of Linnæus.
TO VOUCH (*Law*) to call one into court to make good his warrant.
VOUCHE'E (*Law*) the person vouched for.
VOU'CHER (*Law*) the tenant who calls another man into court, who is bound to make good his warranty.
VO'URIA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Lita* of Linnæus.
VOUSSOI'R (*Archit.*) the key stone of an arch.
VO'WEL (*Gram.*) a simple articulate sound uttered by itself, in distinction from consonants.
VOYOL (*Mar.*) a rope used in unmooring or heaving the anchors, &c.
VOX (*Log.*) a term, as the *vox equivoca, univoca, &c.*
UP AND DOWN (*Mar.*) a term applied to the anchor when the cable is hove in, so as to be perpendicular to the hawse-holes.
U'PHRUC (*Mar.*) an oblong block made of ash, which is used to suspend the awnings.
U'PRIGHT (*Archit.*) another name for the elevation.
UPRIGHT, (*Carpent.*) a principal piece of timber which serves to support rafters.

UPU'DALI (*Bot.*) the *Ruellia ringens* of Linnæus.
UPU'PA (*Orn.*) the Hoop, or Hoopoe, a genus of birds, Order *Piceæ*, having the *bill* arched, long, and slender; *nostrils* small; *tongue* obtuse; *feet* formed for walking.
U'RACHUS (*Anat.*) from οὖρον, urine, and ἔχω, to retain; the ligamentary chord that arises from the urinary bladder, which it runs along, and terminates in the umbilical chord. In the fœtuses of the brutes it is a hollow tube that conveys the urine to the allantoid membrane.
URA'GIUM (*Anat.*) the apex, or extreme point of the heart.
URAGO'GA (*Bot.*) the *Myginda uragoga* of Linnæus.
URA'NIA (*Bot.*) a lofty tree of Madagascar having the appearance of the Musa, or Heliconia. It is placed under the Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
URA'NIUM (*Min.*) one of the newly discovered metals, found in combination with sulphur, and a portion of iron, lead, and silex. It is dark grey, inclining to brown, internally, with little lustre; soft and brittle; hardly fusible before the blowpipe; but with phosphate of soda and ammonia it melts into a grass-green glass: specific gravity between 8 and 9.
URANO'SCOPUS (*Ich.*) a genus of fishes of the *Jugular* Order, having the *head* large and depressed; *upper jaw* shorter than the lower; *vent* in the middle of the body. This fish frequents deep shores near the sea.
URA'NUS (*Astron.*) another name for the newly discovered planet called the *Georgium Sidus*.
U'RATES (*Chem.*) salts formed by the combination of uric acid with different bases.
URCEOLA'TUS (*Bot.*) pitcher-shaped; an epithet applied to the calyx, corolla, and nectary, bellying out like a pitcher.
URE'DO (*Med.*) from *uro*, to burn; an itching and burning sensation in the skin, which accompanies many disorders.
URE'NA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 6 *Polyandria*.
Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* numerous, united at bottom into a tube; *anthers* roundish.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* simple; *stigmas* headed.—PER. *capsule* roundish; *seeds* solitary.
Species. Plants of this genus are shrubby perennials, and natives of China, &c.
URE'TER (*Anat.*) οὐρητήρ, from οὖρον, urine; the membranous canal which conveys the urine from each kidney to the urinary bladder.
URETE'RITIS (*Med.*) an inflammation of the ureter.
URETOLI'THICA (*Med.*) from οὐρητήρ, and λίθος, a stone; an ischury from a stone in the ureter.
URETEROTHROMBOI'DES (*Med.*) from οὐρητήρ, and θρόμβος, grumous blood; an ischury from grumous blood in the ureter.
URETEROPY'LICA (*Med.*) from οὐρητήρ, and πύον, pus; an ischury from pus in the ureter.
URETEROSTOMA'TICA (*Med.*) from οὐρητήρ, and στόμα, a mouth; an ischury from an obstruction in the lower orifice of the ureter.
URE'THRA (*Med.*) οὐρήθρη, from οὖρον, urine; a membranous canal running from the neck of the bladder to the extremity of the glans penis, which serves as a passage for the discharge of the urine.
URETHRELMI'NTHICA (*Med.*) from οὐρήθρη, and ἕλμινθες, worms; an ischury from worms in the urethra.
URETHRI'TIS (*Med.*) an inflammation in the urethra.
URETHROHYME'NODES (*Med.*) from οὐρήθρη, and ὑμήν, a membrane; an ischury from a membrane obstructing the urethra. By the addition of the word *urethro*, other sorts of ischury may be expressed, as the *Urethrolithica*, *Urethrophlegmatica*, *Urethropyica*, and the *Urethrothromboides*.

URE'TICA (*Med.*) medicines which promote a discharge of urine.

URINA'CULUM (*Anat.*) vide *Urachus.*

U'RINAL (*Mech.*) a glass vessel to receive urine.

URINA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Phyllanthus urinaria* of Linnæus.

U'RINARY *bladder* (*Anat.*) a membranous pouch situated in the lower part of the abdomen, which is capable of dilatation and contraction, and fitted for the reception of the urine from the ureter.

URINE (*Anat.*) οὖρον, the saline humour secreted in the kidnies, from which it drops *guttatim* through the ureters into the cavity of the urinary bladder.

URINE (*Chem.*) consists of water, carbonate and phosphate of lime, albumen, resin, muriate of soda, and many other ingredients, in the opinion of chemical experimenters; but it is worthy of observation that nothing varies so much in quality and quantity as this fluid.

URINE, *retention of* (*Med.*) a want of the ordinary secretion of urine.—*Suppression of urine*, vide *Ischuria.*

URNA (*Ant.*) a Roman liquid measure containing half the *amphora*, and four times the *congius*, being equal to three gallons and a half English wine measure. [vide *Pondera*]

UROCRI'SIA (*Med.*) and *uromancy*, the judgment or conjecture formed of diseases from the inspection of the urine.

URORRHOE'A (*Med.*) from οὖρον, urine, and ῥέω, to flow; a discharge of the urine through the eroded *perinæum.*

UROSCO'PIUM (*Med.*) from οὖρον, urine, and σκοπέω, to look out; an inspection of urine, vulgarly called *casting of waters.*

U'RSA (*Astron.*) the name of two northern constellations, called *Ursa major*, the Great Bear, and *Ursa minor*, the Little Bear, called by the Grecks *Arctos* and *Helice.* [vide *Arctos*, &c.] Ptolemy reckons in the first 35 stars, and in the second 8; Tycho, in the first 56, and in the second 7; Hevelius, in the first 73, in the second 12.

U'RSUS (*Zool.*) the Bear, a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Feræ.*

Generic Character. *Foreteeth*, upper six, and lower six; *tusks* solitary; *grinders* five or six; *tongue* smooth; *eyes* with a nictitant membrane.

Species. The principal species are, the—*Ursus arctos*, the Black Bear.—*Ursus maritimus*, the Polar Bear.—*Ursus meles*, the Badger.—*Ursus lotor*, the Racoon.—*Ursus luscus*, the Wolverine.—*Ursus gulo*, the Glutton.

URTICA (*Bot.*) ἀκαλήφη, the Nettle; a plant so called, according to Pliny, *ab urendo*, from its burning or stinging. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 7, c. 7; *Dioscor.* l. 4, c. 94; *Plin.* l. 21, c. 13; *Macer, Poet.*; *Athen.* l. 2, &c.

URTICA, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of plants, Class 21 *Monoecia*, Order 4 *Tetrandria.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* four-leaved.—COR. *petals* none.—STAM. in the male, *filaments* four, awl-shaped.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* none; *stigma* villose.—PER. none; *seed* one, ovate.

Species. The principal species are—*Urtica urens*, the Small Nettle.—*Urtica dioica*, the Great Nettle, &c.

URTICA is also the name of several species, as of the *Acalypha*, *Acyris*, *Parietaria*, *Tragia*, *Galeopsis*, and *Lamium.*

URTICA'RIA (*Med.*) the Nettle-rash, a species of exanthemous fever.

URTICA'TIO (*Med.*) the whipping a benumbed limb with nettles, in order to restore its sensibility.

USA'NCE (*Com.*) the usual term allowed for payment of a bill of exchange from one country to another after acceptance, i. e. one calendar month; and if it be two calendar months it is termed *double usance.*

USE (*Law*) the profits of lands, &c. especially that part of the *habendum* of a deed or conveyance which expresses to what benefit the party shall have the estate.—*Secondary*, or *shifting use*, a use which, though executed, may change from one to another by circumstances *ex post facto*; as if A makes a feoffment to the use of his intended wife and her eldest son for their lives, upon their marriage the wife takes the whole use in severalty; and upon the birth of a son the use is executed jointly in them both.

USER *de action* (*Law*) the pursuing or bringing an action in the proper court, &c.

U'SHER (*Law*) from the French *huissier*, a door-keeper; an officer in the king's house, as the usher of the privy chamber, &c.—*Usher of the black rod*, the gentleman usher to the king and the house of lords, &c.

USTE'RIA (*Bot.*) a shrub, native of Guinea, which is placed under Class 1 *Monandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*, in the Linnean system.

U'STIO (*Surg.*) a burning or searing with a hot iron.

USUCA'PTION (*Law*) the enjoying by continuance of time, a long possession or prescription.

U'SUFRUCT (*Law*) the right of life-rent possession, a species of tenure in the Scotch law.

USUFRU'CTUARY (*Law*) one that has the use and reaps the profit of a thing.

USU'RIOUS *contract* (*Law*) any bargain or contract whereby a man is obliged to pay more interest than what the law allows.

USURPA'TION (*Law*) the using that which is another's; an interruption or disturbing a man in his right and possession. Usurpations in the civil and canon law are called *Intrusions.*

U'SURY (*Law*) the extorting an unreasonable rate for money beyond what is allowed by positive law.

U'TAS (*Law*) or *octava*, the eighth day following any term or feast, as the *utas* of St. Michael, &c.; and any day between the feast and the octave is said to be within the *utas.* This term is employed in respect to the return of writs.

UTERA'RIA (*Med.*) medicines appropriated to diseases of the womb.

U'TERI *ascensio* (*Med.*) the rising of the womb, a disease; so also *uteri procidentia*, the falling of the womb.

UTERI'NUS *furor* (*Med.*) a genus of disease incident to women, Class *Locales*, and Order *Dysorexia*, in Cullen's Nosology. It is a species of madness, or a high degree of hysterics, arising from a preternatural irritability of the uterus and pudenda.

U'TERUS (*Anat.*) a spongy receptacle, resembling a compressed pear in form, situated in the cavity of the *pelvis*, above the *vagina*, and between the urinary bladder and *rectum.* It is distinguished into three parts, namely, the *fundus*, or upper part, the *body*, and the *cervix*, or lower part. The use of the womb is for menstruation, conception, nutrition of the fœtus, and parturition.

UTFANGTHEFE (*Law*) vide *Outfangthefe.*

UTLAGA'TO *capiendo*, &c. (*Law*) a writ for the apprehending a man who is outlawed in one country and flies into another. *Reg. Orig.* 133.

UTLEGH (*Law*) an outlaw.

U'TLEPE (*Law*) an escape of a felon out of prison.

UTRICA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Nepenthes distillatoria* of Linnæus.

UTRICULA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia.*

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* two-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* small, cohering.—PIST. *germ* globular; *stigma* conical.—PER. *capsule* globular; *seeds* numerous.

Species. Plants of this genus, called in English Bladderwort, have tuberous roots, like the potatoe, as—*Utricularia vulgaris*, Common Bladderwort, or Hooded Milfoil.—*Utricularia minor*, *Lenticularia*, *Millefolium*, seu

Aparine, Small Bladderwort, &c. *Ger. Herb.; Park. Theat. Bot.; Raii Hist. &c.*

UTTER BA'RRISTERS (*Law*) barristers at law who plead without the bar.

U'VA (*Bot.*) the *Ribes glossularia* and the *Ephedra distachya* of Linnæus.

UVA (*Med.*) a tumour on the eye resembling a grape.

UVA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 13 *Polyandria*, Order 7 *Polygamia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* three-leaved. — COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* none; *anthers* numerous. —PIST. *germ* ovate; *styles* numerous; *stigmas* obtuse.—PER. *berries* numerous; *seeds* numerous.

Species. Plants of this genus are climbing shrubs or trees, and natives of India.

UVARIA is also the name of a species of the *Aletris*.

U'VEA (*Anat.*) the posterior lamina of the iris; so called because in beasts it is of the colour of unripe grapes.

U'VA *spina* (*Bot.*) the *Ribes uva crispa* of Linnæus.

UVA *ursi* (*Bot.*) the *Arbutus uva ursi* of Linnæus.

UVEDA'LIA (*Bot.*) the *Polymnia uvedalia* of Linnæus.

UVI'FERA (*Bot.*) the *Coccolobea uvifera* of Linnæus.

VULNERA'RIA (*Bot.*) the same as the *Anthyllis*.

VULGA'TE (*Bib.*) a very ancient Latin translation of the Bible, which is the only one acknowledged by the Romish Church to be authentic.

VU'LTUR (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, Order *Accipitres*.

Generic Character. *Bill* straight; *head* bare of feathers; *tongue* cleft; *neck* retractile.

Species. This rapacious tribe of animals is distinguished in English by the names of the Vulture and the Condur.

VU'LVA (*Anat.*) the *Pudendum muliebre*.—*Vulva cerebri*, a foramen in the brain.

VULVA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Chenopodium vulvaria* of Linnæus.

U'VULA (*Anat.*) the small conical fleshy substance hanging in the middle of the *velum pendulum palati* over the root of the tongue.

UVULA'RIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. *petals* six.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* long.—PIST. *germ* roundish; *style* three-cleft; *stigmas* simple.—PER. *capsule* oblong; *seeds* many.

Species. The species are perennials, as—*Uvularia amplexifolia smilax*, *Laurus Alexandrina*, seu *Polygonatum*, Heart-leaved Uvularia.—*Uvularia perfoliata*, seu *Polygonum*, Perfoliate Uvularia.

U'VULA-SPOON (*Surg.*) a surgical instrument to be held just under the uvula for the purpose of conveying any substance into the cavity behind.

UXO'RIUM (*Ant.*) or *Æs uxorium*, a fine imposed on bachelors among the Romans, which commenced, U. C. 350, under the censorship of *M. Furius Camillus*. *Paul. apud Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

W.

WACHENDO'RFIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *spathes.*— COR. six-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* three.—PIST. *germ* superior; *style* filiform; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* subovate; *seeds* solitary.

Species. Plants of this tribe are tuberous perennials, and natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

WA'CKA (*Min.*) an argillaceous Earth, a species of *Basaltis* in the Linnean system.

WA'DDING (*Gunn.*) a stopple of paper, hay, rags, &c. which is forced into a gun upon the powder to keep it close in the chamber.

WA'D-HOOK (*Gunn.*) a rod or staff with an iron turned like a screw to draw the wads or oakum out of a gun.

WA'DSET (*Law*) a right whereby lands are impignorated or pledged for security of a certain sum; this is *proper* when the wadsetter or mortgagee takes his hazard of the rent of the land for satisfaction of his annual rent, and pays himself all public burdens; but it is *improper* when the grantor of the wadset or mortgagor pays the public burdens, the wadsetter having his annual rent secured.

WA'FER (*Ecc.*) the consecrated bread used at the holy rite of the sacrament in the Romish church.

WAFT (*Mar.*) a signal displayed from the stern of a ship for some particular purpose.

WA'FTORS (*Law*) conductors of vessels, who were certain officers, so called in the reign of Edward IV.

WAGE (*Law*) a gage, pledge, or security given for the performance of any thing.

WA'GER *of Battle* (*Law*) an ancient mode of trial, which is now abolished. [vide *Battle*] — *Wager of Law*, the offer, on the part of the defendant in an action of debt by simple contract, to take an oath in court, in the presence of eleven compurgators, that he oweth the plaintiff nothing in the manner and form as he hath declared, whereupon the law allows him his discharge; this is so called because the defendant puts in *vadios*, i. e. sureties, that he will at such a time make his law, or wage his law, i. e. take the benefit which the law has allowed him.

WA'GGONER (*Astron.*) a popular name given to the constellation *Ursa Major*.

WA'G-TAIL (*Orn.*) the *Motacilla* of Linnæus, a bird so called from its habit of constantly wagging its tail. It is of the same genus as the Robin and the Nightingale.

WAIFS (*Law*), from the Saxon *waffan*, to float up and down; goods stolen and afterwards waived, i. e. abandoned by the felon on his being pursued, which are forfeited to the king, or to the lord of the manor, if he hath the franchise of Waif.

WAIN (*Archæol.*) a cart or waggon; so also *wainage*, the furniture of a wain.

WAI'NABLE (*Archæol.*) an epithet for land that is tillable, or may be ploughed.

WAI'NCOPE (*Archæol.*) that part to which the hinder oxen were yoked to draw the waggon.

WAI'NSCOT (*Carpent.*) a lining of walls made of boards within side a room.

WAIR (*Carpent.*) a piece of timber two yards long and a foot broad.

WAIST (*Mar.*) that part of a ship which is contained between the quarter-deck and fore-castle, being usually a hollow space with an ascent of several steps to either of those places.—*Waist-Cloths*, coverings of canvass, or tarpauling, for the hammocks which are stowed on the gangways.

WAI'STERS (*Mar.*) the men stationed in the waist in working the ship.

WAITERS (*Law*) officers appointed to see that goods are not landed clandestinely; they are distinguished into *tide-waiters*, who go on board ships at Gravesend for this purpose; and *land-waiters*, who do the same duty on shore.

WAITS (*Cus.*) so called from their waiting or attending upon all other persons in the night season; nightly musicians, who go round with their music previous to the festival at Christmas.

WAIVE (*Law*) from the Saxon paran, to quit or forsake; a term applied to a woman in the same sense as outlaw for a man, when, for any crime, she is waived or abandoned by the law. *Reg. Orig.* 132.

WAIVER (*Law*) from to wave or quit; the passing by, or declining to accept, a thing; in application to an estate, or any thing conveyed to a man, also to a plea, &c.

WAKE (*Mar.*) the print or track impressed by the course of a ship on the surface of the water.

WAKEMAN (*Law*) the chief magistrate in the town of Rippon, in Yorkshire.

WAKENING (*Law*) a sort of summons in the Scotch Law.

WAKES (*Ecc.*) the eve-feasts of the dedication of churches, which, in many country places, are still observed with feasting and diversions, &c.

WAKE-ROBIN (*Bot.*) the *Arum maculatum* of Linnæus.

WALES (*Mar.*) an assemblage of strong planks, extending along a ship's side throughout her whole length, at different distances, and serving to reinforce the decks.—*Chain-wales*, vide *Channels*.—*Gun-wale*, a wale which goes about the outermost strake or seam of the uppermost deck in the ship's waist.

WALKERIA (*Bot.*) an Indian tree, which is called by Rheed *Tsjocatti*.

WALKERS (*Law*) foresters, to whose care a certain space of ground in a forest is assigned.

WALL-CRESS (*Bot.*) the *Arabis* of Linnæus.

WALL-EYE (*Vet.*) a disease in the eye of a horse, in which the iris is of a light grey colour.

WALL-FLOWER (*Bot.*) the *Cheiranthus* of Linnæus.

WALL-KNOT (*Mar.*) a particular sort of large knot raised upon the end of a rope by untwisting the strands and interweaving them against each other.

WALL-PENNYWORT (*Bot.*) the *Cotyledon umbilicus* of Linnæus.

WALL-PEPPER (*Bot.*) the *Sedum acre* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WALL-RUE (*Bot.*) the *Asplenium* of Linnæus.

WALL-SIDED (*Mar.*) an epithet for a ship having its sides perpendicular to the surface of the water like a wall, instead of being incurvated.

WALLWORT (*Bot.*) the *Sambucus ebulus* of Linnæus.

WALNUT-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Juglans* of Linnæus.

WALRUS (*Zool.*) the *Trichechus* of Linnæus, an animal which, in form, most resembles an ox; it inhabits the Indian and northern seas, and feeds on fish and seaweeds.

WALTHERIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 16 *Monadelphia*, Order 2 *Pentandria*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* double, one-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* five, united in a tube; *anthers* ovate.—PIST. *germ* ovate; *style* filiform; *stigma* penicilled.

Species. The species are perennials, as—*Waltheria americana, Malva*, seu *Monospermalthæa*.—*Waltheria indica*, seu *Bethnicd*, &c.

WANLASS (*Law*) *or driving the wanlass*, i. e. driving deer to a stand that the lord may have a shoot; an ancient customary tenure of lands.

WAPENTAKE (*Law*) another name for a hundred.

WAR, *Council of* (*Mil.*) vide *Council*.

WARBLER (*Orn.*) the *Motacilla* of Linnæus. [vide *Wagtail*]

WARD (*Law*) signifies, 1. the guarding or custody of a town, particularly during the day, which is enjoined on the inhabitants by the act called the *Watch and Ward Act*, which first passed in the reign of Henry III. 2. A district or division of the city of London, committed to the special charge of one of the aldermen. 3. A division of a forest. 4. The apartment in a prison. 5. The heir of the King's tenant *in capite*, during his nonage; whence the term has since been applied to all infants under the power of guardians, or such as are under the control and protection of the Lord Chancellor, who are called Wards in Chancery.

WARDA (*Archæol.*) the custody of a town or castle, which the inhabitants were bound to keep at their own charge.

WARDAGE (*Law*) vide *Ward-Corn*.

WARD-CORN (*Law*) from the Saxon ward, and the Latin *cornu*, a horn; an ancient duty of watching and warding a castle, and blowing a horn on a surprize.

WARDEN (*Law*) from the Saxon peandian, to watch or keep; he who has the keeping or charge of persons or things by virtue of his office; as Wardens of the Fellowships, or Companies of London; Warden of the Cinque Ports; Warden of the Armour of the Tower; Warden of the Fleet prison, &c.; Warden of the Mint, also called Keeper of the Exchange of the Mint.

WARDEN *of a college* (*Cus.*) the head of a college at a university.

WARDEN *of a religious House* (*Ecc.*) the deputy provincial, who acts in the absence of the provincial.

WARDER (*Archæol.*) a beadle, or staffman.

WARD-HOLDING (*Archæol.*) an ancient military tenure in Scotland.

WARD-MOTE (*Law*) from the Saxon peand, and zemot, an assembly; a court kept in every ward in London for choosing officers, and transacting other necessary business.

WARD-PENNY (*Law*) money paid for watch and ward.

WARDROBE (*Cus.*) a place originally destined for keeping the robes of a prince or nobleman; whence the officer entitled the Clerk of the King's Wardrobe: the term has since been applied to any press or inclosure which is adapted for preserving things without folding them.

WARD-ROOM (*Mar.*) a room over the gun-room, where the lieutenant and other principal officers sleep and mess.

WARDS, *Court of* (*Law*) a court first erected in the reign of Henry VIII, and afterwards augmented by him with the office of liveries; but it has since been abolished by stat. 12 Car. 2, c. 24.

WARDSTAFF (*Law*) the constable or watchman's staff, by the service of which the manor of Langbourne, in Essex, was formerly held.

WARDWIT (*Law*) the being quit of giving money for keeping of wards.

WARECTARE (*Archæol.*) to fallow ground; whence *warectum*, or *warecta terra*, fallow ground.

WAREHOUSING *goods* (*Com.*) the placing imported goods in the warehouses of the Custom-house, without paying the customs due on their importation, until they are removed for sale. The goods so warehoused are also called *bonded goods*, because bond is previously given by the owner for the payment of the duties, &c.

WARGUS (*Archæol.*) a banished rogue.

TO WARN (*Law*) to summon a person to appear in a court of justice.

WARNEL-WORMS (*Husband.*) worms which get into the backs of cattle under the skin.

WARNING-WHEEL (*Mech.*) the third or fourth wheel in a watch, according to its distance from the first wheel.

WARNISTURU (*Archæol.*) garniture, furniture provision.

WARNOTH (*Law*) a custom that any tenant holding of the Castle of Dover should, on failing to pay his rent at a set day, forfeit double, and, in case of a second failure, treble.

WARP (*Mar.*) a hawser, or any rope used in the warping of a ship.—*Warp of Shrouds*, the first given length taken

from the bolster at the mast head to the foremost dead-eye.

TO WARP (*Mar.*) to change the situation of a ship, by pulling her with warps from one part to another.

WA'RPING-YARN (*Man.*) stretching the yarns all to one given length previously to their being tarred; whence the yarn that is warped into short lengths for spun-yarns is said to be *warped in junks*.

WA'RRANT (*Law*) a precept under hand and seal to some officer, to take up any offender, to be dealt with according to due course of law.—*Warrant of Attorney*, an authority and power given by a client to his attorney to appear and plead for him.—*Clerk of the Warrants*, the officer who enters all warrants of attorney.

WARRANT, *Press* (*Mar.*) a warrant issued by the admiralty in cases of emergency, authorizing the captain or lieutenant of the press-service at any seaport, to impress seamen belonging to the merchant service who are found unemployed.

TO WARRANT (*Man.*) a custom among horse dealers of warranting any horse that they sell to be free from such defects as are not immediately to be observed, as the glanders, pursiness, &c.; and if on trial, within the space of nine days, he shall be found to have any such defects, the dealer is obliged to return the money.

WARRA'NTIA (*Law*) warranty, an old term for some writs, as—*Warrantia chartæ*, for him who is infeoffed in lands or tenements with clause of warranty.—*Warrantia custodiæ*, for one who, being challenged to be ward to another, is warranted to be free from such service.—*Warrantia diei*, for one to whom a day is assigned personally to appear in court, but being employed in the King's service is warranted to be absent.

WA'RRANT-OFFICERS (*Mar.*) persons employed in the royal navy, by warrant from the commissioners of the navy, to take charge of the stores issued to them from His Majesty's dock-yard.

WA'RRANTY (*Law*) a promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs, to warrant and secure the bargainee against all men, for the enjoying any thing agreed on between them. *Bract.* l. 2 and 5; 1 *Inst.* 365; *West. Symb.* par. I.

WA'RREN (*Law*) a franchise or privileged place by prescription or grant, to keep beasts and fowls of warren, as conies, hares, partridges, and pheasants.

WARREN (*Mech.*) a device for preserving and storing fish in the midst of a river, so that they may be taken at pleasure.

WA'RSCOT (*Archæol.*) a contribution towards armour or war, in the time of the Saxons.

WART (*Vet.*) a spungy substance growing near the eye of a horse.

WA'RT-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Euphorbia helioscopia* of Linnæus, an annual.

WARTH (*Law*) vide *Wardpenny*.

WASH *of Oysters* (*Com.*) a quantity equal to ten strikes.

WA'SH-BOARDS (*Mar.*) broad thin planks fixed occasionally on a boat's sides.

WA'SHES (*Mech.*) the rings on the ends of the axle-tree of a carriage.

WASHES (*Geog.*) a name given to a dangerous shore in Norfolk.

WA'SHING (*Chem.*) a name for the lotions whereby goldsmiths draw the particles of gold and silver out of ashes, earth, scrapings, &c.

WASHING (*Paint.*) is when a design drawn with a pencil or crayon, has some one colour laid over it with a pencil, as Indian Ink, Bistre, or the like, to make it appear the more natural, by adding the shadows of prominences, apertures, &c.

WA'SHUM (*Archæol.*) a shallow or fordable part of a river, or arm of a sea.

WASP (*Ent.*) the *Vespa* of Linnæus, an insect resembling a bee, which lives under ground in large societies. Wasps prey upon other insects, especially bees and flies, and feed also upon meal, bread, and fruit. The larva is soft, without feet, and feeds on the nectar of flowers; the *pupa* is quiescent, and has the rudiments of wings.

WA'SSEL (*Archæol.*) from the Saxon *waes hael*, i. e. health be to you; a custom of going about on twelfth-night with a great bowl of ale, and drinking healths.

WA'SSEL-BOWL (*Archæol.*) the bowl used by the Saxons at their entertainment in drinking healths.

WA'SSEL-BREAD (*Archæol.*) white bread, so called because it was usually sopped in the wassel-bowl.

WA'SSELERS (*Archæol.*) those who went about merry making at Christmas.

WASTE (*Law*) *vastum*, signifies, 1. A spoil or destruction made in houses, woods, lands, &c. by the tenant for life or years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him that has the remainder in fee simple or fee-tail. Waste is either *voluntary* and *actual*, as the pulling down of a house, &c.; or it is *permissive* and *negligent*, as by suffering it to fall for want of repair. 2. A forfeiture in case of felony. [vide *Year*, *Day*, and *Waste*.] 3. An epithet for lands which are not in any man's occupation, but lie common; so called because the lord cannot make such profit of them as of other fields.

WA'STE-BOOK (*Com.*) a book containing a regular account of a merchant's transactions, set down in the order of time in which they take place.

WA'STEL (*Archæol.*) vide *Wassel*.

WATCH (*Ant.*) vide *Vigiliæ*.

WATCH *and Ward* (*Law*) the custom of watching by night, and warding or keeping the peace by day, in towns and cities, which was first appointed by Henry III.

WATCH (*Mech.*) vide *Horology*.

WATCH (*Mar.*) signifies, 1. The space of time during which one division of the ship's crew remains upon deck, to keep watch at night: it never exceeds four hours, and is divided into three parts; namely, the *first watch*, from 8 to 12, the *middle watch* from 12 to 4 in the morning, and the *morning-watch* from 4 to 8. There are also *dog-watches*, which consist of only two hours, by the division of the morning watch into two parts. 2. Those who perform this duty, who are divided into two companies, called the *starboard-watch* and the *larboard-watch*, according to the situation of their hammocks, whence also the phrases, "To set the *watch*," to appoint the division of the crew to enter upon the duty of the watch. "To relieve the *watch*," to relieve those who have been upon the duty, by changing the watch. There is also another sort of watch, called the *anchor-watch*, which denotes a small watch kept constantly on deck, while the ship rides at single anchor at a road-stead. 3. Watch is a word used in throwing the deep-sea lead, by which each man apprizes the one abaft him to be on the watch for the soundings.

WA'TCH-BELL (*Mar.*) a large bell in a ship that is struck when the half-hour glass is run out, to make known the time or division of the watch.

WA'TCH-BILL (*Mar.*) a list of the officers and crew who are appointed to the watch, together with the several stations to which each man belongs.

WA'TCH-GLASS (*Mar.*) hour and half-hour glasses, which are employed to measure the period of the watch.

WA'TCH-GUN (*Mar.*) the gun which is fired on board ships of war at the setting of the watch in the evening, and relieving it in the morning.

WA'TCH-WORD (*Ant.*) vide *Militia*.

WATCH-WORD (*Mil.*) vide *Word*.

WATCHWORKS (*Mech.*) the interior works which constitute the mechanism of a watch.

WA'TER (*Chem.*) was esteemed a simple substance, or one of the elements, by the ancients; but in the opinion of the

moderns it is a compound fluid, consisting of two gases, namely, hydrogen gas and oxygen gas. [vide *Chemistry* and *Aqua*]

WATER (*Min.*) a term used by lapidaries for the lustre of precious stones.

WATER (*Mech.*) a certain lustre, imitating waves, set on silks, mohair, &c.—*Water of separation*, or *Water of depart*, a name given by refiners to aqua fortis, because it separates gold from silver.

WATER (*Vet.*) or *Red-Water*, a filthy humour issuing from any wound in a horse.

WATER (*Mar.*) denotes the state of the water at sea, as *high-water*, *low-water*, *foul-water*, *dead-water*, &c. [vide *High*, &c.]

WATER-ALOE (*Bot.*) the *Stratotes aloides* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-APPLE (*Bot.*) the *Annona* of Linnæus, a tree.

WATER-BAILIFF (*Law*) an officer in the city of London who has the oversight and search of fish brought thither.

WATER-BE'TONY (*Bot.*) the *Scrophularia aquatica* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-BOARDS (*Mar.*) boards fixed up in a boat to keep off the water.

WATER-BU'DGET (*Her.*) a sort of budget formerly used by soldiers for fetching water from the camp, which has been sometimes borne in coat armour.

WATER-CASKS (*Mar.*) the casks destined to hold fresh water.

WATER-CA'LTROPS (*Bot.*) the *Potamogeon* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-CHI'CKWEED (*Bot.*) the *Montia fontana* of Linnæus, an annual.

WATER-CRESS (*Bot.*) the *Sisymbrium nasturtium* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-DOCK (*Bot.*) the *Rumex aquatica* of Linnæus, an annual.

WATER-DRO'PWORT (*Bot.*) the *Œnanthe* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WA'TER-GAGE (*Mech.*) an instrument for measuring the depth and quantity of any water.

WATER-GAGE (*Husband.*) a sea wall or bank for restraining the current of the water.

WATER-GANG (*Archæol.*) a watercourse or drain for carrying off water.

WATER-GA'VEL (*Law*) a rent paid for fishing, or any other benefit received from some river.

WATER-GERMA'NDER (*Bot.*) the *Teucrium scordium* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-GLA'DIOLE (*Bot.*) the *Butomus umbellatus* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-HE'MLOCK (*Bot.*) the *Cicuta virosa* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-HEMP (*Bot.*) the *Bidens tripartita*, &c. of Linnæus, an annual.

WATER-HO'REHOUND (*Bot.*) the *Lycopus* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-HY'SSOP (*Bot.*) the *Gratiola officinalis* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-LEAF (*Bot.*) the *Hydrophyllum* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-LE'MON (*Bot.*) the *Passiflora laurifolia* of Linnæus.

WATER-LI'LY (*Bot.*) the *Nymphæa* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-LINE (*Mar.*) the line which distinguishes that part of the ship which is under water from that which is above when she is duly laden.

WA'TER-MARK (*Mar.*) the mark or limit of a flood, as the high-water-mark, and the low-water-mark.

WATER-MEA'SURE (*Com.*) a measure for salt, sea-coals, &c. while on board vessels in the pool or river, in which five striked pecks are allowed to the bushel, exceeding the Winchester measure by one peck to the bushel.

WATER-MEN, *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated in the reign of Philip and Mary. Their armorial ensigns are "Barry wavy of six, *argent* and *azure*; a boat, *or*; on a chief of the second a pair of oars saltireways of the third, between two cushions of the first."

WATER-MI'LFOIL (*Bot.*) the *Myriophyllum* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WA'TER-MINT (*Bot.*) the *Mentha aquatica*, &c. of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-MU'RRAIN (*Vet.*) a disease in black cattle.

WA'TER-ORME (*Mar.*) an epithet for the state of a ship which has barely a sufficient depth of water to float her off the ground.

WATER-OUZEL (*Orn.*) the *Turdus cinclus* of Linnæus.

WA'TER-POISE (*Mech.*) an instrument for trying the strength of liquors.

WA'TER-SAIL (*Mar.*) a small sail spread occasionally under the lower studding sail or driver-boom.

WA'TER-SHOOT (*Bot.*) a sprig which springs out of the root or stock of a tree.

WA'TER-SHOT (*Mar.*) a sort of riding at anchor, when a ship is moored neither across the tide, nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

WA'TER-SPOUT (*Meteor.*) an extraordinary aqueous meteor, sometimes observed at sea, which consists of an enormous cloud, that discharges itself in one mass sufficient to bury vessels, and every thing else, which comes in its way.

WATER-TA'BLE (*Archit.*) a sort of ledge left in walls, about 18 or 20 inches thick from the ground.

WA'TER-TIGHT (*Mar.*) an epithet for a ship that is not leaky.

WATER-TRIPLICITY (*Astrol.*) the three signs, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.

WATER-PA'RSNEP (*Bot.*) the *Sium* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-PEPPER (*Bot.*) the *Polygonum hydropiper* of Linnæus.

WATER-PI'MPERNEL (*Bot.*) the *Samolus valerandi* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-PLA'NTAIN (*Bot.*) the *Alysma plantago* of Linnæus.

WATER-PU'RSLANE (*Bot.*) the *Peplis portula* of Linnæus, an annual.

WATER-RADISH (*Bot.*) the *Sisymbrium terrestre* of Linnæus, an annual.

WATER-RO'CKET (*Bot.*) the *Sisymbrium sylvestre* of Linnæus.

WATER-SO'LDIER (*Bot.*) the *Stratiotes aloides* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-SPE'EDWELL (*Bot.*) the *Veronica maritima* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WATER-TU'PELO (*Bot.*) the *Nyssa denticulata* of Linnæus.

WATER-VI'OLET (*Bot.*) the *Hottonia palustris* of Linnæus.

WA'TER-WAY (*Mar.*) a small ledge of timber lying on the deck close by the sides, to keep the water from running down there.

WA'TER-WHEEL (*Mech.*) an engine for raising water out of a deep well.

WA'TERWORT (*Bot.*) the *Elatine* of Linnæus, an annual.

WA'TERY *Humours* (*Vet.*) or *waters*; white, sharp, and corrupt humours which frequently gather in the hind legs of horses.

WATSO'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of tuberous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, which is nearly allied to the *Gladiolus*.

WA'TTLE (*Husband.*) a sort of hurdle of which sheep-pens are made.

WA'TTLE-BIRD (*Orn.*) the *Glaucopis* of Linnæus, a bird of New Zealand, so called from the wattles or carbuncles under its bill.

WA'TTLES (*Orn.*) the fleshy appendages at the sides of the lower mandible in some birds.

WAVESON (*Law*) a name given to such goods as, after a shipwreck, are found floating on the waves.

WA'VEY (*Her.*) one of the crooked lines of which ordinaries are frequently borne in coat armour, as in the annexed figure.

WAX-CHA'NDLERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated in 1484; their armorial ensigns are, as in the annexed figure, "*Azure* on a chevron, *argent*, between three lamps, *or*, as many roses."

WAY (*Mar.*) the course and progress which a ship under sail makes on the water, whence the terms head-way, lee-way, stern-way, according to the direction which the ship takes, &c.

WAY *of the rounds* (*Fort.*) a space left for the passage round between a rampart and the wall of a fortified town.

WA'Y-BREAD (*Bot.*) the *Plantago major* of Linnæus.

WA'YFARING-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Viburnum Lantena* of Linnæus.

WAY-THI'STLE (*Bot.*) the *Serratula arvensis* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WA'Y-WISER (*Mech.*) a movement like a watch in the pocket, by which a person may count his own steps to watch his progress.

WEA'LREAF (*Law*) in the Saxon *peal-reap*, the robbing a dead man in his grave.

WEAR (*Husband.*) or *weir*, a dam made with stakes and osier twigs interwoven, as a fence against water.

TO WEAR (*Mar.*) vide *To veer.*

WEA'THER (*Mar.*) an epithet for whatever lies to windward; hence a ship is said "To have the *weather-gage* of another" when she lies farther to windward; and the side which a ship presents to the wind is called the *weather side*: but, "To make a good *weather*," is said of a ship when, in a gale of wind or a storm, she is easy, and in a sea does not strain herself.

TO WEA'THER (*Mar.*) to sail to *windward* of some ship: but, "To *weather* out a storm," is said of a ship that proceeds on its course during the continuance of a storm.

WEA'THER-BEATEN (*Mar.*) an epithet for a ship that has borne much hard or rough weather.

WEA'THER-BIT (*Mar.*) a turn of the cable about the windlass.

WEA'THER-BOARDING (*Carpent.*) the nailing up boards against a wall.

WEA'THER-BOARDS (*Mar.*) pieces of plank placed in the ports of a ship to turn off the rain, without preventing the circulation of the air.

WEA'THER-CLOTHS (*Mar.*) pieces of canvass or tarpauling, used to preserve the hammocks from injury by weather when stowed.

WEA'THER-GAGE (*Mar.*) vide *Weather.*

WEA'THER-GLASSES (*Mech.*) instruments contrived to show the state of the atmosphere, as barometers, thermometers, &c.

WEA'THER-HELM (*Mar.*) an epithet applied to a ship when she is inclined to come too near the wind.

WEA'THER-QUARTER (*Mar.*) that quarter of the ship which is on the windward side.

WEA'THER-ROLLS (*Mar.*) those inclinations which a ship makes to windward in a heavy sea.

WEA'THER-SHORE (*Mar.*) the shore which lies to windward of a ship.

WEA'THER-SIDE. (*Mar.*) vide *Weather.*

WEA'THER-TIDE (*Mar.*) that tide, which, by setting against a ship's lee-side while under sail, forces her up to windward.

WEA'THER-TILING (*Build.*) the covering the upright sides of houses with tiles.

WEA'VERS, *Company of* (*Her.*) were incorporated in the reign of Henry II.; they bear for their arms, as in the annexed figure, "*Azure* on a chevron, between three leopard's heads, having each a shuttle in his mouth, *or*, as many roses, *gules*, seeded proper."

WEB (*Mech.*) a term in block-making for the thin partition on the inside of the rim, between the spokes of an iron sheave.

WEBE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants allied to the *Gardenia.*

WEDBEDRIP (*Law*) a customary service performed by inferior tenants of reaping their lord's corn.

WEDGE (*Mech.*) one of the six mechanical powers. [vide *Mechanics*]

WE'DNESDAY (*Chron.*) the fourth day of the week, anciently set apart for the worship of the Idol *Woden*, the Mars of the Germans.

WEEK (*Chron.*) a division of time, consisting of seven days, which dates its origin from the creation. [vide *Chronology*]

WEE'PERS (*Cus.*) pieces of white cambric, crape, or muslin, sewed upon the sleeves in deep mourning.

WEE'SEL (*Zool.*) or *weasel*, a name given to several species of the genera *Viverra* and *Mustela*, in the Linnean system. Animals of this tribe are distinguished by having a bag between the anus and the genitals, which contains an unctuous matter of a strong and mostly a fetid smell. In many circumstances weesels and otters resemble each other, both having short feet, shining hair, and immoveable claws; they likewise both burrow in the ground, and prowl by night after their prey; but otters live mostly in the water, and weesels always on land.

WEE'VER (*Ich.*) another name for the *Sting-Bull.*

WEIGE'LIA (*Bot.*) a shrub of Japan, which is placed under Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*, in the Linnean system.

WEIGH (*Com.*) vide *Wey.*

TO WEIGH *Anchor* (*Mar.*) to heave up the anchor of a ship from the ground in order to prepare the vessel for sailing.

WEIGHT (*Mech.*) any thing to be raised, sustained, or moved by a machine. [vide *Mechanics*]

WEIGHT (*Com.*) any body which is made to be the measure of the weight of other bodies. Weights are varied according to the country in which they are or have been used. Those of the ancients have been given under the head of *Pondera.* [vide *Pondera*] The following tables will exhibit a view of English and Foreign weights:

I. ENGLISH WEIGHTS.

Two sorts of weights are admitted in England, namely, Troy Weight and Avoirdupois Weight.

Troy Weight, as used by the Goldsmiths, &c.

Grains.			
24 =	1 dwt.		
480 =	20 =	1 oz.	
5760 =	240 =	12 =	1 lb.

Troy Weight, as used by the Apothecaries.

Grains.				
20 =	1 scruple	℈		
60 =	3 =	1 dram	ʒ	
480 =	24 =	8 =	1 ounce	℥
5760 =	288 =	96 =	12 =	1 lb.

WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois Weight.

Drams.
16 = 1 ounce.
256 = 16 = 1 lb.
7168 = 448 = 28 = 1 qr.
28672 = 1792 = 112 = 4 = 1 cwt.
573440 = 35840 = 2240 = 80 = 20 = 1 ton.

Moneyers and Jewellers have also particular weights; namely, carats and grains; 24 grains making 1 carat. The moneyers divide the grain as follow:—

1 grain = 20 mites.
1 mite = 24 droits.
1 droit = 20 periots.
1 periot = 24 blanks.

Dealers in wool have particular weights, as follow:—

1 sack = 2 weighs.
1 weigh = 6½ tods.
1 tod = 2 stones.
1 stone = 2 cloves.
1 clove = 27 pounds.

Also 12 sacks make a last, or 4368 pounds.
Hay.—56 lb. of old hay, or 60 lb. new hay make a truss.
40 lb. of straw make a truss.
36 trusses make a load.
Meat.—14 lb. or of meat 8 lb. and of glass 5 lb. make a stone.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WEIGHTS COMPARED.

Troy Weight.

Showing the number of pounds in round numbers of each place, equal to 100 pounds English Troy.

Place.	*Weight.*	*Equal to 100 pounds English Troy.*
Amsterdam	Marks	151
Bombay	Tolas	3232
Cairo	Rottoli	86
Calicut	Miscals	8347
China	Tales	993
Constantinople	Chekies	159
Damascus	Metecals	8347
Florence	Pounds	109
France	Marks	152
Genoa	Libres	117
Lisbon	Marks	162
Madras	Seers	134
	Pagodas	10919
Riga	Marks	178
Russia	Pounds	91
	Solotniks	8758

Avoirdupois Weight.

Showing the number of pounds in round numbers of each place, that are equal to 100 lb. Avoirdupois English.

Place.	*Weight.*	*Equal to 100 pounds English Avoirdupois.*
Amsterdam	Pounds	91
Bergen	Pounds	91
Bologna	Pounds	125
Cairo	Rottoli	85
China	Catties	76
Dresden	Pounds	97
Florence	Pounds	133
Geneva	Heavy Pounds	82
	Light ditto	98
Hamburgh	Pounds	93
Leghorn	Pounds	133
Lisbon	Pounds	98
Madeira	Pounds	104
Madras	Vis	32
Madras	Pollams	1280
Madrid	Castillian Weight	98
Milan	Pesso grosso	60
	Pesso sottile	140
Mocha	Maunds	38
Naples	Rottoli	50
Paris	Poids de Marc, Pounds	92
Parma	Pounds	139
Petersburgh	Pounds	110
Rome	Pounds	133
Sardinia	Pounds	114
Sicily	Rottoli grossi	51
	Sottoli	57
Smyrna	Okes	36
	Rottoli	81
Stockholm	Victualic Weight, Pounds	106
	Miners Weight, Pounds	120
Tripoli	Okes	37
Venice	Peso grosso, Pounds	91
	Peso sottile	133
Warsaw	Old Weight, Pounds	120
	New Weight	112
Zurich	Heavy Pounds	86
	Light ditto	96

WEINMANNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants allied to the *Pteleas*.

WELCH-GLAIVE (*Mil.*) a kind of battle-axe which was reckoned among the poleaxes of former times.

WELD (*Bot.*) the *Reseda luteola* of Linnæus.

WE'LDING (*Mech.*) the forging of iron, or forming it into the shape required, by means of heating and hammering. —*Welding-heat*, the strongest heat that can be raised, by which iron is rendered fit to bind.

WELKE (*Her.*) the name of a shell-fish in coats of arms.

WELL (*Mar.*) an apartment in the middle of a ship's hold to enclose the pumps, &c.

WELT (*Mech.*) a fold or doubling down of cloth in a garment.

WE'NTLETRAP (*Con.*) the *Turbo scalaris* of Linnæus, a sort of shell-fish.

WE'RELADA (*Law*) from the Saxon pene, a fine for a man slain, and labian, to purge; a purgation, by the oath of others, of any man charged with slaying another, whereby he was released from paying the customary fine. *LL. H.* 1. *apud Brompt.*

WE'RGELD (*Law*) or *weregeld*, the price of homicide, or any other enormous offence. *LL. H.* 1. *apud Brompt.*

WERVA'GIUM (*Archæol.*) wharfage.

WE'RVELS (*Her.*) vide *Varvels*.

WEST (*Astron.*) one of the four cardinal points of the Horizon. [vide *Astronomy*, Plate No. I (13)]

WE'STING (*Mar.*) a term in navigation for the quantity of departure made good to the westward from the meridian.

WESTRI'NGIA (*Bot.*) a shrub of New Holland, placed under the Class 14 *Didynamia*, Order 1 *Gymnospermia*, in the Linnean System.

WEY (*Com.*) a weight for wool, containing six tods and a half; and a measure for corn containing five quarters.

WHALE (*Zool.*) a well known animal, from 50 to 100 feet long, which, from its habits of life, has been most commonly reckoned among the fish tribe, but is placed by Linnæus under the Class *Mammalia*, Order *Cete*, and genus *Balæna*. These animals inhabit the Arctic seas, are timid, and swim with great velocity. The female has two teats, is gravid nine or ten months, brings forth mostly a single young one. The blubber of the whale contains the oil which is an article of commerce, and the horny laminæ in the upper jaw yield what is called whale-bone.

WHALE (*Astron.*) vide *Cetus.*
WHARF (*Com.*) or quay, a structure raised on the shore of a road, or harbour, for the convenience of lading or discharging a vessel.
WHA'RFAGE (*Com.*) money paid for landing goods on a wharf.
WHARFI'NGER (*Com.*) he that owns or keeps a wharf.
WHEAT (*Bot.*) the *Triticum* of Linnæus, the principal species of which are Summer or Spring Wheat; Winter or Lammas Wheat, which is either white or red, and Bearded Wheat, &c. — Cow-Wheat, the *Melampyrum.* — Indian-Wheat, the *Zea*, or Maize.
WHEAT-EAR (*Orn.*) a name given to some species of the genus *Motacilla.*
WHEEL *and axis* (*Mech.*) vide *Axis* and *Mechanics.* — *Wheels of a clock* are the crown wheel, great wheel, second wheel, cantred wheel, &c.
WHEE'L-FIRE (*Chem.*) a fire for melting metals, &c. which covers the crucible, cupel, or melting-pot, &c.
WHEE'LINGS (*Mil.*) different motions made by horse or foot, wheeling to the right or left, the right or left about, &c.
WHEE'ZING (*Vet.*) a disordered respiration in horses arising from the narrowness of the passages between the bones and the gristles of the nose.
WHELK (*Con.*) a kind of shell-fish.
WHELPS (*Mar.*) brackets, or small pieces of wood fastened to the main body of the capstan or drawn-beam. [vide *Capstan*]
WHE'RRY (*Mar.*) a small boat commonly used for the carrying passengers over a river; the name is sometimes applied to small decked fishing vessels.
WHE'TSTONE (*Min.*) the *Arenarius novacularis* in the Linnean system, so called from its property of whetting or sharpening steel.
WHIFF (*Ich.*) the *Pleuronectes passer*, a small fish inhabiting the European seas; the flesh of which is very good.
WHI'FFLER (*Mus.*) a piper that plays to a company of soldiers.
WHIG (*Polit.*) a nick-name in Scotland for such as held their meetings in fields; it has, since the revolution of 1688, been applied to the opposition party, or those who hold popular opinions in matters of politics.
WHI'MBREL (*Orn.*) a sort of snipe, the *Scolopax phæopus* of Linnæus.
WHIN (*Bot.*) the *Ulex europeus* of Linnæus, a shrub. — Petty-Whin, the *Genista arnica* of Linnæus.
WHI'NSTONE (*Min.*) a sort of basalt.
WHIP (*Mar.*) a sort of small tackle formed by the communication of a rope with a single immoveable block. — *Whip upon whip*, the greatest purchase that can be gained by blocks, which is formed by fixing the end of one whip upon another.
TO WHIP (*Mech.*) to tie a twine or spunyarn, &c. round a rope to prevent it from untwisting.
TO WHIP *up* (*Mart*) to hoist casks, &c. by means of a whip.
WHI'PPING (*Sport.*) a term among anglers for fastening the line to the hook or rod.
WHIP-SAW (*Carpent.*) a kind of saw used by joiners to divide pieces of stuff which are too large to be divided by the hand-saw.
WHIRL-POOL (*Geo.*) an eddy or vortex where the water is continually turning round.
WHIRLS (*Mech.*) poles which rope makers use to hang their ropes on.
WHIRLWIND (*Meteor.*) a wind that rises suddenly, and blows with immense rapidity and violence in a whirling direction. *Whirlwinds* are distinguished by the name of *prester*, when accompanied with flashes of lightning; *typho vortex*, or hurricane, when they sweep round a place; *exhydria*, when they are accompanied with a bursting cloud; *ecnephia*, or *travado*, when the wind suddenly breaks forth from a cloud.
WHIST (*Sport.*) a game at cards.
WHITE (*Opt.*) one of the colours of bodies which, as Newton supposes, is rather a composition of all the other colours together, than a distinct colour of itself.
WHITE (*Print.*) an empty space left between two lines.
WHI'TE-BART (*Ich.*) a fish of the Carp kind.
WHITE-BEA'M-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Cratægus aria* of Linnæus.
WHITE-HEART-SI'LVER (*Law*) a mulct on certain lands in or near the forest of White-heart.
WHITE-HE'LLEBORE (*Bot.*) or Horehound; the *Veratrum album* of Linnæus, a perennial.
WHITE-HO'REHOUND (*Bot.*) the *Marrubium* of Linnæus, a biennial.
WHI'TE-LEAD (*Chem.*) the rust of lead, or lead dissolved by vinegar.
WHI'TE-LEAF-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Cratægus aria* of Linnæus.
WHI'TE-MEATS (*Ecc.*) a name for milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and any composition of them, which, previously to the Reformation, were prohibited during Lent as well as flesh, until King Henry VIII, anno 1543, published a proclamation allowing the eating of white meats in Lent.
WHI'TE-MONEY (*Archæol.*) silver.
WHI'TE-NUN (*Orn.*) the *Mergus albellus* of Linnæus, a bird of the wild goose tribe, so called from its white body.
WHI'TE-RENTS (*Law*) payments or chief rents reserved in silver or white money.
WHITE-SPU'RS (*Her.*) a sort of esquires, so called from the spurs they wore at their creation.
WHITES (*Med.*) *Leucorrhea*, a disease in women, which is marked by the discharge of a thin white or yellow matter from the uterus and vagina.
WHITE-SWELLING (*Surg.*) the *Arthropyosis*, or swelling at the joint.
WHITE-THORN (*Bot.*) the *Cratægus oxyacantha* of Linnæus.
WHITE-THROAT (*Orn.*) the *Motacilla sylvia*, a bird so called from the whiteness of its throat.
WHITE-VITRIOL (*Chem.*) vide *Vitriol.*
WHI'TING (*Ich.*) the *Gadus merlangus* of Linnæus, a fish of the cod tribe, having the back dusky, and the rest of the body white.
WHI'TING-POUT (*Ich.*) the *Gadus barbatus* of Linnæus, a fish having the body white.
WHI'TLOW (*Med.*) a swelling at the end of the finger.
WHI'TLOW-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Draba* of Linnæus, a perennial.
WHITSUN-FA'RTHINGS (*Ecc.*) offerings anciently made at Whitsuntide to the parish priest by the parishioners.
WHI'TSUNDAY (*Ecc.*) *dominica in albis*, i. e. White-Sunday; a festival in the Christian Church answering to the *Pentecost* of the Jews, which falls on the fiftieth day after Easter: it was so called from the admission of the catechumens, clothed in white robes, to commemorate the sacrament of the baptism on the eve of this festival, which was instituted to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost.
WHI'TTLE (*Cus.*) was originally the name of a small blanket worn over the shoulders by women; it has since been applied to a sort of woollen shawl.
WHO'RLEBUT (*Archæol.*) a kind of gauntlet made with straps and leaden plummets, used formerly at athletic games.
WHO'RTLE-BERRY (*Bot.*) the *Vaccinium*, a perennial.
WIBO'RGIA (*Bot.*) a Cape plant, placed under Class 14 *Diadelphia*, Order 4 *Decandria*, in the Linnean system.
WI'CKLIFFITES (*Ecc.*) the name given formerly to the followers of John Wickliffe, who was the first in England to set himself up against the Romish church, and, from the virulence of his opposition, was styled the arch heretic.
WIDOW-WAIL (*Bot.*) the *Cneorum tricoccum*, a shrub.
WIDOW *of the king* (*Law*) vide *King.* — *Widow's Chamber*, the apparel of a freeman's widow, and the furniture of her

bed-chamber, which, by the custom of London, she is entitled to.—*Widow's tierce*, the right in the Scotch law which a widow has to the third of her husband's property at his death.

WI'GEON (*Orn.*) the *Anas ferina* of Linnæus, a bird of the duck tribe.

WILD-BASIL (*Bot.*) the *Clinopodium vulgare* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WILD-BU'GLOSS (*Bot.*) the *Lycopsis* of Linnæus, an annual.

WILD-CU'MIN (*Bot.*) the *Lagoecia cumenoides* of Linnæus, an annual.

WI'LD-FIRE (*Mil.*) a composition of fire-works, so called from its ready ignition and speedy combustion.

WILD-GERMA'NDER (*Bot.*) the *Teucrium* of Linnæus.

WILDING (*Bot.*) a wild apple.

WILD-LI'QUORICE (*Bot.*) the *Glycyrrhiza* of Linnæus.

WILD-PLA'NTAIN (*Bot.*) the *Alisma ranunculoides* of Linnæus.

WILD-RO'CKET (*Bot.*) the *Sisymbrium* of Linnæus, a perennial.

WILD-RO'SEMARY (*Bot.*) the *Rosmarinus* of Linnæus, a shrub.

WILD-SE'RVICE (*Bot.*) the *Cratægus terminalis* of Linnæus, a shrub.

WILD-TA'NSY (*Bot.*) the *Potentilla anserina* of Linnæus.

WILL (*Law*) or *Testament* a solemn act, by which a man declares what he would have done after his death.—*Will parole*, or a *nuncupative will*, a will only by word of mouth, which, being proved by witnesses, may be of as good force as one in writing, except for lands, which are not deviseable but by a testament in writing, made in the lifetime of the testator.—*Estate at will* is where lands and tenements are let by one man to another to have and to hold at the will of both parties, landlord and tenant, so that either may determine his will and quit his connexions with the other at his pleasure. 1 *Inst.* 55.—*Will of the summons*, in the Scotch law, that part of the letter, diligence, or process, which contains the order of the Sovereign, beginning with these words, "Our will is."

WILLIAM SWEET (*Bot.*) vide *Sweet.*

WI'LLOW (*Bot.*) the *Salix* of Linnæus.—Herb Willow, the *Lythrum*, a perennial.

WINCH (*Mech.*) the handle or lever by which a windlass, jack, &c. is turned.

WIND (*Mar.*) is used at sea to denote the state of the wind, as a scant wind, trade winds, &c. "By the wind," signifies that a ship sails as nearly in the direction of the wind as possible. "Between wind and water," is said of a ship when part of her bottom is brought above the water by her agitation at sea.

WIND (*Man.*) a horse is said "To carry in the *wind*," when he tosses his nose as high as his ears, and does not carry handsomely.

TO WIND *a call* (*Mar.*) to blow or pipe upon a boatswain's whistle, for the purpose of communicating orders.—*To wind a ship*, to change her position by bringing the stern to lie in the situation of the head.

WI'NDAGE (*Gun.*) the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and the diameter of the shot or shell corresponding thereto.

WI'ND-BEAM (*Carpent.*) vide *Collar-Beam.*

WI'ND-BOUND (*Mar.*) an epithet for a ship that is prevented from sailing in consequence of contrary winds.

WI'ND-BROKEN (*Vet.*) a disease which horses are subject to from over-working and various other causes.

WI'ND-FALL (*Hort.*) fruit blown off a tree by the wind.

WI'ND-GALL (*Vet.*) a soft swelling arising on the joint of the leg, or by the horse's fetlock, occasioned by over-working.

WI'NDLASS (*Mar.*) a machine used in merchant ships instead of a capstan.

WI'ND-ROW (*Husband.*) grass laid in rows after it has been strewed, for the purpose of drying it by the wind.

WI'ND-SAIL (*Mar.*) a sort of tube or funnel of canvass, employed to convey a stream of fresh air into the lower apartments of a ship.

WI'NDWARD (*Mar.*) an epithet signifying towards that point of the horizon whence the wind blows.—*Sailing to windward*, the art of working towards that quarter of the compass whence the wind blows.

WINDWARD-TI'DE (*Mar.*) the tide that sets to windward.

WING (*Orn.*) vide *Ornithology.*

WING (*Bot.*) vide *Ala.*

TO WING (*Sport.*) to shoot a partridge, &c. in the wing; also to cut it up.

WI'NGED (*Her.*) an epithet in blazon for a bird when the wings are of a different tincture from the body.

WI'NGERS (*Mar.*) small casks stowed close to the side in a ship's hold, where the large casks would cause too great a rising in that part of the tier.

WINGS (*Mar.*) those parts of the hold and orlop deck which are nearest to the sides.—*Wings of a fleet*, the skirts or extremities of a fleet when it is ranged into a line abreast, or when forming two sides of an angle.

WINGS (*Mil.*) the right and left divisions of an army, when drawn up in battle array.

WINGS (*Fort.*) the large projecting sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c. comprehending ramparts, parapets, &c.

TO WI'NNOW (*Husband.*) to fan or separate corn from chaff by the wind.

WI'NNOWING-BASKET (*Her.*) an occasional bearing in coat armour.

WI'NTER (*Astron.*) that season of the year when the sun's declination is the greatest, on the contrary side of the equator to that on which one lives; which in the northern hemisphere begins when the sun is in the Tropic of Capricorn, and in the southern hemisphere when he is in the Tropic of Cancer.

WINTER (*Print.*) a part of the printing-press. [vide *Printing*, and Plate 56, fig. 6, *d*]

WINTER-QUA'RTERS (*Mil.*) vide *Quarters.*

TO WI'RE-DRAW (*Mech.*) to draw out gold or silver into wire.

WI'STA (*Archæol.*) half a hide of land.

WI'TENAGEMOT (*Polit.*) a convention or assembly of the great men among the Saxons, to advise and assist the king, answering to our parliament.

WITHERI'NGIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, placed under Class 4 *Tetrandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

WI'THERNAM (*Law*) from the Saxon pithen, other, and nam, a capture; a writ for the taking or reprisal of other cattle or goods in lieu of those that have been unjustly taken, esloined, or otherwise holden. *Stat. Westm.* 2, 13 *Ed.* 1, c. 2; *F. N. B.* 68; 2 *Inst.* 140.

WI'TNESS (*Law*) one who gives evidence; an indifferent person to each party, who swears to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

WITSENIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, placed under Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*, in the Linnean system.

WITTENAGAMOTE (*Polit.*) vide *Witenagemot.*

WIVERN (*Her.*) vide *Wyvern.*

WOAD (*Bot.*) the *Isatis* of Linnæus, a plant from which a blue dye of the same name is extracted.

WOLD (*Archæol.*) a down or open champain ground.

WOLF (*Zool.*) a well known animal nearly allied to the dog tribe, with which it is classed under the same genus, *canis*, by Linnæus.

WO'LFESHEAD (*Law*) another name for the head of an outlaw, which was cut off and carried to the king if he could not be taken alive.

WOLFRAM (*Min.*) another name for *Tungstin.*

WOLF'S-BANE (*Bot.*) another name for *Aconite.*

WO'LVERINE (*Zool.*) the *Ursus luscus* of Linnæus.
WOO'DBINE (*Bot.*) the *Lonicera* of Linnæus.
WO'OD-COCK (*Orn.*) the *Scolopax rusticola* of Linnæus; a bird which inhabits the northern parts of Europe, and migrates to warmer climates in winter. It feeds on insects, which it searches for with its long bill in soft ground and moist places.
WO'OD-CORN (*Law*) a certain quantity of grain paid by the tenants of some manors for the liberty of picking dead wood.
WOODEN-BO'TTOMS (*Gun.*) cylindrical pieces of wood, to which the cartridges are fixed that are put into a gun.
WO'OD-GELD (*Law*) money paid to the foresters for the liberty of cutting wood in a forest. *Crompton. Jur.* 15; *Co. Litt.* 233.
WO'OD-LOCK (*Mar.*) a piece of thick stuff fitted on the rudder to prevent it from unshipping.
WOO'D-LOUSE (*Ent.*) the *Oniscus asellus* of Linnæus, an insect which inhabits walls, rotten wood, and under stones.
WO'OD-MOTE (*Law*) another name for the Court of Attachments.
WO'OD-PECKER (*Orn.*) the *Picus* of Linnæus, a bird so called from its pecking into the trunks of trees in search of insects.
WO'ODROOF (*Bot.*) the *Asperula* of Linnæus, a perennial.
WO'OD-SAGE (*Bot.*) the *Teucrium scorodonia*, a perennial.
WO'OD-SORREL (*Bot.*) the *Oxalis* of Linnæus, a bulbous root.
WO'OD-WAXEN (*Bot.*) the *Genista* of Linnæus.
WO'OD-WARDS (*Law*) officers of the forest, whose duty consists in looking after the woods. *Crompt. Jur.* 201; *Man. For. Laws*, part I.
WOODY NI'GHT-SHADE (*Bot.*) the *Solanum* of Linnæus.
WOOF (*Mech.*) thread woven across a warp in a weaver's loom.
TO WOOLD (*Mar.*) to wind a piece of rope about a mast or yard, to support it in a part where it has been scarfed.
WOO'LDERS (*Mar.*) sticks that are employed in the process of woolding.
WOO'LDING (*Mar.*) the rope which is employed in woolding.
WO'OL-DRIVERS (*Com.*) persons who buy up wool in the country, and carry it to clothiers, or to the market, to sell again.
WOO'LPACK (*Cus.*) or *woolsack*, signifies literally a large pack of wool; but it is also applied to the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords.
WOO'L-STAPLER (*Com.*) one who deals in wool, and collects it for the manufacturer.
WOO'L-WINDERS (*Com.*) such as wind up the fleeces of wool to be packed and sold by weight.
WORD (*Gram.*) a significant part of speech, consisting of one or more syllables. [vide *Grammar*]
WORD (*Mil.*) *watch-word*, or *parole*, given as a token or mark of distinction to all sentinels, whereby they are enabled to prevent the surprises of an enemy on guard.—*Word of command*, the word delivered by the proper officer in exercising the men, or in a review.—*Password*, vide *Countersign*.
TO WORK *a ship* (*Mar.*) to direct the movements of a ship by adapting the sails to the force and direction of the wind.
WORKS (*Fort.*) the fortifications about the body of a place, in distinction from the *outworks*, which are without the first enclosure.
WORM (*Chem.*) a long winding pewter pipe, placed in a tub of water, to cool and thicken the vapours in the distillation of liquors.
WORM *of a gun* (*Gunn.*) an instrument used to pieces of artillery, to draw the charge, or take out the bottom of the cartridge, which sometimes remains.
TO WORM *a dog* (*Vet.*) to take a worm from under the tongue of young dogs.
TO WORM *a cable* (*Mar.*) to wind a rope spirally about a cable, so as to lie close along the intervals between every two strands.
WO'RM-EATEN (*Mar.*) the state of a plank or a ship's bottom when a number of cavities are made in it by a particular kind of worm.
WO'RM-GRASS (*Bot.*) the *Spigelia anthelmia*, an annual.
WORMS (*Ent.*) vide *Vermes*.
WO'RM-SEED (*Bot.*) the *Artemisia santonica* of Linnæus.
WO'RMWOOD (*Bot.*) the *Artemisia arborescens* of Linnæus.
WORTHIEST *of blood* (*Law*) a term employed in speaking of descents, signifying the preference given to sons before daughters.
WOU'ND-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Stachys sylvatica*.
WRASSE (*Ich.*) the *Labrus tinca* of Linnæus.
WREATH (*Ant.*) vide *Corona*.
WRECK (*Mar.*) the ruins of a ship which has been stranded or dashed to pieces on a rock, shelf, &c.
WRE'CKFREE (*Law*) exemption from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods granted by Edward I. to the barons of the Cinque Ports.
WREN (*Orn.*) the *Motacilla troglodytes* of Linnæus, a bird which carries the tail erect, sings through the whole year, builds an oval nest, with a small hole in the middle, and lays from ten to eighteen white eggs with red spots.
TO WRING *a mast* (*Mar.*) to bend or strain it out of its natural position.
WRI'NG-BOLTS (*Mar.*) bolts used to bend and secure the planks against the timbers.
WRI'NG-STAVES (*Mar.*) pieces of wood used with the wring-bolts.
WRIST (*Anat.*) vide *Carpus*.
WRIT (*Law*) from *to write*, in the Latin, *breve*; the general name for the king's precept in writing under seal, issuing out of some court, to the sheriff, or other person, and commanding something to be done touching a suit or action, and giving commission for it to be done. Writs are *original* when issued from chancery and tested in the name of the king, and *judicial* when they bear a teste in the name of the chief justice of the court from which they proceed. They are likewise *mandatory*, *extrajudicial*, *remedial*, *patent*, *close*, *ordinary*, *of office*, *of privilege*, &c. Writs are moreover distinguished by particular names, as Writ of Assize, Writ of Certiorari, Writ of Entry, Writ of Error, Writ of Inquiry, Writ of Right, &c. each of which may be found in its respective place.
WRITER *of tallies* (*Law*) an officer in the Exchequer, who, being clerk to the auditor of the receipts, wrote upon the tallies the whole letters of the teller's bills.—*Writer to the signet*. [vide *Signet*]
WRONG (*Law*) any damage or injury contrary to right.
WRO'NGLANDS (*Law*) a term applied to ill-grown trees, which will never produce timber, and therefore wrong the land. *Kitch.* 169.
WRO'NGOUS *imprisonment* (*Law*) the Scotch term for false imprisonment.
WRY'NECK (*Orn.*) the *Yunx* of Linnæus; a bird so called from its perpetually twisting its neck round.
WY'DRAUGHT (*Husband.*) a watercourse.
WULFE'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants allied to the *Pederosa*.
WU'RMBEA (*Bot.*) a genus of Cape plants placed under Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 3 *Trigynia*, in the Linnean system.
WY'VERN (*Her.*) an imaginary animal, a kind of flying serpent, the figure of which is occasionally represented in coats of arms. [vide *Bend*]

X. (*Ant.*) signifies, numerically, ten.

XA'NGTI (*Theol.*) a name among the Chinese for God.

XA'NTHE (*Bot.*) a shrub of Guiana, where it is called Quapoy: it derives its generic name from the yellow juice it contains.

XA'NTHICA (*Ant.*) ξανθικά, a Macedonian festival so called because it was observed in the month Xanthus, which, as Suidas tells us, was the same as April.

XA'NTHIUM (*Bot.*) Burdock; so called from the yellow decoction which it makes: it is allied to the *Ambrosia*, particularly in its fruit.

XANTHORRHI'ZA (*Bot.*) a low shrub of North America, placed under Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 7 *Polygynia*, in the Linnean system.

XANTHO'XYLUM (*Bot.*) Tooth-ache tree, an American tree, placed under Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 5 *Pentandria*, the generic character of which is given differently by authors.

XE'BEC (*Mar.*) a small three-masted vessel navigated in the Mediterranean.

XE'NIA (*Ant.*) ξενία, presents among the Greeks and Romans, which were made by strangers to such as had entertained them.

XENODO'CHIA (*Ant.*) places where strangers were lodged and entertained. *Fab. Desc. Urb. Rom.* c. 21.

XENOPARO'CHI (*Ant.*) Roman officers, whose business it was to provide every necessary for ambassadors. *Pancirol. de Majest. Municip.* c. 23.

XERANTHEMOI'DES (*Bot.*) the same as the *Xeranthemum*.

XERA'NTHEMUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 19 *Syngenesia*, Order 2 *Polygamia Superflua*, nearly allied to the *Gnaphalium*.

XERA'SIA (*Med.*) an excessive tenuity of the hair, which makes it like down.

XE'RIFF (*Com.*) a money of account in Morocco.

XEROPHA'GIA (*Ecc.*) from ξηρός, dry, and φάγω, to eat; a sort of fast among the primative Christians, consisting of dry food.

XEROPHTHA'LMIA (*Med.*) from ξηρός, dry, and ὀφθαλμος, an eye; a dry inflammation of the eye, without a discharge.

XE'STA (*Ant.*) an Athenian measure of capacity, answering to the Roman sextarius.

XIPHIAS (*Ich.*) ξιφίας, a sort of sea fish which is mentioned by the ancients. *Ælian. Hist. Animal; Athen.* l. 7.

XIPHIAS SWORD FISH, *in the Linnean system*, a genus of fishes of the *Apodal* Order, having the *head* furnished with a long, hard, sword-shaped upper jaw; *mouth* without teeth; *body* rounded, without apparent scales.

XIPHI'DIUM (*Bot.*) a plant of the West Indies, placed under Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*, in the Linnean system.

XIPHOI'DES (*Anat.*) from ξίφος, a sword, and εἶδος, likeness; the name of a cartilage attached to the sternum, which is so called from its resembling a sword in shape.

XYLOCA'RPUS (*Bot.*) a tree of the East Indies, placed under Class 8 *Octandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*, in the Linnean System.

XYLOME'LUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, allied to the *Braheium* in its habit; it is a native of the South Sea Islands.

XYLOPHY'LLA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants which differs from the *Phyllanthus*, only in having the flowers growing from the notches of the leaf.

XYLO'PIA (*Bot.*) *Xylopicrum*, or Bitterwood, a tree of Brazil remarkable for the bitterness which its wood communicates to water.

XY'RIS (*Bot.*) ξυρίς, a name for the *Hyacinthus* of the poets. XYRIS, *in the Linnean System*, is a Cape plant, placed under Class 3 *Triandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

XY'STARCH (*Ant.*) ξυσταρχής, an Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the Xystus. *Tertull. ad Martyr.* c. 3; *Philand. ad Vitruv.* l. 5, c. 2; *Mercur. Gymnast.* l. 1, c. 12.

XY'STER (*Surg.*) an instrument for scraping bones.

XY'STOS (*Archit.*) ξυστός, the name of a place both in Greece, and at Rome, where gymnastic exercises were performed. [vide *Xystarch*]

Y.

YACHT (*Mar.*) a vessel of state usually employed to convey princes, ambassadors, &c.

YA'COU (*Orn.*) a bird of Cayenne and Guiana, which is the size of a hen turkey.

YAM (*Bot.*) the *Dioscorea* of Linnæus, a tuberous plant.

YARD (*Com.*) a long measure, containing three feet.

YARD (*Mar.*) a long piece of timber suspended upon the masts of a ship, to extend the sails to the wind. [vide *Shipbuilding*, and Plate No. II. (58)]

YARN (*Mech.*) one of the threads of which a rope is composed.

YA'RROW (*Bot.*) the *Achillea millefolium*, a perennial.

YATES (*Her.*) another name for gates.

YAW (*Mar.*) the movement by which a ship deviates from the line of her course to the right or left in steering.

TO YAW (*Mar.*) to steer wild, or out of the true line of the course.

YAWL (*Mar.*) a boat usually rowed with four or six oars.

YAWS (*Med.*) an acute disorder, in some respects similar to the venereal disease, which affects the negroes, and sometimes the Creoles and whites in the West Indies.

YEAR (*Chron.*) the space of time during which the sun performs his apparent revolution through the twelve signs of the zodiac. The year is distinguished into *solar, astronomical, lunar, sidereal*, &c. [vide *Chronology*]

YEAR *and Day* (*Law*) *annus et dies*, a time that determines a right, or works a prescription in many cases by law, as in case of an estray, if the owner challenge it not within that time it belongs to the lord; so of a wreck, &c.—*Year Day and Waste*, a part of the King's prerogative, whereby he hath the profits of lands and tenements for a year and a day of those that are attainted of petit treason or felony, whosoever is lord of the manor, whereto the lands and tenements do belong; and the King may cause waste to be made on those tenements by destroying houses, &c. within that time.

YELLOW (*Opt.*) one of the primary colours.

YELLOW-FEVER (*Med.*) the *Typhus icterodes*, a contagious typhus fever, with which the Americans are most frequently affected.

YELLOW-HA'MMER (*Orn.*) the *Emberiza citrinella*, a bird so called from its yellow colour.

YELLOW-RA'TTLE (*Bot.*) the *Rhinanthus cristi galli* of Linnæus, an annual.
YE'LLOW-ROOT (*Bot.*) the *Hydrastis canadensis* of Linnæus.
YE'LLOWS (*Vet.*) a disease in cattle similar to the jaundice in men.
YELLOW-SU'CCORY (*Bot.*) the *Picris hieracroides* of Linnæus, a perennial.
YE'LLOW-WEED (*Bot.*) the *Reseda luteola* of Linnæus, an annual.
YE'LLOW-WORT (*Bot.*) the *Chlora perfoliata* of Linnæus.
YEO'MEN (*Law*) from the Saxon ȝemen, common; the first degree of the commons or freeholders who have lands of their own, and live by husbandry.
YEOMEN (*Mar.*) careful persons selected for keeping the storerooms, &c. clean.
YEOMEN *of the Guard* (*Mil.*) a certain description of footguards, one hundred in number, who always attend immediately on the person of the King. They bear partisans, and are clad after the manner of Henry the Eighth's time.
YEO'MANRY (*Mil.*) collective bodies of the yeomen who were formed during the war of the French Revolution into volunteer corps for the protection of the country.
TO YERK (*Man.*) or *strike*, is said of a horse when he kicks and flings with his whole hind quarters.
YE'SAWAL (*Polit.*) a state messenger in India.
YE'W-TREE (*Bot.*) the *Taxus* of Linnæus.
YE'TESAB (*Polit.*) an officer in India who regulates the weights.
YEZDEGE'RDIAN *Æra* (*Chron.*) an æra dated from the overthrow of the Persian empire, when Yezdegerd, the last monarch of the house of Chosroes, was defeated, and his army destroyed by the Arabians in the eleventh year of the Hegira, A. D. 636.
YOKE (*Ant.*) vide *Jugum*.
YOKE (*Mar.*) a small board which crosses the upper end of a boat's rudder at right angles, whereby she is steered as with a tiller.
YOU'NGER (*Mil.*) an epithet for the regiment which is last raised, or of the officer whose commission bears the latest date.
Y'TTRIA (*Min.*) the heaviest of the earths, its specific gravity being 4·842. It resembles glucine in many of its properties. [vide *Chemistry*]
YU'CCA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 6 *Hexandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.
Generic Character. CAL. none.—COR. bell-shaped.—STAM. *filaments* six; *anthers* very small.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* none; *stigma* grooved.—PER. *berry* oblong; *seeds* flattish.
Species. Plants of this genus, called in English Adam's Needle, are shrubs and natives of India.
YUNX (*Orn.*) a genus of birds, order *Grallæ*, having a smooth pointed bill, *nostrils* concave; *tongue* very long; *tail-feathers* flexible; *feet* climbers. Birds of this genus are distinguished in English by the name of the Wryneck.

Z.

Z. (*Ant.*) as a numeral signified 2000, and with a dash over it, 2000 times 2000.
ZA'CCHO (*Archit.*) the lowest part of the pedestal of a column.
ZACI'NTHA (*Bot.*) the *Lapsana zacintha* of Linnæus.
ZA'DIRACH (*Bot.*) the same as the *Melea*.
ZA'FFREN (*Chem.*) Arabic for saffron.
ZA'GAYE (*Mil.*) or *Hassagaya*, a weapon made in the form of a dart which the Moors use very expertly in battle.
ZAI'MET (*Polit.*) the place from which a zaim draws his revenue.
ZAIMS (*Mil.*) a name for certain leaders or chiefs among the Turks, who support and pay a mounted militia of the same name.
ZAIN (*Vet.*) a horse of a dark colour, neither grey nor white, and without any white spots or marks upon him.
ZAIRA'GIAH (*Myth.*) a sort of divination among the Arabs, performed by means of concentric circles that are constructed to move according to certain rules.
ZA'MIA (*Bot.*) a genus of Palms.
ZAMO'RIN (*Polit.*) a title of sovereign princes in Malabar.
ZANIPO'GNO (*Mus.*) a common flute, or whistle.
ZANNICHE'LIA (*Bot.*) Pond-weed; a genus of plants allied to the Potamogeton.
ZANO'NIA (*Bot.*) a tree of Malabar, placed under Class 22 *Dioecia*, Order 5 *Pentandria*, in the Linnean system.
ZAPHA'RA (*Min.*) a mineral used by potters in making a sky-colour.
ZA'RCOLA (*Mil.*) a cap worn by the Janizaries of Constantinople.
ZEA (*Bot.*) Indian Maize, a genus of Grasses.
ZEBRA (*Zool.*) the *Equus zebra* of Linnæus, an African animal of the horse tribe, which is the size of a mule, having a short mane, erect ears and tail, like that of an ass. This animal is beautiful, swift, wild, and vicious.
ZE'CHIN (*Com.*) or Sequin, a Venetian gold coin worth about 9*s.* sterling.
ZEDOA'RIA (*Bot.*) the *Kaempferia rotundifolia* of Linnæus.
ZEMEE'NDAR (*Polit.*) or *Zemindar*, a person in India who holds a tract of land immediately from the government.
ZE'NITH (*Astron.*) the vertical point of the heavens, being 90 degrees distant from the horizon. [vide *Astronomy*, and Plate No. I. (13)]—*Zenith distance*, the complement of the sun's or the stars' meridian altitude, or what the meridian altitude wants of 90 degrees.
ZEO'CRITUM (*Bot.*) the *Hordeum vulgare* of Linnæus.
ZEOLI'THUS (*Min.*) zeolite, a genus of argillaceous Earths, consisting of a little alumina, a large proportion of silica, with frequently a little carbonate of lime and oxide of iron and water. It is rather light, soluble in nitric acid without effervescence, and melts into a white transparent enamel.
ZE'RETH (*Ant.*) a Hebrew measure equal to a span.
ZE'RNA (*Med.*) an ulcerated impetigo.
ZE'RO (*Arith.*) a name given to the cipher (0).
ZE'TA (*Gram.*) the sixth letter in the Greek alphabet. [vide *Alphabet*]
ZETE'TIA *Method* (*Algeb.*) a method of solving problems very similar to the *analytic* method.
ZEU'GMA (*Gram.*) a figure of syntax when a verb, or adjective, agrees with diverse nouns, but is referred to one expressly, and to the rest by supplement.
ZEUS (*Ich.*) a genus of Fishes of the Thoracic Order, having the *head* compressed; *tongue* subulate; *body* compressed and thin.

ZIBELLI'NA (*Zool.*) a sable.

ZIBE'THUM (*Zool.*) Civet; a soft, unctuous, odoriferous substance, procured from the *Viverra zibetha* of Linnæus. It is of the consistence of honey or butter, of a whitish or yellowish colour, and a grateful odour.

ZI'LLA (*Bot.*) the *Bunias spinosa* of Linnæus.

ZI'NCUM (*Min.*) Zinc, a genus of metals of a shining white colour with a bluish tint, possessing but little either of ductility or malleability; burning with a brilliant white flame, and emitting light white flakes when fused. It is oxidized and dissolved by the greater number of acids, and having a strong attraction for oxygen it precipitates the most of the metals from their acid solutions. Specific gravity 7·190. [vide *Chemistry*]

ZI'NGI (*Bot.*) the *Illicium anisatum* of Linnæus.

ZI'NGIBER (*Bot.*) the same as the *Amomum*.

ZI'NNIA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants allied to the *Bidens*.

ZIRCO'NIA (*Min.*) Zircon; a newly-discovered earth, which is rough and harsh to the taste like silex; it is insoluble in water, but forms with it a kind of jelly, and melts with borax into a transparent colourless glass. Specific gravity 4·3. [vide *Chemistry*]

ZIZA'NIA (*Bot.*) a genus of Grasses.

ZIZY'PHORA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 2 *Diandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* one-leaved.—COR. one-petalled.—STAM. *filaments* two; *anthers* oblong.—PIST. *germ* four-cleft; *style* bristle-shaped; *stigma* acuminate.—PER. none; *seeds* four.

Species. Plants of this genus are annuals.

ZO'DIACK (*Astron.*) ζωδιακὸς, so called ἐκ τῶν ζώων, i. e. from the animals which are represented upon it; an imaginary belt in the heavens, within which all the planets make their excursions. In the middle of it is the ecliptic, or sun's path, and its breadth 7 or 8 degrees, although comprehending the deviations and latitudes of the planet; it has been variously estimated from 16 to 20 degrees. [vide *Astronomy*, and Plate No. I. (13)]—*Zodiac of the Comets*, a certain tract in the heavens, within which, according to the observations of M. Cassini, most if not all the comets keep their course.

ZOEGE'A (*Bot.*) a genus of plants nearly allied to the *Centaurea*.

ZONE (*Astron.*) from the Greek ζώνη, a girdle; a division of the earth's surface, or a space contained between two parallel circles. The zones were five in number, and distinguished, according to the degree of heat to which each part is exposed, into two temperate, two frigid, and one torrid. [vide *Astronomy, &c.*]

ZOOLI'THUS (*Min.*) a genus of petrifactions of some animal of the Class *Mammalia*, or any of its parts.

ZOO'LOGY, from ζῶον, a living thing, and λόγος, discourse; is taken in a general sense for that branch of natural history which treats of animals, which by Linnæus are comprehended under six classes, namely, *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Amphibia*, *Pisces*, *Insecta*, and *Vermes*. [vide *Animal Kingdom, &c.*] In the present article, the term zoology is confined to the first and third classes. The Mammalia include the quadrupeds which are sufficiently known to make any farther description here needless. The Amphibia are distinguished by their faculty of living both on land and in the water, as also by several peculiarities in their structure. The hearts of these animals are generally supposed to be furnished with but one ventricle, or cavity; and their bones are of a more cartilaginous nature than those of the Mammalia, or of birds. Many species are destitute of ribs, while others, on the contrary, are provided with a more than ordinary number of these parts. The bodies of some are defended by a hard, horny covering; others by coriaceous integuments, and some by scales. The lungs of the Amphibia differ widely in their appearance from those of other animals, consisting in general of a pair of large bladders, or membranaceous receptacles, parted in the different species into more or fewer *cancelli*, or subdivisions, among which are beautifully distributed the pulmonary blood-vessels; these latter sort of vessels, however, bear but a small proportion to the vesicles, or air-vessels, which abound to a very great degree in this class of animals. In the two plates, No. I. and II. Zoology, will be found a representation of some of the most remarkable genera in these two classes.

ZOPI'SSA (*Chem.*) the best sort of pitch scraped off from the sides of ships, and tempered with wax and salt.

ZORONY'SSUS (*Min.*) a precious stone found in the river Indus, which was used by magicians. *Plin.* l. 39, c. 10.

ZO'STER (*Med.*) a kind of erysipelas, which goes round the body like a girdle.

ZOSTE'RA (*Bot.*) a genus of plants growing on the sea-coast, which has been variously described by botanists.

ZU'MATES (*Chem.*) salts formed by the combination of zumic acid with some base.

ZU'MIC *Acid* (*Chem.*) an acid procured from any fermented substance, as leaven.

ZWINGE'RIA (*Bot.*) a shrub of Guiana, placed under Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*, in the Linnean system.

ZYGIATI (*Astrol.*) a name given to persons born under the sign Libra.

ZYGO'MA (*Anat.*) the cavity under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and *Os mal.*

ZYGOMA'TIC (*Anat.*) from ζυγὸς, a yoke; an epithet for what belongs to or resembles a yoke, as the *zygomatic process*, an apophysis of the *Os jugale*, and another of the temporal bone; *zygomatic suture*, the union of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone to the cheek.

ZYGOMA'TICUS (*Anat.*) the name of two muscles, namely, the *Zygomaticus major* and *minor*, arising from the cheek-bone, which serve to pull the angles of the mouth up in laughter.

ZYGOPHY'LLUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 10 *Decandria*, Order 1 *Monogynia*.

Generic Character. CAL. *perianth* five-leaved.—COR. *petals* five.—STAM. *filaments* ten, awl-shaped; *anthers* incumbent.—PIST. *germ* oblong; *style* awl-shaped; *stigma* simple.—PER. *capsule* ovate; *seeds* many.

Species. Plants of this genus are succulent shrubs, and distinguished in English by the name of the Bean Caper.

ZYMOSI'METER (*Mech.*) an instrument for measuring of the degree of fermentation, which arises from the mixture of divers liquors.

ZYTHO'GALA (*Med.*) beer and milk, which make what is commonly called posset drink.

ZY'THUM (*Ant.*) a drink among the ancients made of corn or malt.

ZZ (*Ant.*) a character anciently used for myrrh.

APPENDIX I.

A List of the Works which have been consulted in the Compilation of this Dictionary.

GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS.

(Obs.—*A few only of the best editions have been here selected, of which the most use has been made.*)

1 Achilles, Tatius, Gr. et Lat. 8vo. apud Commelin, 1601.
..... cum Notis Salmasii. 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1640.
2 Æliani Opera omnia, Gr. et Lat. Gesneri. Fol. Tiguri, 1556.
3 Æschinis (*Socratici*) Dialogi, Gr. et Lat. a Clerico. Amst. 1711.
4 Æschyli Tragœdiæ VII. Gr. Robertelli. 8vo. Venet. 1552.
..... Gr. et Lat. cum Scholiis Græcis, Fragmentis, Versione ac Commentariis Tho. Stanleii. Fol. Lond. 1663.
..... a Butler ex Editione Stanleii, et cum Commentariis Variorum. 3 vol. 4to. Cantab. 1809.
5 Alcinous de Doctrinâ Platonis, Gr. et Lat. Heinsii. 8vo. L. Bat. 1607.
..... Gr. et Lat. 12mo. Oxon.
6 Alciphronis (*Rhetoris*) Epist. Gr. et Lat. cum Notis Bergleri. Lipsiæ, 1715. 12mo.
7 Ammianus Marcellinus Gronovii. Fol. et 4to. L. Bat. 1693.
8 Anacreon, Gr. 4to. Hen. Stephan. 1554.
..... ex Edit. Barnes, Cantab. 8vo. 1706.
..... Notis J. F. Fischeri. Lipsiæ, 1793.
9 Apollodori (*Atheniensis*) Bibliotheca; sive de Deorum Origine Lib. III. Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Romæ, 1655.
10 Apollonii Rhodii Argonauticon Lib. IV. Gr. cum Scholiis Græcis. 4to. Florent. 1496.
..... Bibliotheca et Fragmenta, Gr. et Lat. Curis Secundis illustravit C. G. Heyne. 2 vol. 8vo. Goettingæ, 1803.
..... emendata cum Notis et Var. Lect.
11 Aristidis Orationes, Gr. et Lat. cum Versione Canteri. 3 vol. 12mo. apud P. Steph. 1604.
..... Opera omnia ex Recens. J. Jebb. 2 vol. 4to. Oxon. 1722.
12 Aristophanis Comediæ novem cum Scholiis. Fol. *Editio Princeps.* Venet. Ald. 1498.
..... Comediæ XI, Emendationibus et Notis Scaligeri. 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1624.
..... Gr. et Lat. cum Scholiis et Notis Variorum; ex Recensione et cum Notis Lud. Kusteri. Fol. Amstel. 1710.
..... Gr. cum nova Vers. Lat. et Notis Crit. Rich. Fr. Ph. Brunck. 4 vol. 8vo. Argentor. 1781-3.
13 Aristotelis Opera omnia. 6 vol. 12mo. Venet. apud Ald. 1552.
..... Gr. et Lat. Ed. Guill. Duval. 2 vol. fol. Paris, 1619, 1629.
14 Arriani Tactica, Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Blancard, Amst. 1683.
Arriani de Venatione a Luca Holsteno, Gr. et Lat. 4to. Paris, 1644.
15 Artemidorus de Somniorum Interpretatione, *Editio Princeps*, Gr. 12mo. Venet. apud Ald. 1518.
..... cum Notis N. Rigaltii et J. J. Reiskii, et ex Recens. J. G. Reiff. 2 vol. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1805.
16 Athenæus, Gr. et Lat. Fol. Casaubon, Lugd. 1595, 1612.
17 Aulus Gellius. Fol. *Editio Princeps.* Romæ, 1469.
..... Notis Variorum et Gronovii. 8vo. L. Bat. 1687.
18 Ausonius in Usum Delphini. 4to. Paris, 1730.
..... cum Notis Variorum et Tollii. 8vo. L. Bat. 1671.
19 Bion et Moschus, Ursini, unâ cum Carminibus novem illustrium Fœminarum. 8vo. Antwerpiæ, apud Plantinum, 1568.
..... Gr. et Lat. Schwebelii. Venet. 1746.
20 Boethii Opera. Fol. 2 vols. Basil. 1570.
21 Cæsaris Commentarii. *Editio Princeps.* Fol. Romæ, 1469.
..... in Usum Delphini. 4to. Paris, 1678.
..... cum Notis Variorum. 8vo. L. Bat. 1661.
22 Calaber (Q.) Gr. 8vo. *Editio Princeps*, Venet. apud Ald. *sine anno.*
..... Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Curante J. C. de Pauw. L. Bat. 1734.
23 Callimachus. 4to. cum Scholiis Græcis, impressus in literis majusculis sine loco et anno.
..... cum Scholiis, Gr. et Interpretat. Robertelli et aliorum, &c. 8vo. Venet. 1555.
..... Gr. et Lat. ex Recens. Grævii, et cum Notis Spanhemii et Variorum. 2 vol. 8vo. 1697.
24 Calpurnius, apud Scriptores Rei Venaticæ. 4to. L. Bat. 1718.
25 Catonis Disticha de Moribus Ed. Jos. Scaligero, Lat. et Gr. L. Bat. 1626.
26 Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, et Statii Sylvæ. *Editio Princeps.* 4to. Venet. 1472.
..... Vulpii. 4to. Patavii, 1737.
27 Ciceronis Opera omnia. *Editio Princeps.* 4 vol. fol. Mediolani, apud Minut. 1498.
..... Gronovii. 11 vol. 12mo. Amst. 1692.
..... Verburg. 16 vol. 8vo.; item 2 vol. fol. Amst. 1724.
..... Olivet. 9 vol. 4to. Paris, 1740.
..... Ernesti una cum Clave Ciceroniana. 10 vol. 4to. Oxon. 1783; item 8 vol. 8vo. 1810.
28 Claudiani Opera, ed. Caspar Barthio. 4to. 1650.
..... in Usum Delphini. 4to. 1677.
..... Gesneri. 2 vol. Lips. 1758.
29 Demosthenis Orationes, Gr. Fol. *Editio Princeps.* Venet. apud Ald. 1504.
..... et Æschinis Orationes, cum Ulpiani Commentariis novisque Scholiis, ex Recens. Wolfii. Basil. 2 vol. fol. 1549.

30 Ennii Fragmenta, cum Notis Variorum ex Editione H. Columnæ, et ex Recens. Hesselii. 4to. Amst. 1707.

31 Epicteti Enchiridion, et Cebetis Tabula, Gr. et Lat. Delph. Bat. 1683.

32 ..... quæ supersunt Dissertationes, &c. Gr. et Lat. Not. Varior. et Jos. Uptoni. 2 vol. 4to. Lond. 1739.

33 Euripidis Tragœdiæ XIX. Gr. et Lat. cum Scholiis et Notis a Barnes. Fol. Cantab. 1694.

34 Gregorii (*Nazienzeni*) Orationes Sexdecim, Gr. 12mo. Ald. Venet. 1516.

..... Tragœdia, Christus patiens, Gr. 8vo. Romæ, apud Bladum, 1542.

35 Gregorius (*Nyssenus*) Gr. et Lat. Fol. a Morell. Paris, 1615.

36 Hesiodus, Gr. et Lat. cum Scholiis Græcis, et Notis Dan. Heinsii. 4to. L. B. 1603.

..... apud Poetas Græcos Minores, a Gainsford. 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon.

37 Homeri Opera, Græce. *Editio Princeps*, ex Recensione Demetrii Chalcondylæ et Demetrii Cretensis. 2 vol. fol. Florent. apud Bern. et Nericum Nerlium, 1488.

..... Ilias et Odyssea, Gr. cum Commentariis Eustathii Romæ, apud Bladum, 1542.

..... Opera, Gr. 8vo. 2 vol. Venet. apud Ferræum, 1542.

..... Ilias et Odyss. Gr. et Lat. cum Scholiis. 2 vol. 4to. Amst. 1656.

..... Idem, Barnes, Cantab. 2 vols. 4to.

38 Horatii Opera, 12mo. apud Ald. 1501.

..... in Usum Delphini. 4to. Paris, 1691.

..... cum Notis Variorum. 8vo. Lug. Bat. 1653.

39 Isæi Orationes, apud Ald. Venet. 1513.

40 Isocratis Orationes, Gr. Fol. *Editio Princeps*. Mediolan. 1493.

..... Gr. et Lat. Fol. apud Henricum Stephanum, Paris, 1593.

..... Opera omnia, Gr. et Lat. cum Interpretat. Wolfii, apud Paul. Stephanum, Bat. 1604.

..... ex Recens. Guliel. Battie, 2 vol. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. Cantab. 1729.

41 Juvenalis et Persii Opera. Fol. *Editio Princeps*. Romæ, per Udalricum Gallum.

..... in Usum Delphini. Paris, 1684.

..... cum Notis Variorum. 8vo. L. Bat. 1684.

42 Libanii Orationes, Gr. et Lat. Fol. Paris, 1606, vol. ii. a Morell. 1627.

..... Epistolæ, a Wolfio. Fol. 1738.

..... Declamationes, Gr. 8vo. Ferrariæ, 1517.

..... Basilicus et Panegyricus Juliani Imperatoris, Gr. et Lat. Paris, 1610.

..... Laus Palmæ et Pomi, Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Paris, 1612.

..... Oratio de Pactis, Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Paris, 1616.

..... Oratio de Professoribus. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. Paris, 1616.

..... Oratio de Templis, Gr. et Lat. 4to. a Gothofredo, Genev. 1634.

43 Luciani Opera, Gr. Fol. *Editio Princeps*. Florent. 1496.

..... Variorum et Grævii. 2 vol. 8vo. Amst. 1687.

44 Lucanus, Fol. *Editio Princeps*. Romæ, 1469.

..... Burmanni. 4to. L. Bat. 1740.

45 Lucilii Satyræ quæ supersunt ex Edit. Dousæ, et Recens. Vulpii. 8vo. Patavii, 1733.

46 Lucretii Opera. Fol. *Editio Princeps*. Veronæ, 1486.

..... Ed. Creech. 8vo. Oxon. 1695.

47 Lycophronis Cassandra, a Potter. Fol. Oxon. 1697, 1702.

..... Gr. et Lat. 4to. apud P. Stephanum, 1601.

48 Lysias, Gr. inter Oratores veteres. Fol. *Editio Princeps*. Ald.

..... ex Recens. et cum Notis Joh. Taylor. Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Cantab. 1740.

49 Manilii Astronomicon Poeticon. *Editio Princeps*. Nuremb. 4to. 1474.

..... Josephi Scaligeri. 8vo. Paris, 1579.

50 Martialis Opera. Fol. *Editio Princeps*. 4to. Venet. 1470-72.

..... Schrevelii. 12mo. L. Bat. 1619.

..... cum Notis Variorum. 8vo. L. Bat. 1658.

..... in Usum Delphini. 4to. Paris, 1680.

51 Moschus, Bion, et Theocritus. 4to. Gr. et Lat. Paris, 1656.

52 Musæus, Gr. 4to. Impressus literis majusculis sine loci et anni indiciis.

..... Gr. et Lat. 4to. Venet. apud Ald. sine anno.

..... Moschus, et Bion, Gr. Accedunt quædam selectiora Theocriti Eidyllia, cum Lat. Interpretat. D. Witfordi. Lond. 1655, 4to.

53 Nicander una cum Dioscoride. *Editio Princeps*. Venet. apud Ald. 1499.

54 Nicandri Theriaca et Alexipharmaca, Gr. cum Lat. Interpretat. Gorræ. 4to. Paris, 1557.

54 Oratores veteres Græci. 8vo. ex Edit. J. Reiske.

55 Orphei Argonautica, Gr. *Editio Princeps*. 4to. Florent. apud Juntas, 1500.

..... Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Gesneri, Lips. 1764.

Orpheus de Lapidibus, Gr. et Lat. cum Notis T. Tyrwhitt. 8vo. Lond. 1784.

56 Ovidii Metamorphoses. *Editio Princeps*. Fol. Romæ, 1471.

..... Opera omnia, cum Variorum Virorum Doctorum Commentariis. Fol. Francof. 1606.

..... Burmanni. 4 vols. 4to. Amst. 1727.

57 Pedo Albinovanus, cum Notis Variorum. 8vo. Amst. 1703.

58 Petronius Arbiter Burmanni. 4to. Utrecht, 1709.

59 Phocylides apud Poetas Græcos Minores.

60 Pindar, Gr. 4to. *Princeps Editio*. Romæ, 1515.

..... Gr. et Lat. cum Notis et Paraphrasi Benedicti. 4to. Salmur, 1620.

..... Gr. et Lat. cum Lectionum Varietate, cura Heyne. 4to. Gottingæ, 1773.

61 Platonis Opera, Gr. Fol. *Editio Princeps*. Venet. apud Ald. 1513.

..... Gr. Fol. Basil, 1534.

62 Poetæ Græci Minores, scilicet Hesiodus, Theocritus, Moschus, Bion, Musæus, Theognis, Phocylides, &c. Accedunt Observationes Wintertoni in Hesiodum. Cantab. apud Buck, 12mo. 1650.

63 Plauti Comœdiæ. Fol. *Editio Princeps*. Venet. apud Ald. 1472.

64 Propertius Vulpii. 2 vol. 4to. Patavii, 1755.

..... in Usum Delphini. 2 vol. 4to. Paris, 1679.

..... cum Notis Variorum. 8vo. L. Bat. 1664.

65 Sallustii Opera. Fol. *Editio Princeps*. Venet. apud Ald. 1470.

..... cum Notis Variorum et Gronovii. 8vo. L. Bat. 1690.

66 Senecæ Philosophi Opera. Fol. Lipsii, Antwerp, 1615 et 1637.

..... cum Notis Variorum et Gronovii. 3 vol. 8vo. Amstel. 1672.

67 Silii Italici Opera. Fol. *Editio Princeps*. Romæ, 1471.

68 Sophocles, Gr. 8vo. *Editio Princeps*. Venet. apud Ald.

..... cum Scholiis. 8vo. Florent. 1518.

..... cum Scholiis, apud Hen. Stephanum. 4to. Paris, 1568.

..... a Mattaire. 2 vol. 12mo. 1722.

69 Statii Opera. Fol. *Editio Princeps*. Romæ, 1475.

..... a Casp. Barthio. 2 vol. 4to. Cygn. 1664.
..... cum Notis Variorum. L. Bat. 1671.
70 Terentius, cum Comment. Ælii Donat. Fol. Romæ, Sweynh. et Pann. 1472.
71 Theocritus, Gr. et Lat. cum Scholiis, ab Heinsio. 4to. 1604.
..... apud Poetas Græcos Minores a Gainsford, Oxon.
72 Theophrasti Opera omnia, Gr. et Lat. Fol. Heinsii, L. Bat. 1613.
73 Tibulli et Propertii. *Editio Princeps.* 4to. 1472.
..... cum Notis Variorum et Vulpii. 4to. Patavii, 1749.
74 Tryphiodori Ilii excidium, Gr. ex Recens. Th. Northmore. 8vo. Londin. 1791.
75 Tyrtæi quæ supersunt omnia, Gr. cum Notis Ch. Ad. Klotzii.
76 Valerii (*Flacci*) Argonautica. Fol. *Editio Princeps.* Bonon. 1474.
..... Burmanni. 12mo. L. Bat. 1702.
77 Virgil, *Editio Princeps.* Fol. Venet. apud Vindelinum Spiram. 1470.
78 Virgilii Opera, cum Comment. Servii et aliorum. Robert. Steph. Paris, 1532.
..... in Usum Delphini. 4to. Paris, 1675.
..... Burmanni. 2 vol. 8vo. Lips. 1774.
..... Varietate Lectionis et Perpetua Annotatione illustrata a Christ. Gottlieb Heyne. 4 vol. 8vo. Lips. 1788.
79 Xenophontis Opera, Gr. Fol. *Editio Princeps,* Florent. apud Juntas, 1516.
..... Gr. 2 vol. 8vo. a Sebast. Castilio. Basil. 1540.
..... ex Edit. Schneideri et Zennii. 10 vol. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1811.

ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY, INCLUDING WRITERS ON CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

80 Accipitrariæ Rei Scriptores, Gr. et Lat. 4to. Rigaltii.
81 Acronis Commentaria in Horatium. Mediolan. apud Zaroth, 1414.
82 Adamantii Sophistæ Physiognomica, Gr. Paris, apud Conr. Neobarium, 1540.
83 Adams's (*Alex.*) Antiquities of the Roman Empire. 8vo. London.
84 Æliani Varia Historia, Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Scheffer, Argent. 1647.
..... Tactica Robertelli, Gr. 4to. Romæ, 1552.
85 Agathias, inter Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores.
86 Agostini (*Leonar.*) Le Gemme antiche Figurate. 4to. Romæ, 1657.
87 Agricolæ (*G.*) de Mensuris et Ponderibus Romanorum atque Græcorum Liber.
88 Alexandri ab Alexandro Genialium Dierum Lib. VI. cum integris Commentariis Variorum. 2 vol. 8vo. Ludg. Bat. 1673.
89 Anastasius, inter Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores.
90 Anna Comnena, inter Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores.
91 Antonini Augusti Itinerarium Provinciarum omnium, *Editio Princeps,* cum Fragmento et Indice, ed. God. Torino. 16mo. apud Hen. Stephanum, 1512.
..... cum Notis Varior. curante Pet. Wesselingio. 4to. Amstel. 1735.
..... Iter Britanniarum; or that part which relates to Britain, with a new Comment. By T. Reynolds. 4to. Lond. 1799.
Antonini Liberalis Transformationum Congeries, Gr. et Lat. a Xylandro, Munckeri cum Notis, quibus suas adjecit H. Verheyk. 8vo. L. Bat. 1774.
92 Appiani Historia, Gr. et Lat. Variorum. 2 vol. 8vo. Amst. 1670.
..... Gr. et Lat. Fol. Hen. Stephen. Genev. 1592.
93 Apulei Metamorphoses et Opuscula varia, apud. Ald. 8vo. 1522.
..... Opera in Usum Delphini. 4to. Paris, 1688, 2 vol.
94 Aristæneti Epistolæ, *Editio Princeps,* Gr. Antw. apud Plantin.
..... Gr. et Lat. 8vo. a Pauw. Ultraj. 1736, 1737.
95 Arnobius adversus Gentes. 4to. L. Bat. 1651.
96 Arriani Expeditio, Gr. et Lat. Fol. a Gronovio, L. Bat. 1704.
97 Artemidorus de Somniorum Interpretatione, *Editio Princeps,* Gr. 12mo. Venet. apud Ald. 1518.
..... Rigaltii, Gr. et Lat. 4to. Paris, 1604. To this edition is annexed Achmetis Oneirocritica.
98 Asconii Pediani (Q.) Commentarii in Ciceronis Orationes, quibus accedit Georgius Trapezuntius de Artificio Ciceronianæ Orationis pro Ligurio, &c. Fol. Venet. apud Joh. de Colonia, &c. 1477.
99 Athanasii Opera, *Editio Princeps,* Gr. Fol. Heidelberg, Commel, 1601, 2 vol.
..... Editio Benedict. 3 vol. fol. Paris, 1698.
100 Augustini Opera ab Erasmo. 10 vol. Basil. Froben. 1528 to 1529.
101 Bandurii (*Anselm.*) Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum, a Trajano Decio ad Palæologos. 2 vol. fol. Paris, 1718.
102 Baronii (*Cæsaris*) Annales Ecclesiastici, a Christo Nato ad Ann. 1198. 12 vol. fol. Romæ, 1588-93.
103 Bayer (*Theoph. Sigfr.*) Historia Osrhoëna et Edessena, ex Nummis illustrata. 4to. 1734.
104 Bayerii (*Franc. Perez*) de Nummis Hebræo-samaritanis Dissertatio. Fol. Val. Edetanorum, 1781.
105 Begeri (*Laurentii*) Thesaurus Brandenburgicus selectus. 3 vol. fol.
106 Bellorii (*Jos. Pet.*) veteres Arcus Augustorum Triumphis Insignes, ex Reliquiis quæ Romæ adhuc supersunt, Notis illustravit. Romæ, 1690.
107 Bergier (*Nic.*) Histoire des grands Chemins de l'Empire Romain. 4to. Par. 1628.
108 Bochart (*Samuelis*) Opera omnia, cur. Hadr. Reland. Ed. quarta. 3 vol. fol. Ludg. Batav. 1712.
109 Boissardi (*Jan. Jac.*) et aliorum Romanæ Urbis Topographia et Antiquitates eleg. Figuris illustratæ, a Th. de Bry. Francof. apud Joan. Feyraben, 1597 to 1602.
110 Brissonii Dictionarium Juridicum. Fol. Hal. 1743.
111 Budæi (*Gul.*) Commentarii Linguæ Græcæ ab Auctore recogniti et aucti. Fol. Paris, 1548.
..... Lib. V, de Asse et Partibus ejus. 4to. Venet. apud Ald. 1522.
112 Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores in unum Corpus redacti, Gr. et Lat. 27 vol. fol. Venet. 1722 to 1733.
..... De Formulis et Solemnibus Populi Romani in Verb. Lib. VIII, ex Recens. Fr. Car. Conradi, cum Animadvers. Jo. Aug. Bacchii. Fol. Lips. 1754.
113 Calisti (*Nicephori*) Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Lib. XVIII, ex Vers. Largii. 2 vol. fol. Paris, apud Front. Ducæum.
114 Calmet (*Aug.*) Dictionnaire Historique et Critique de la Bible. 4 vol. fol. Paris, 1722 to 1728.
115 Cassiodori Opera, ex Editione Joan. Garetii. 2 vol. fol. Rothomag. 1679.
116 Cedrenus (*Geor.*) inter Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores.
117 Censorinus de Die Natali. 8vo. Cantab. 1695.

APPENDIX I.

118 Chrysostomi Opera. Ed. Montfaucon. 13 vol. Gr. et Lat. Fol. Paris, 1718.

119 Ciacconius (*Petr.*) de Triclinio, sive de Modo Convivandi apud priscos Romanos, et de Conviviorum Apparatu, &c. 12mo. Amst. 1664.

120 Clementis Alexandrini Opera, Gr. et Lat. Potter, 2 vol. Fol. Oxon.

121 Combe (*Car.*) Numnorum Veterum Populorum et Urbium qui in Museo Guill. Hunter asservantur Descriptio. 4to. Lond. 1782.

122 Constantinus Manasses, Porphyrogennetas, inter Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores.

123 Quintus Curtius, a Freinshemio. 2 vol. 8vo. Argent. 1640.

124 Dabetii Dictionarium Antiquitatum Romanarum et Græcarum in Usum Delphini. Lut. Paris, 1698.

125 Dempsteri (*Tho.*) de Etruria Regali Libri VII, curante Th. Coke. Fol. Florent. 1723.

126 Diodorus Siculus, Gr. et Lat. 2 vol. fol. a Wesseling. Amst. 1746.

127 Diogenes Laertius, Gr. 4to. *Editio Princeps.* Basil. apud Froben. 1533.

..... Meibomei. 2 vol. 4to. Amst. 1692.

128 Dion Cassius. *Editio Princeps.* R. Stephan. 1548.

129 Dionysius Halicarnassus. 2 vol. fol. Gr. et Lat. Oxon. 1702.

130 Donati (*Sebast.*) Roma Vetus ac Recens, utriusque Ædificiis illustrata. 4to. Amstel. 1695.

131 Dufresni Historia Byzantina. Fol. Paris, 1680.

..... inter Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores. Venet. 1722.

132 Eckhel (*Jos. Hilar.*) Doctrina Nummorum veterum. 8 vol. 4to. Vindobon. 1792, 1798.

133 Epiphanii Opera a Dionys. Petavio, Gr. et Lat. Fol. 2 vol. Paris, 1622.

134 Eusebii Historia, Gr. et Lat. a Valerio. Paris, 1659, 1671.

..... a Reading. Cantab. 1720.

135 Eutropii Historia in Usum Delphini. 4to. Paris, 1683.

..... cum Notis Variorum et Havercampi. 8vo. L. Bat. 1729.

136 Fabretti (*Raph.*) Inscriptionum Antiquarum quæ in Ædibus paternis asservantur Explicatio, cum Emendationibus Gruterianis aliquot. Fol. Romæ, 1702.

137 Fabri (*Petri*) Agonostico, sive de Re Athletica, Ludisque veterum Gymnicis, Musicis, et Circensibus tractatus. 4to. Lugd. 1595.

138 Ferrarii (*Fr. Bernard.*) de veterum Acclamationibus et Plausu Libri VII. 4to. Mediolan. 1633.

139 Fleury (*Claude*) Histoire Ecclesiastique jusqu'en 1414, avec la Continuation jusqu'en 1595, par le P. Jean Cl. Fabre. 36 vol. 4to. Paris, 1691 to 1737.

140 Flori Historia cum Notis Variorum. 8vo. L. Bat. 1648.

..... in Usum Delphini. 4to. Paris, 1674.

141 Froelichii (*Erasmi*) Notitia elementaris Numismatum Antiquorum. 4to. Viennæ, 1758.

142 Frontinus inter Scriptores de Re Militare. 4to. Romæ, 1487.

..... Libri tres de Aquæ Ductibus et Strategematibus cum Notis Stewichii. 4to. L. Bat. 1607.

..... cum Notis Variorum et Oudendorpii. 8vo. L. Bat. 1731.

143 Gafferelli (*Jac.*) Curiositates inauditæ de Figuris Persarum Talismanicis, &c. 8vo. Paris, 1629.

144 Geoponica sive de Re Rustica, Scriptores, Gr. et Lat. 8vo. a Needham, Cantab. 1704.

145 Georgius Acropolitas, inter Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores.

146 Gessneri (*Jo. Jac.*) Specimen Rei Nummariæ cum Prolegomenis, et amplissima veterum Numismatum Collectione. 2 vol. fol. Tigur. 1735.

147 Glycæ (*Mich.*) Annales, Gr. et Lat. cum Notis P. Labbe.

148 Goltzii (*Huberti*) Opera omnia Numismatica, curante Gervatio. 5 vol. fol. Antw. apud Plaut. 1644-5.

149 Gorlæi (*Ant.*) Dactyliotheca, seu Annulorum Sigillarium quorum apud priscos tam Græcos quam Romanos Usus, Promptuarium cum explicat, Jac. Gronovii. 2 vol. 4to. Ludg. Bat. 1695 seu 1707.

150 Grævii (*Jo. Georg.*) Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum, et J. Gronovii Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum. 39 vol. fol.

151 Gruteri Inscriptiones Antiquæ totius Orbis Romani in absolutissimum Corpus redactæ, denuo cura Joan. Georg. Græv. Recensitæ. 4 vol. fol. Amstel. 1707.

152 Gyraldi (*Lilii Greg.*) Opera omnia Commentario Jos. Faes. ac Animadvers. P. Collomerii illustrata, cura Jos. Jensii. Tomi 2, fol. Lugd. Bat. 1696.

153 Harduini Opera selecta. Fol. Amstel. 1709.

..... Opera Varia. Fol. Amstel. 1733.

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APPENDIX II.

An Alphabetical List of the Authors whose Works have been consulted in the Compilation of this Dictionary; the numbers affixed referring to the corresponding numbers in Appendix I.

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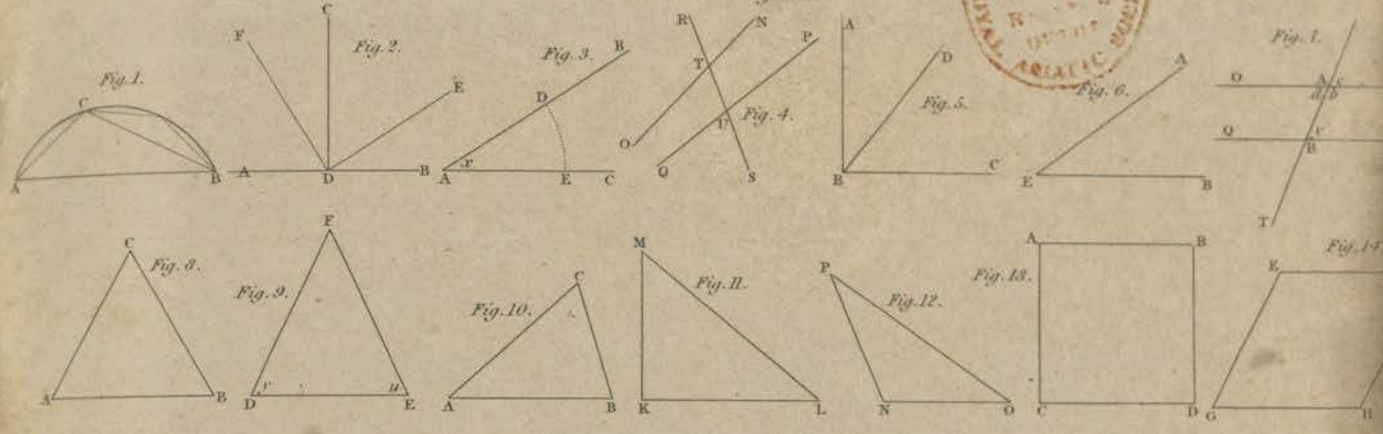
Plane Figures



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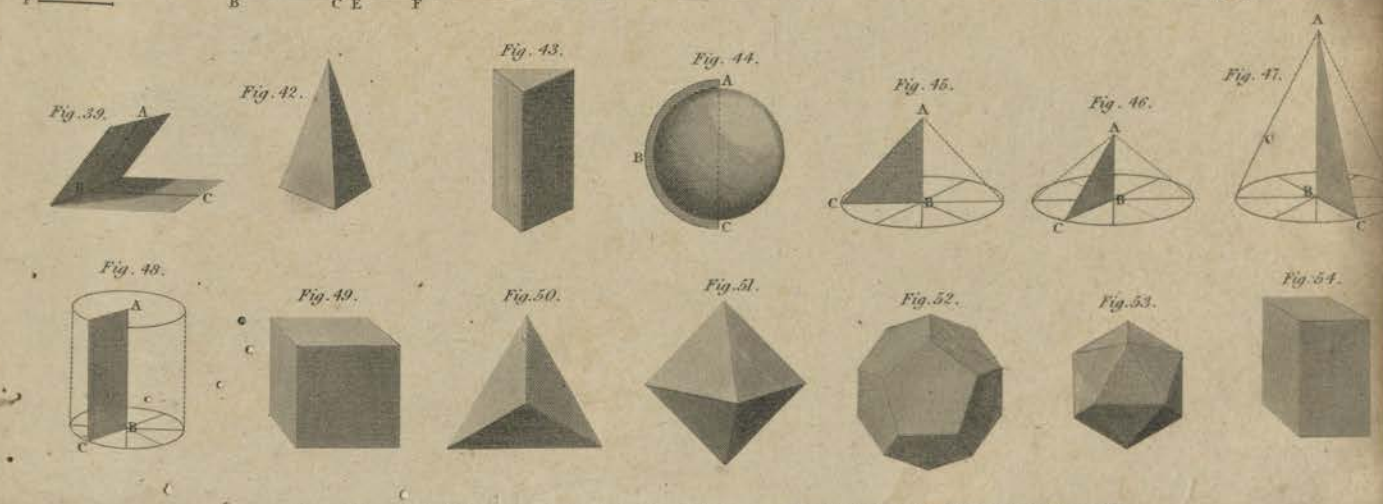

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HERALDRY Nº I.

Shields

1 2 3 4 5

5 A B C D E F G H I

Tinctures

6 Or

Tinctures

7 Argent 8 Azure 9 Gules 10 Sable 11 Vert 12 Purple

13 Ermine 14 Vair

Crooked Lines

Engrailed
Invected
Wavy
Nebule
Imbattled
Raguly
Indented
Dancette
Dovetail

15 Counter-vair 16 Potent

Partition Lines

17 Party per Pale 18 Party per Fesse

Partition Lines

19 Party per Bend 21 Party per Chevron

Partition Lines

22 Party per Cross 23 Party per Saltire

Ordinaries

24 Chief 25 Pale 26 Bend 27 Bend Sinister

Ordinaries

28 Fesse 29 Bar 30 Chevron 31 Cross 32 Saltire 33 Bordure

34 Orle 35 Tressure 36 Inescutcheon 37 Canton 38 Quarter

HERALDRY N°II.

Ordinaries

1. Billets
2. Gyrons
3. Pile
4. Flanche
5. Lozenge
6. Fusil
7. Rustre
8. Masde
9. Fret
10. Bezants
11. Torteauxe
12. Annulets
13. Vires
14. Gutteax
15. Pale Ingrailed
16. Pale Invaded
17. Fesse Wavy
18. Fesse Nebule
19. Party per Chevron Embattled
20. Cross Regule
21. Fesse Indented
22. Fesse Dancette
23. Pale
24. In Pale
25. Bendy
26. Bendways
27. Chevron-wise
28. Fretty
29. A Saltire Cantoned
30. A Saltire Quarzed

Charges

31. Rampant
32. Sejant
33. Couchant
34. Passant
35. Rampant Gardant
36. Saliant
37. Tripping
38. Courant
39. At Gaze
40. Lodged
41. Volant
42. Rising

HERALDRY N°III.

Charges

1. Hauriant
2. Naiant
3. Couped
4. Cabosshed
5. Erased
6. Displayed

7. Distinctions of Houses

First House
Second House
Third House
Fourth House
Fifth House
Sixth House

Marshalling

8. Bachelor
9. Maid
10. Man & Wife
11. Heiress
12. Widow
13. Widow & Heiress
14. Commoner & his Lady
15. Bishop
16. Quarterly
17. Knight of the Garter & his Lady

Helmets

18. King
19. Nobility
20. Knight
21. Esquire
22. Escroll
23. Wreath
24. Cap of Dignity

Crowns

27. King
25. Marquis
26. Duke
28. Prince of Wales
29. Crowns — Younger Sons & Brothers of the Blood Royal
30. Nephews &c. of the Blood Royal
31. Archbishop
32. Earl
33. Viscount
34. Baron
35. Bishop

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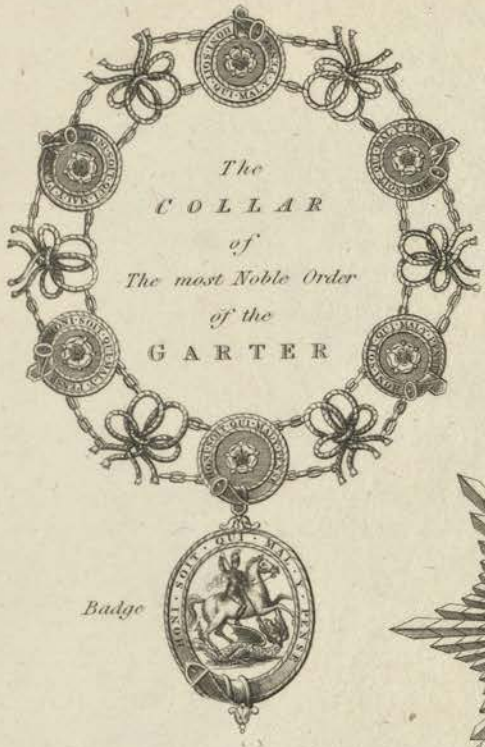
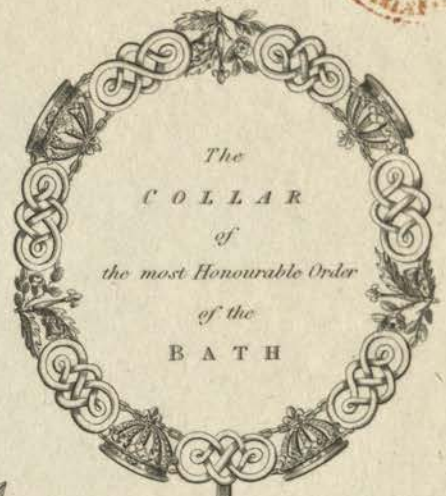
Fig. 1.



Badge

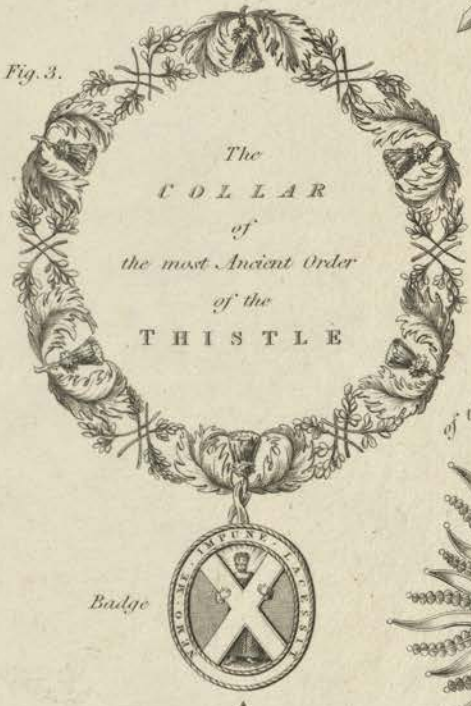
The Star and Jewel of the Order of the Garter.

Fig. 2.



Military Badge

Fig. 3.



Badge

The Star and Jewel

The Star and Jewel of the Military Knights Grand Crosses

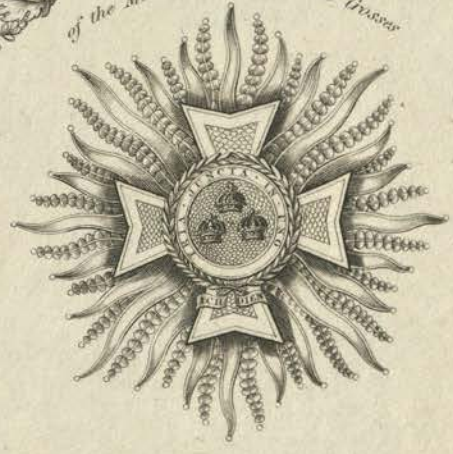
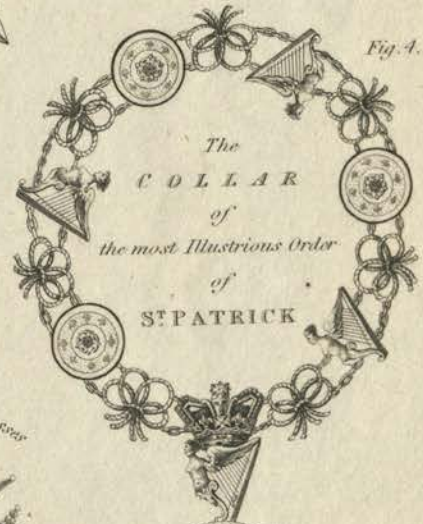


Fig. 4.



Badge

The Star and Jewel

Atchievements

Fig. 10. *The King*

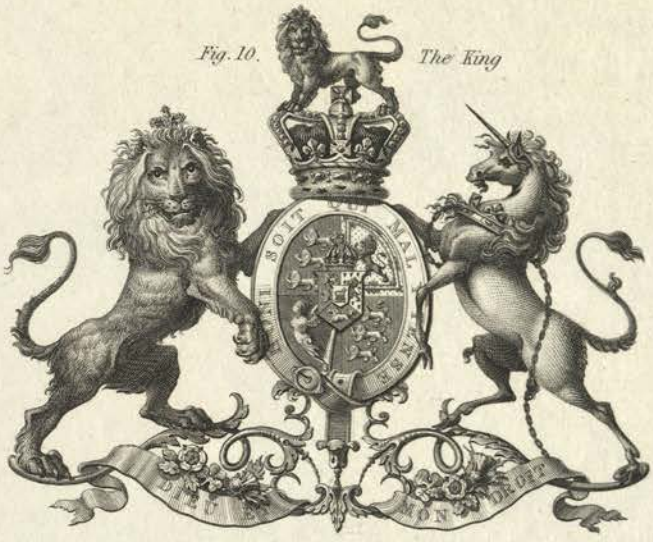


Fig. 1. *Gentry*

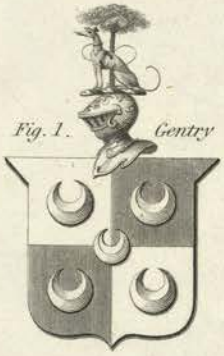


Fig. 2. *Gentry*

Fig. 3. *Baronet*

Fig. 4.
Archbishop of Canterbury

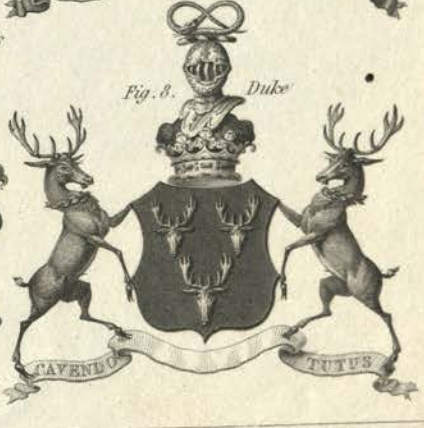
Fig. 5. *Baron*

Fig. 6. *Viscount*

Fig. 7. *Earl*

Fig. 9. *Prince of Wales*

Fig. 8. *Duke*



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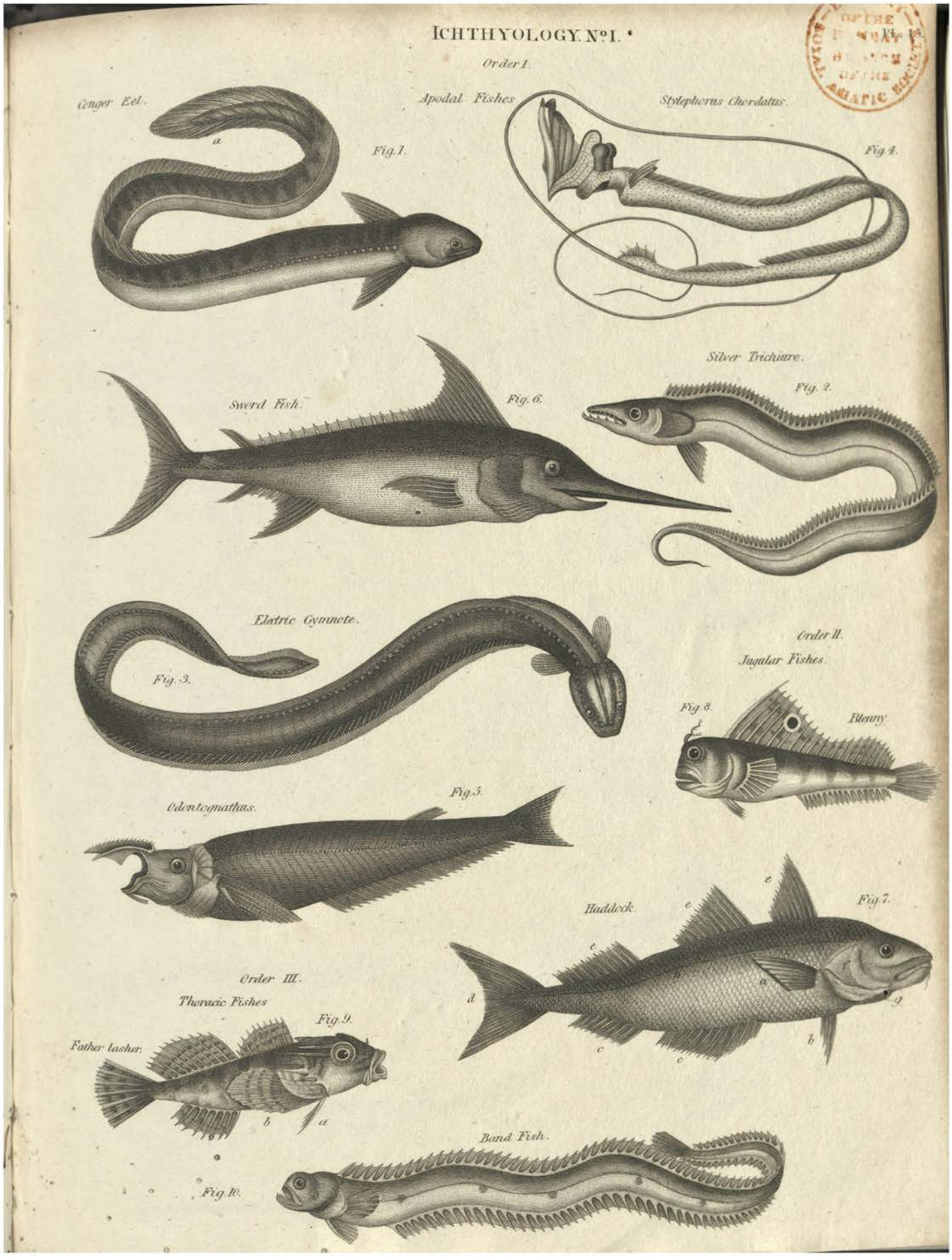
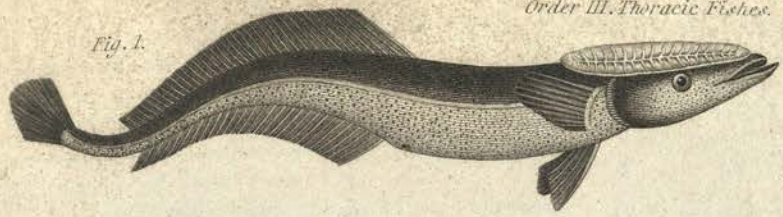

ICHTHYOLOGY. No. I.
Order I.
Apodal Fishes
Conger Eel.
Fig. 1.
a
Stylephorus Chordatus.
Fig. 4.
Sword Fish.
Fig. 6.
Silver Trichiure.
Fig. 2.
Electric Gymnote.
Fig. 3.
Order II.
Jugular Fishes.
Fig. 8.
Blenny.
Odontognathus.
Fig. 5.
Haddock.
Fig. 7.
e
e
e
d
a
g
b
c
c
Order III.
Thoracic Fishes
Fig. 9.
Father lasher.
b
a
Band Fish.
Fig. 10.

ICHTHYOLOGY. Nº II.

Indian Remora.

Fig. 1.



Order III. Thoracic Fishes.

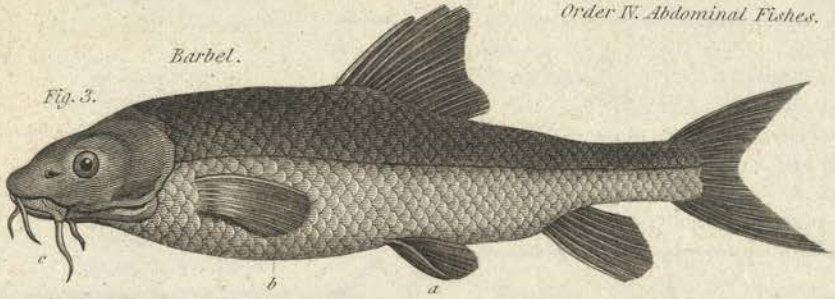
Trichopus.

Fig. 2.

Order IV. Abdominal Fishes.

Barbel.

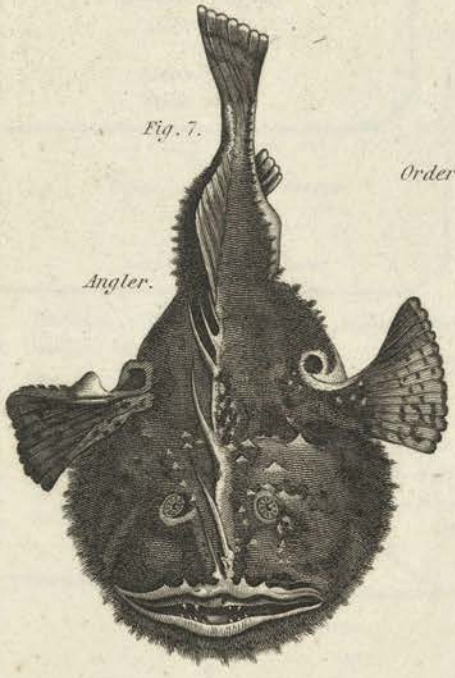
Fig. 3.



Flying Fish.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.



Order V. Cartilaginous Fishes.

Sucker.

Fig. 10.

Angler.

Ray.

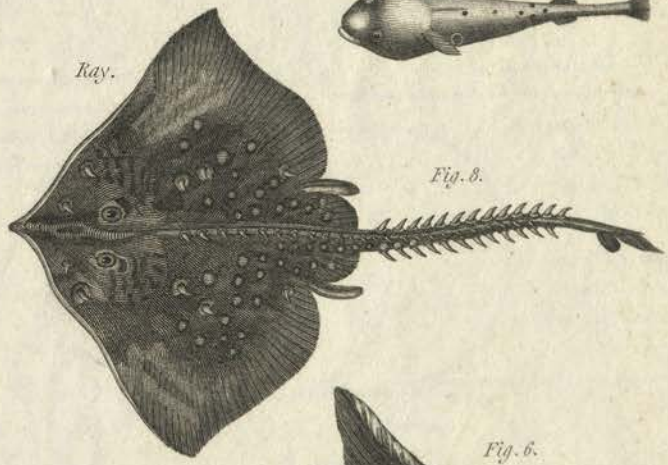


Fig. 8.

Fig. 6.

Long Tailed Shark.

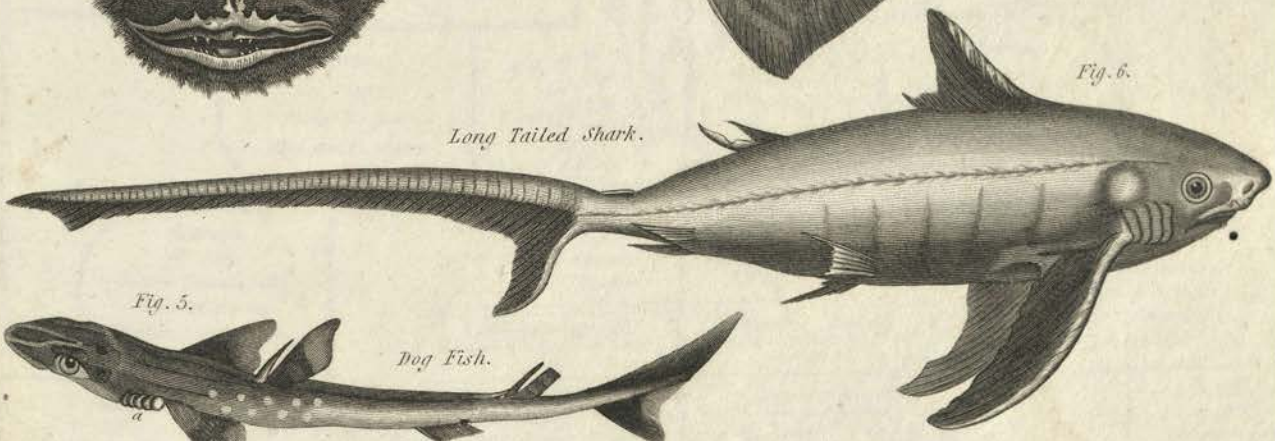


Fig. 5.

Dog Fish.

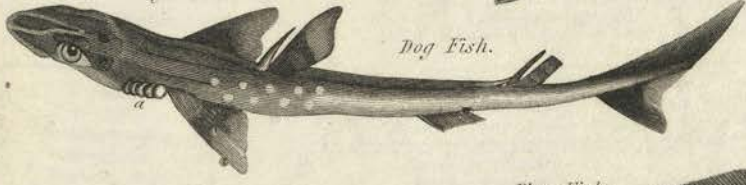


Fig. 9.

Pipe Fish.

DEGREES OF PARENTAGE AND CONSANGUINITY

Linea transversalis seu Collateralis
COLLATERAL OR SIDE LINE

RECTA LINEA
RIGHT LINE

Linea transversalis seu collateralis
COLLATERAL OR SIDE LINE

FATHER'S SIDE — *MOTHER'S SIDE*

Adgnati ex Parte Patris
On the Fathers Side

Cognati ex Parte Matris
On the Mothers Side

Tritavus *Great Grandfather's Great Grandfather*	6	Tritavia *Great Grandfather's Great Grandmother*	
Abpatruus Magnus *Great Uncles Grandfather*			Abavunculus Magnus *Great Uncles Grandfather*
Abamita Magna *Great Uncles Grandmother*			Abmatertera Magna *Great Uncles Grandmother*
Attavus *Great Grandfather's Grandfather*	5	Attavia *Great Grandfather's Grandmother*	
Propatruus Magnus *Great Uncles Father*			Proavunculus Magnus *Great Uncles Father*
Proamita Magna *Great Uncles Mother*			Promatertera Magna *Great Uncles Mother*
Abavus *Great Grandfather's Father*	4	Abavia *Great Grandfather's Mother*	
Patruus Magnus *Great Uncle*			Avunculus Magnus *Great Uncle*
Amita Magna *Great Aunt*			Matertera Magna *Great Aunt*
Proavus *Great Grandfather*	3	Proavia *Great Grandmother*	
Patruus *Uncle or Fathers Brother*			Avunculus *Uncle or Mothers Brother*
Amita *Aunt or Fathers Sister*			Matertera *Aunt or Mothers Sister*
Avus *Grandfather*	2	Avia *Grandmother*	
Pater *Father*	1	Mater *Mother*	

Linea recta ascendens
RIGHT LINE ASCENDING

Patrueles a Patruo
Cousins German, Sons or Daughters of the Uncle.

Amitini ab Amita
Cousins German, Sons or Daughters of the Aunt.

Linea Transversalis Side Line

Frater
Brother
Semi Germanus Frater
Brother of one Father and several Mothers
Soror
Sister

Frater
Brother
Uterinus Frater
Brother of one Mother and several Fathers
Soror
Sister

Linea Transversalis Side Line

Avunculini ab Avunculo
Cousins German, Sons or Daughters of the Uncle.

Materterini a Matertera
Cousins German, Sons or Daughters of the Aunt.

Horum
of these
Filius *the Son*
Filia *the Daughter*
right Cousin German

Proposi tus
Linea recta
Right Line
descendens
descending

Horum
of these
Filius *the Son*
Filia *the Daughter*
right Cousin German.

Filius *Son*	1	Filia *Daughter*
Nepos linealis *Lineal Nephew*	2	Neptis linealis *Lineal Niece*
Pronepos linealis *Lineal Nephew's or Nieces Son*	3	Proneptis linealis *Lineal Nephew's or Nieces Daughter*
Abnepos linealis *Grandson of the Lineal Nephew or Niece*	4	Abneptis linealis *Grand daughter of the Lineal Nephew or Niece*
Atnepos linealis *Great Grandson of the Lineal Nephew or Niece*	5	Atneptis linealis *Great Grand-daughter of the Lineal Nephew or Niece*
Trinepos linealis *Great Great Grandson of the Lineal Nephew or Niece*	6	Trineptis linealis *Great Great Grand-daughter of the Lineal Nephew or Niece*

Eorum
of these
Nepos Collateralis
Collateral Nephew
Neptis Collateralis
Collateral Niece

Eorum
of these
Nepos Collateralis
Collateral Nephew.
Neptis Collateralis
Collateral Niece.

Eorundem
of these
Pronepos collat.
Collateral Nephew's Son
Proneptis collat.
Collateral Nephew's Daughter
et sic in infinitum

Eorundem
of these
Pronepos collat.
Collateral Nephew's Son.
Proneptis collat.
Collateral Nephew's Daughter
et sic in infinitum.

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MECHANICS

Pl. 4

Levers

Of the first kind

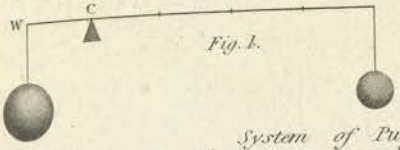


Fig. 1.

Second kind

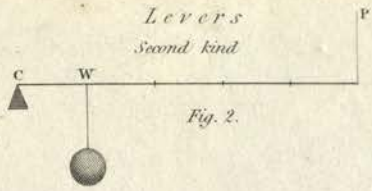


Fig. 2.

Third kind

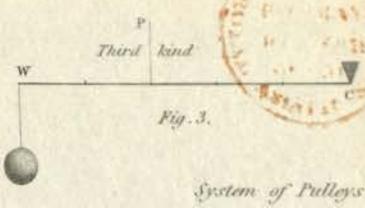


Fig. 3.

System of Pulleys

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

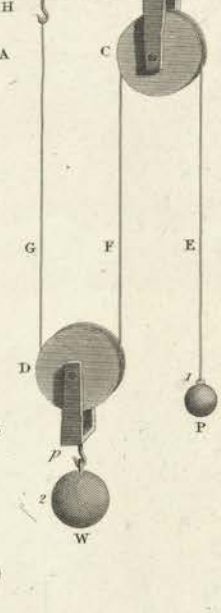


Fig. 7.

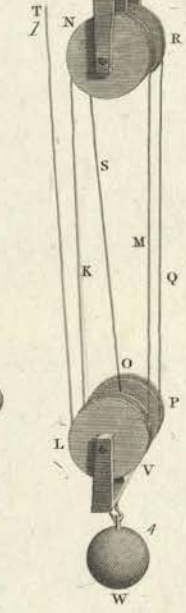
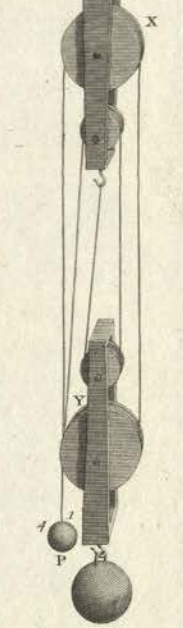
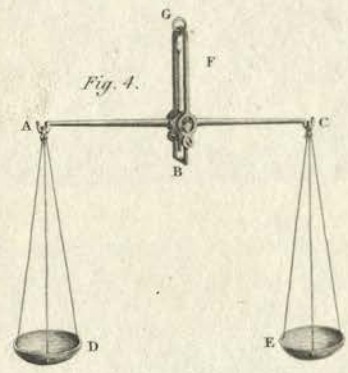


Fig. 8.



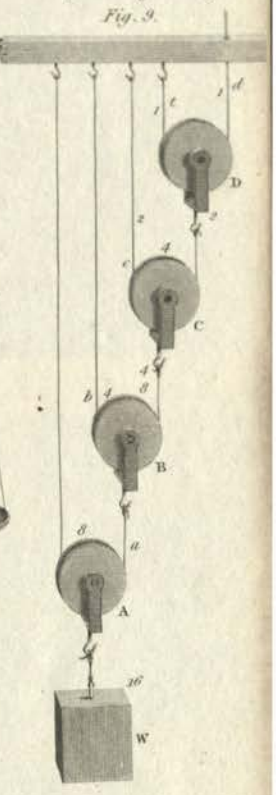
Common Balance

Fig. 4.



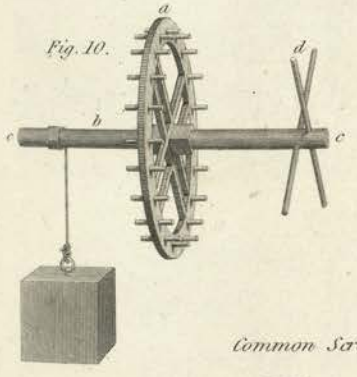
System of Pulleys

Fig. 9.



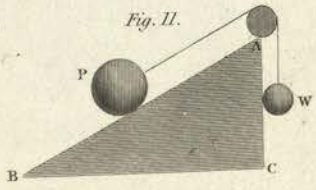
Axis in Peritrochio

Fig. 10.



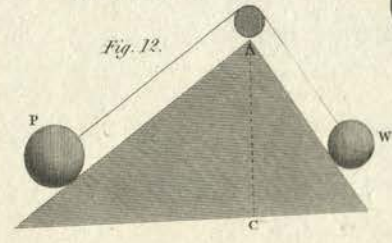
Inclined Plane

Fig. 11.



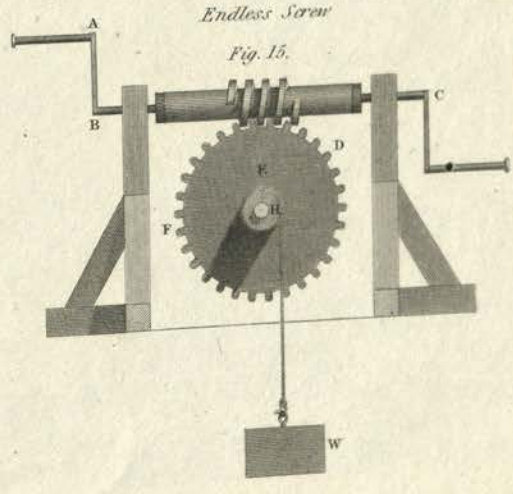
Double inclined Plane

Fig. 12.



Endless Screw

Fig. 15.

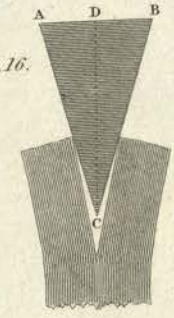


Common Screw

Fig. 13.

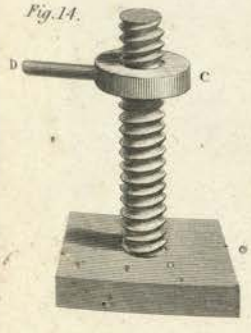
Wedge

Fig. 16.



Screw Press

Fig. 14.



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MILITIA N°I.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

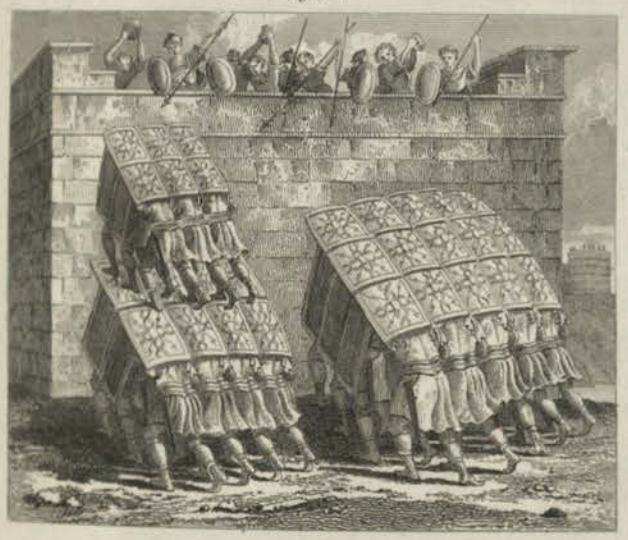
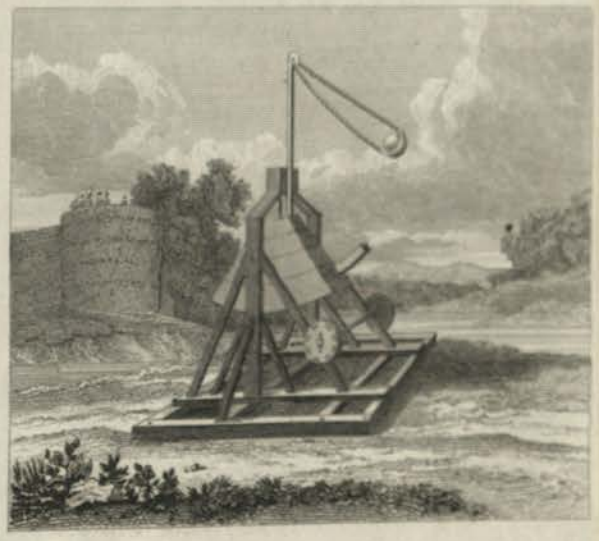


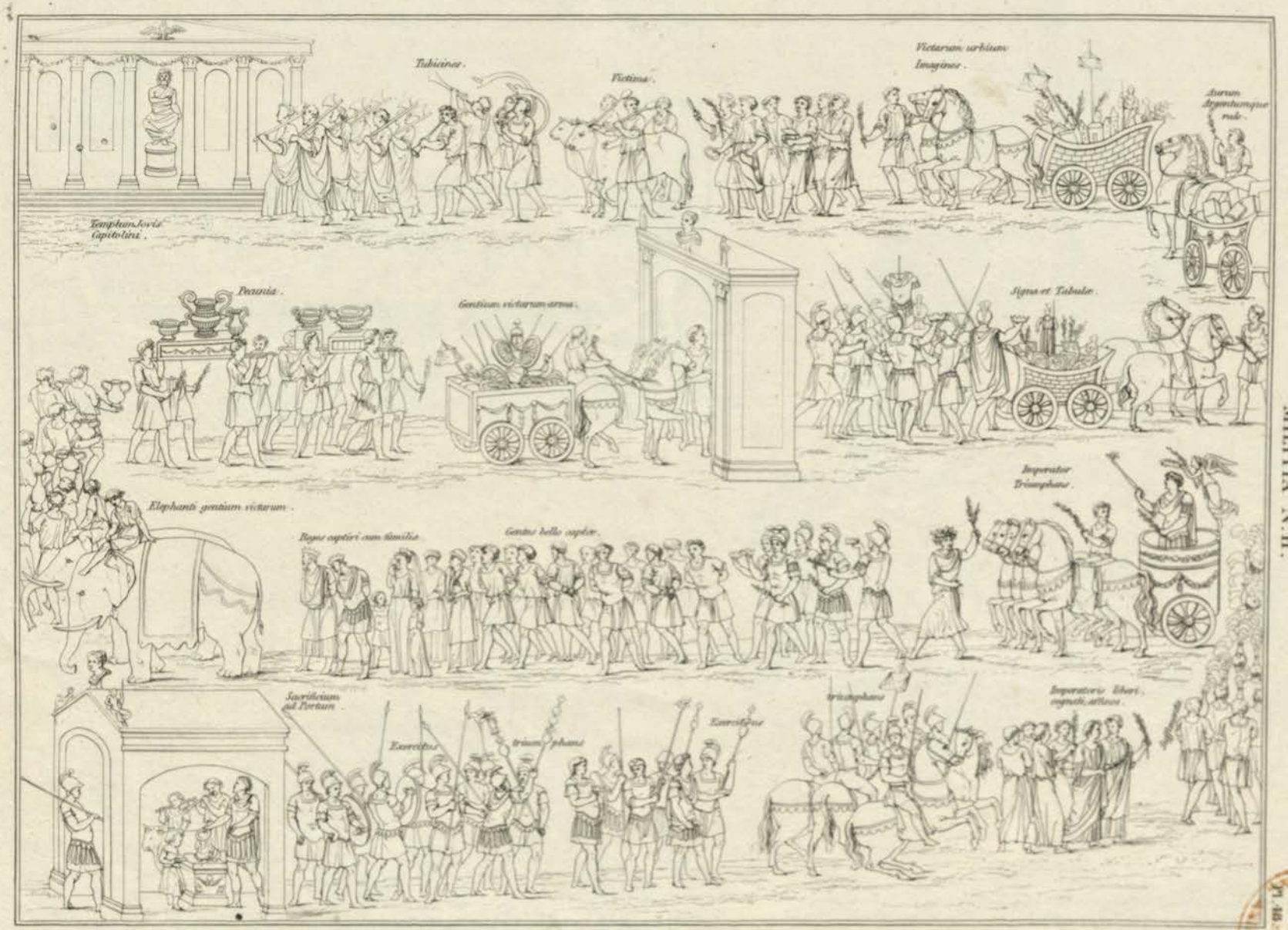
Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



ICONISMUS TRIUMPHI.



MILITIA N°II.

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Fig. 1.
Section of a Quinquirene

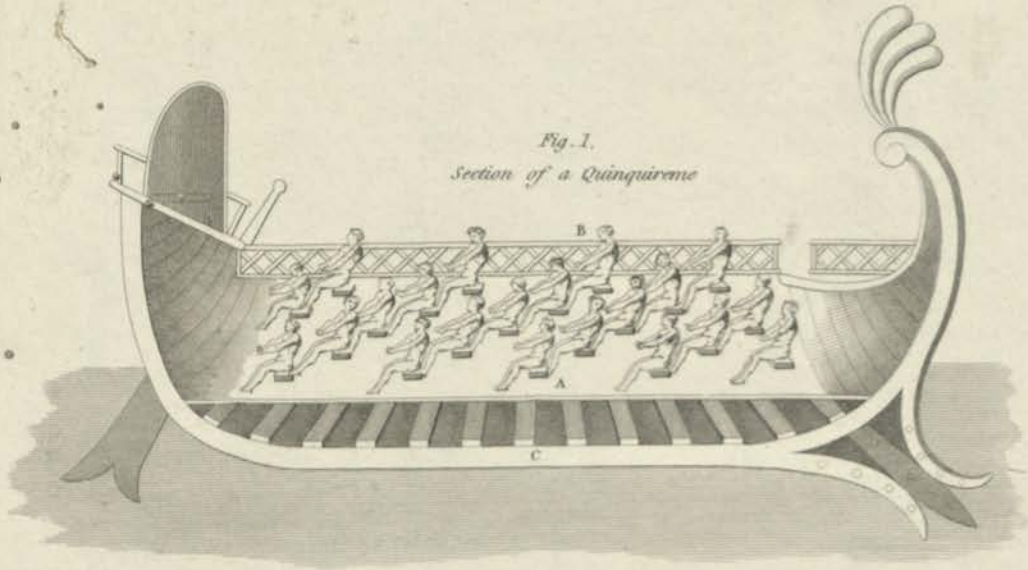


Fig. 2.
A Trireme

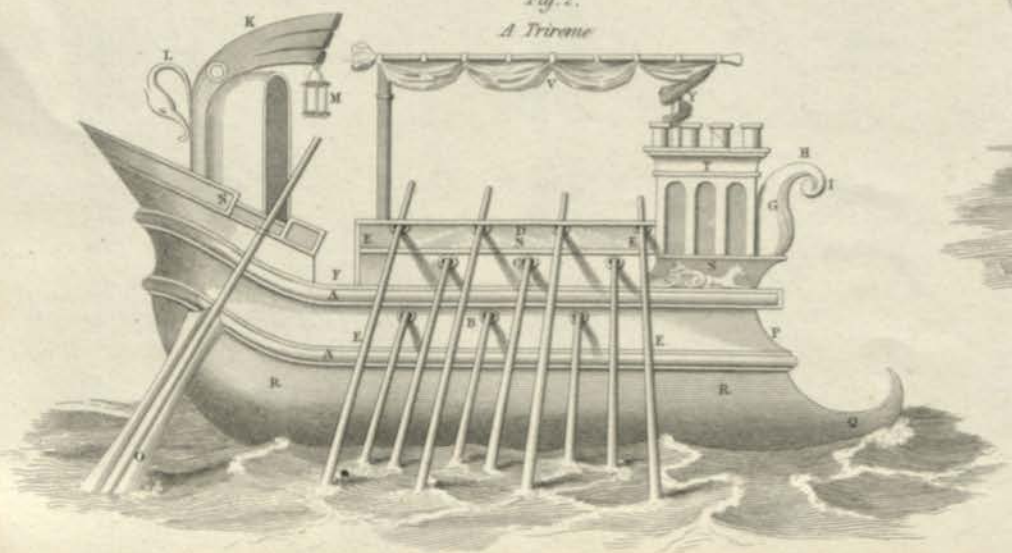


Fig. 3.
A Vessel with its Tackling

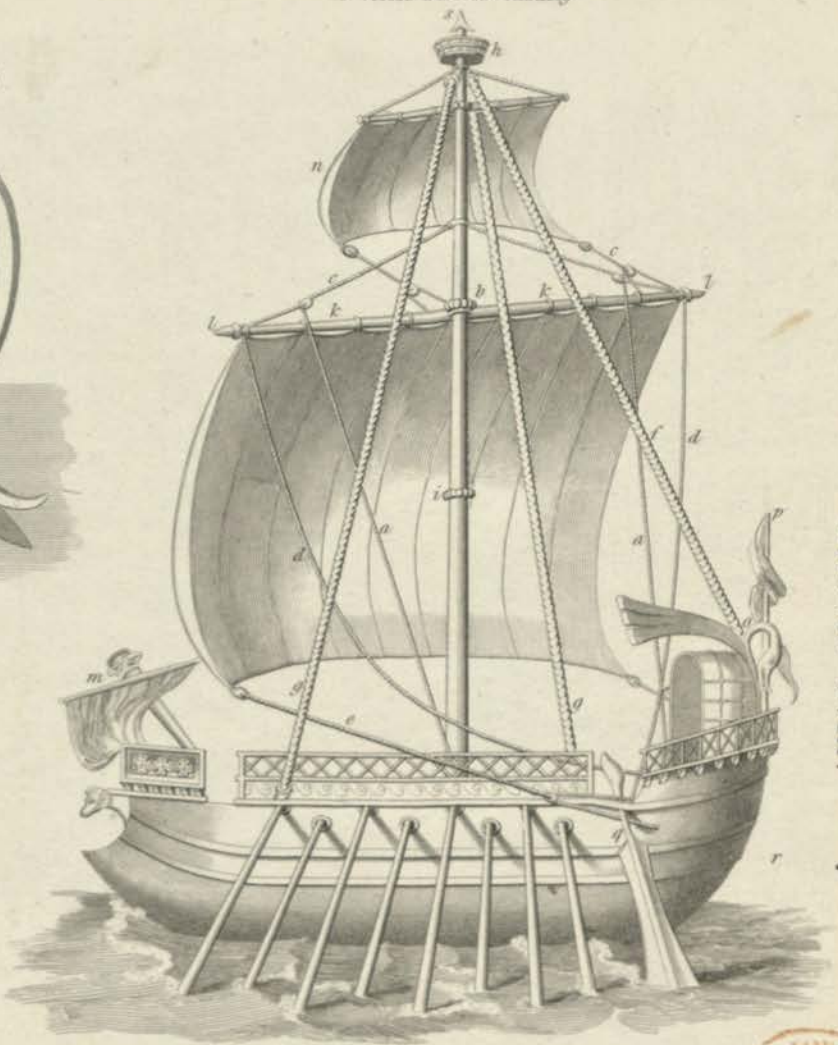
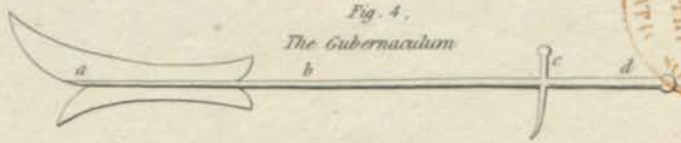


Fig. 4.
The Gubernaculum



ROYAL BRITISH MUSEUM

MUSIC, Nº 1.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Staves.

Fig. 1.

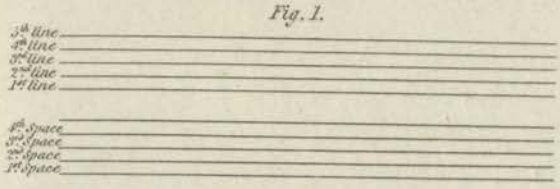
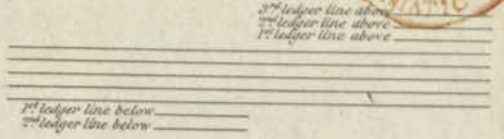


Fig. 2.

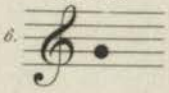


F. or Bass Cliff. Fig. 3.

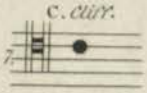
C. or Tenor Cliff. Fig. 4.

G. or Treble Cliff. Fig. 5.

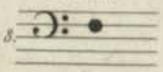
G. Cliff. Fig. 6.



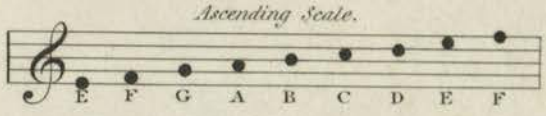
C. Cliff. Fig. 7.



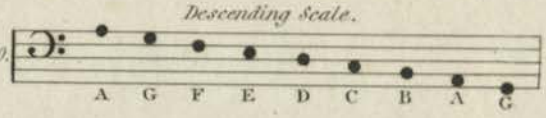
F. Cliff. Fig. 8.



Ascending Scale. Fig. 9.

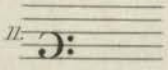


Descending Scale. Fig. 10.

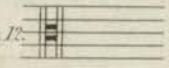


Intermediate portions of the Scale.

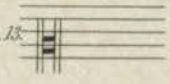
Baritono. Fig. 11.



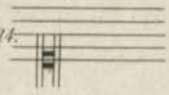
Counter Tenor. Fig. 12.



Mezzo Soprano. Fig. 13.



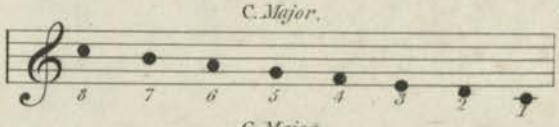
Soprano. Fig. 14.



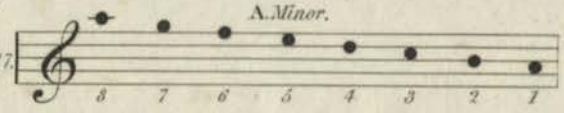
High Treble. Fig. 15.

Modes

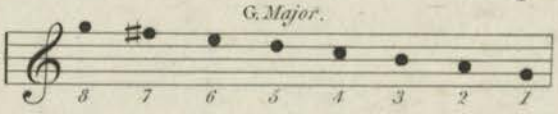
C. Major. Fig. 16.



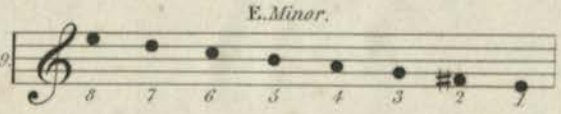
A. Minor. Fig. 17.



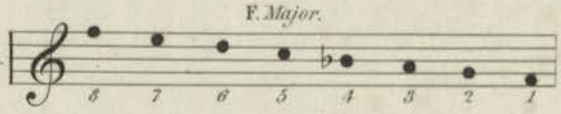
G. Major. Fig. 18.



E. Minor. Fig. 19.



F. Major. Fig. 20.



D. Minor. Fig. 21.

Measures of Time.

Fig. 22. Common time of four Crotchets, or the value of four Crotchets in a Bar.

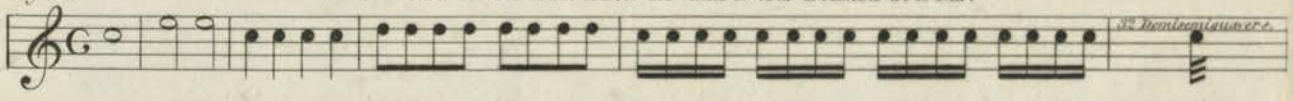


Fig. 23. Common time of two Crotchets.

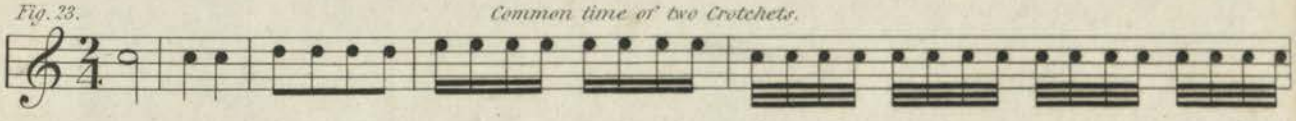


Fig. 24. Triple time of three Minims.

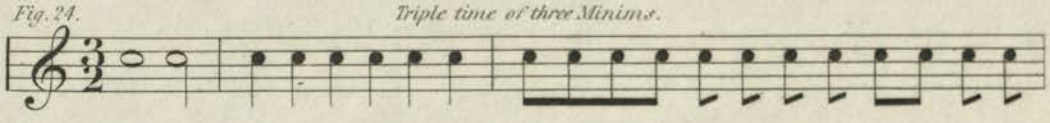
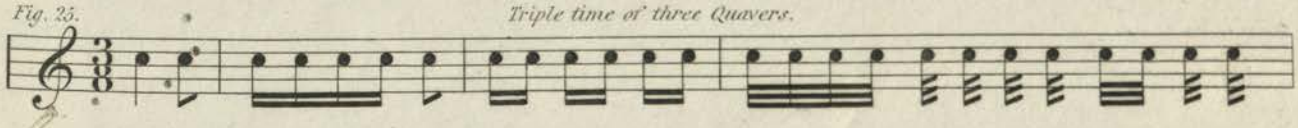


Fig. 25. Triple time of three Quavers.



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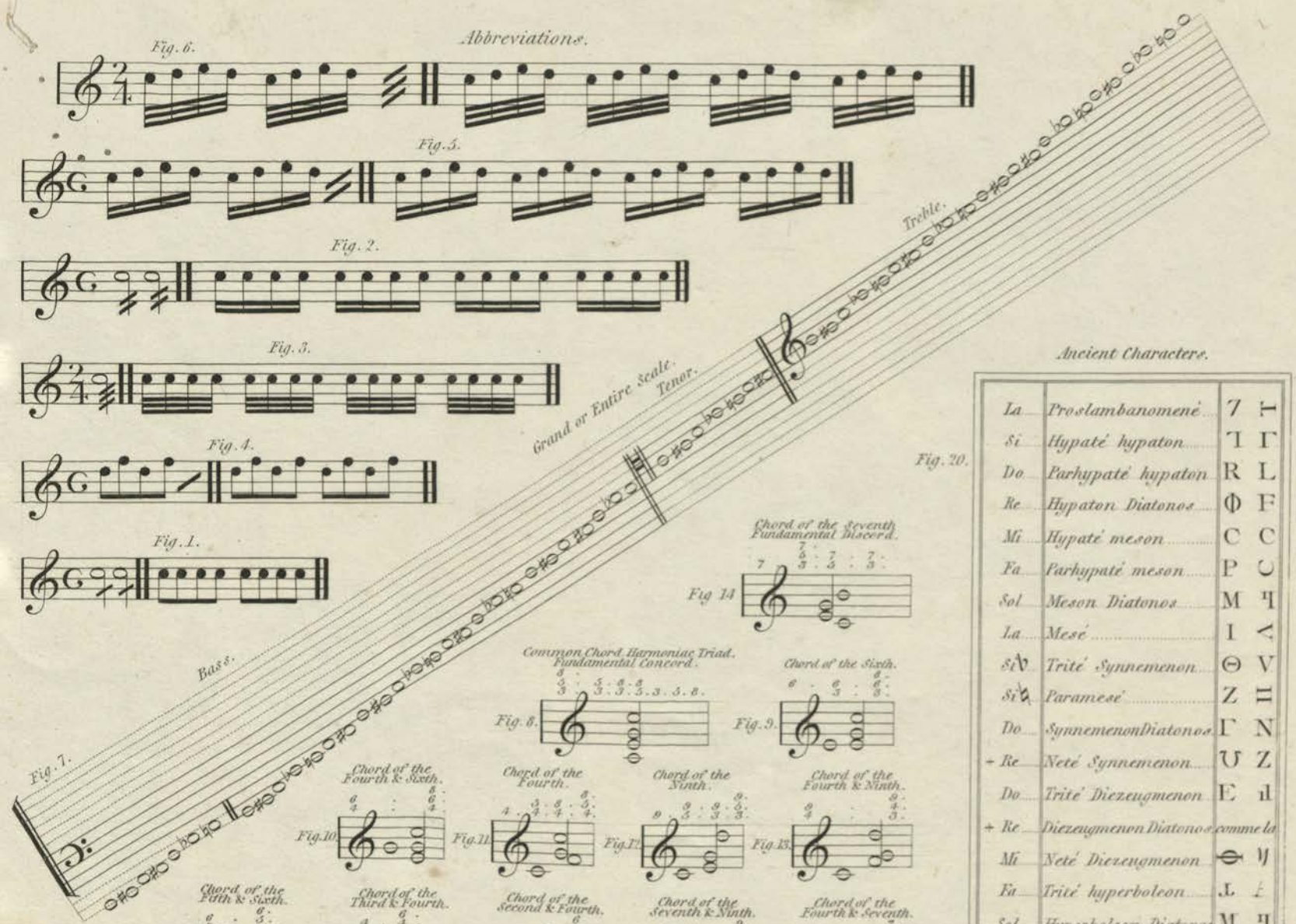


Ancient Characters.

Fig. 20.

La	Proslambanomené	7	⊥
Si	Hypaté hypaton	⊤	Γ
Do	Parhypaté hypaton	R	L
Re	Hypaton Diatonos	Φ	F
Mi	Hypaté meson	C	C
Fa	Parhypaté meson	P	∪
Sol	Meson Diatonos	M	ꟼ
La	Mesé	I	∧
Si♭	Trité Synnemenon	Θ	V
Si♮	Paramesé	Z	⊟
Do	Synnemenon Diatonos	Γ	N
+ Re	Neté Synnemenon	Ʊ	Z
Do	Trité Diezeugmenon	E	ıl
+ Re	Diezeugmenon Diatonos	comme la	
Mi	Neté Diezeugmenon	⊖	ꟼ
Fa	Trité hyperboleon	⅃	⅃
Sol	Hyperboleon Diatonos	M	ꟼ
La	Neté hyperboleon	I	∧

Order IV_Grallæ.

Spoon Bill.

Fig. 9.

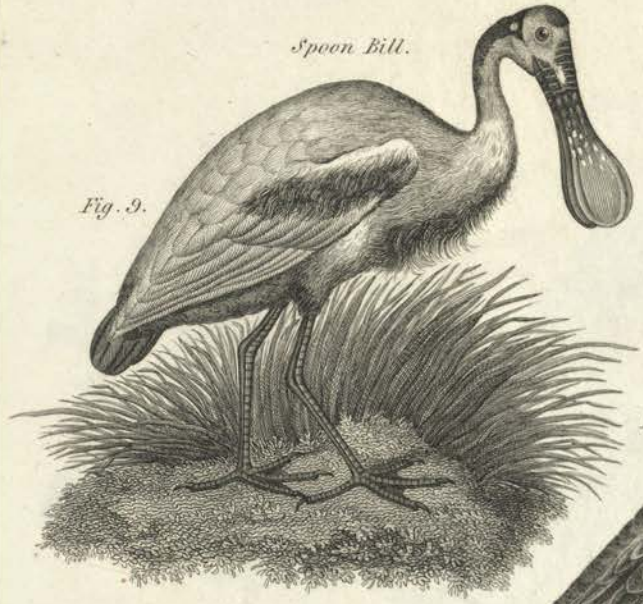
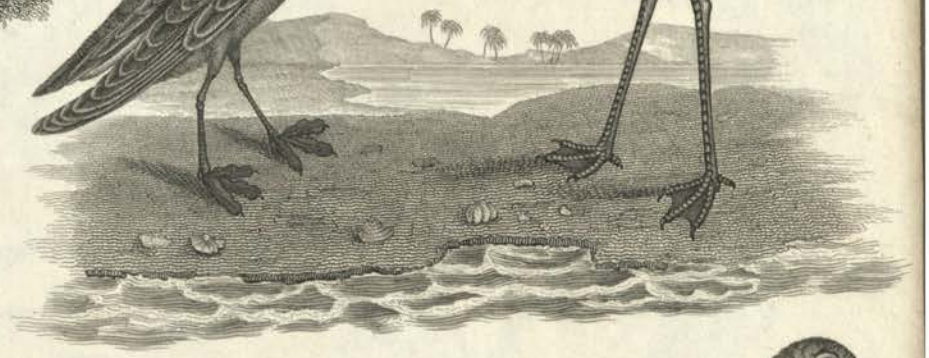


Fig. 10.

Avoset.

Phalarope.

Fig. 11.



Black Grous.

Fig. 12.

Order V_Gallinæ.

Female Woodgrous.

Fig. 13.

Grosbeak.

Order VI_Passeres.

Fig. 15.

Crossbill.

Fig. 14.

ORNITHOLOGY, No I.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Order I_Accipitres.

Fig. 1. Osprey.

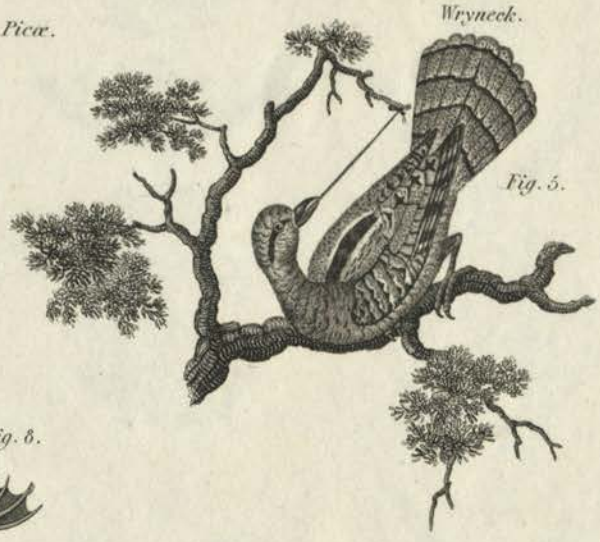
Fig. 2. Goshawk.

Fig. 3. Shrike.

Order II_Picæ.

King Fisher. Fig. 4.

Wryneck. Fig. 5.



Order III_Anseres.

Grebe. Fig. 6.

Fig. 8. Gannet Corvorant.

Fig. 7. Razorbill.

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Fig.10.
Holy Ghost

Fig.7.
St. Michael

Fig.5.
Annunciation

Fig.8.
Elephant

Fig.6.
Golden Fleece

Fig.13.
St. Andrew

Fig.9. Sword

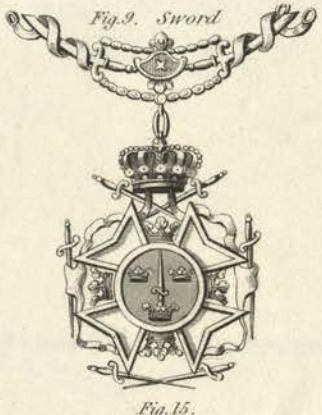

Fig.11.
Dannebrog

Fig.12.
St. Louis

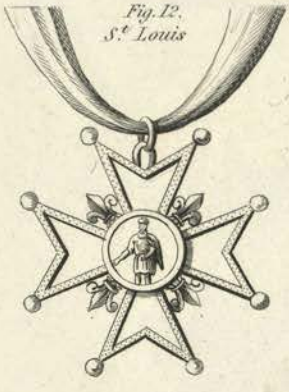

Fig.14.
Black Eagle

Fig.15.
St. Alexander

Fig.1.
St. Mark

Fig.3.
Avis

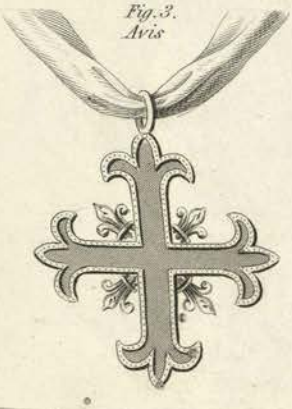

Fig.16.
St. George

Fig.2.
Malta

Fig.4.
Calatrava

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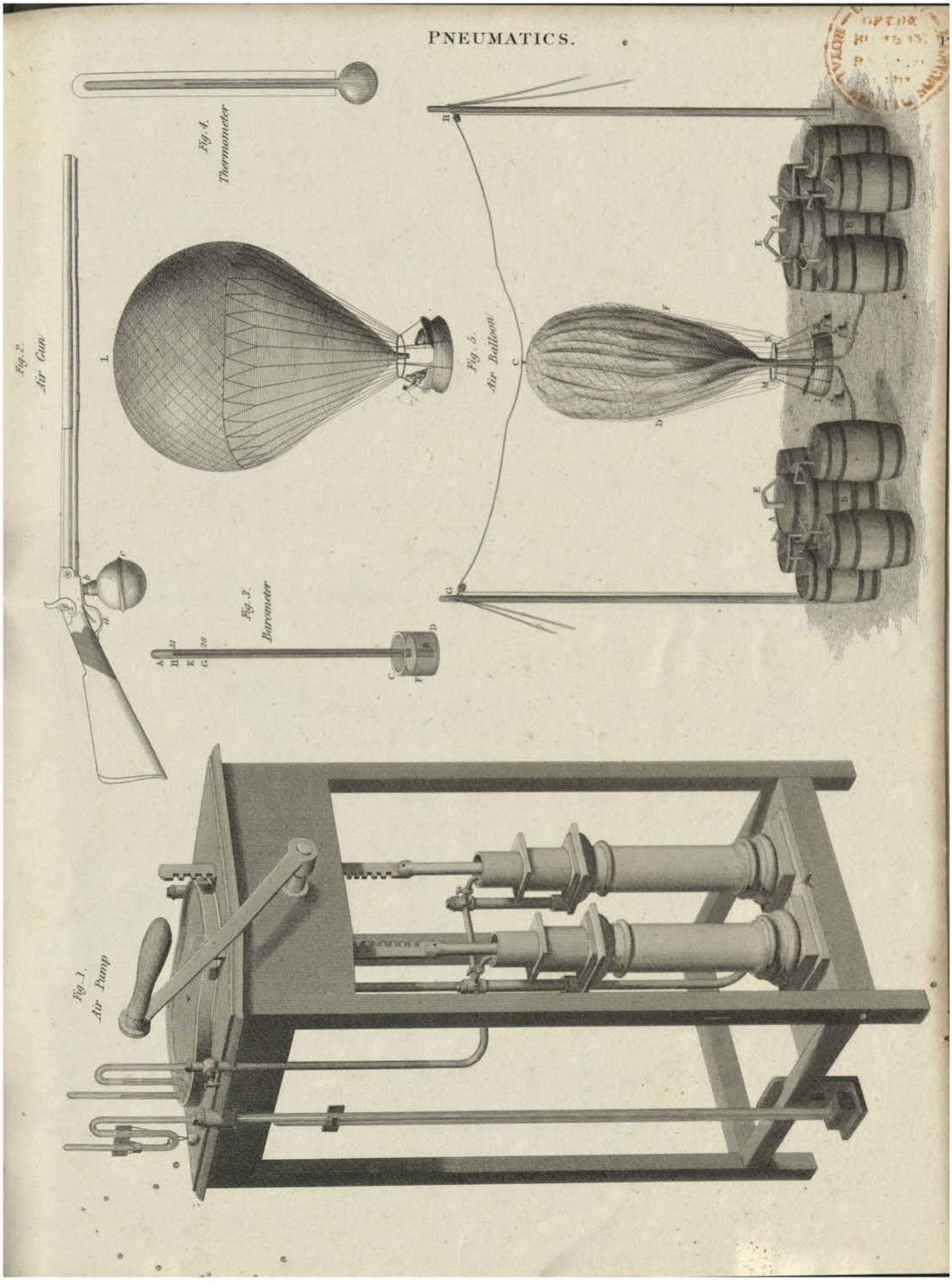


Fig. 1.
Air Pump

Fig. 2.
Air Gun

Fig. 3.
Barometer

Fig. 4.
Thermometer

Fig. 5.
Air Balloon

Fig. 1. Cases and Frame.

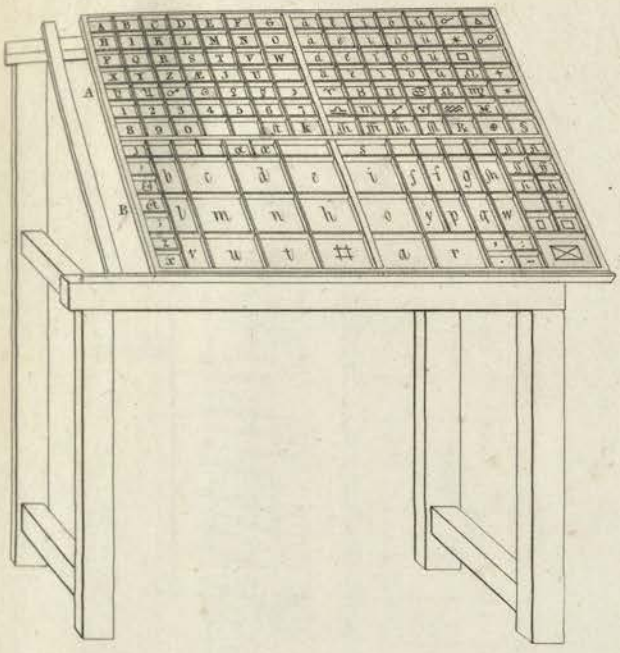


Fig. 5. The Stone, Chace &c.

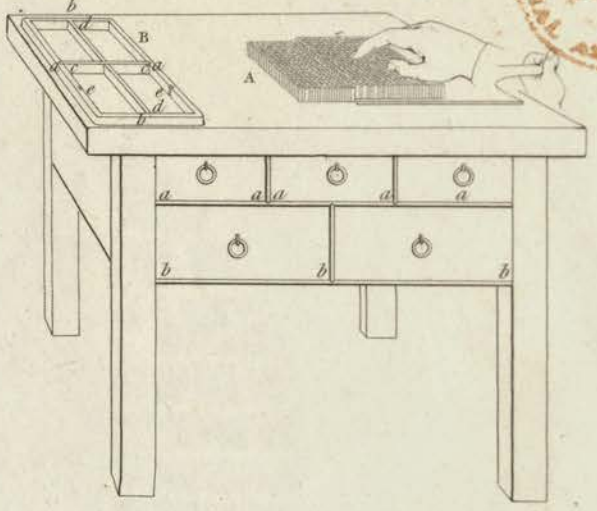
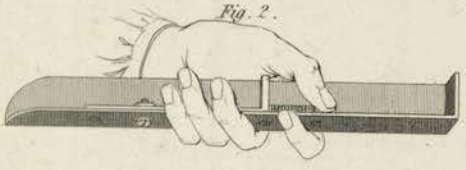


Fig. 2.



Composing Stick.

Fig. 3.

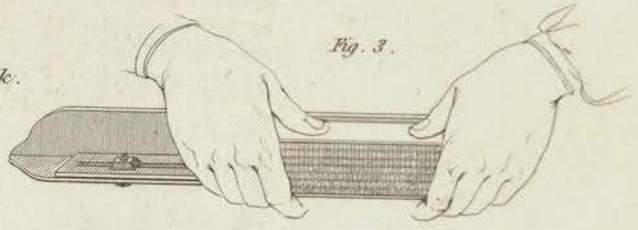
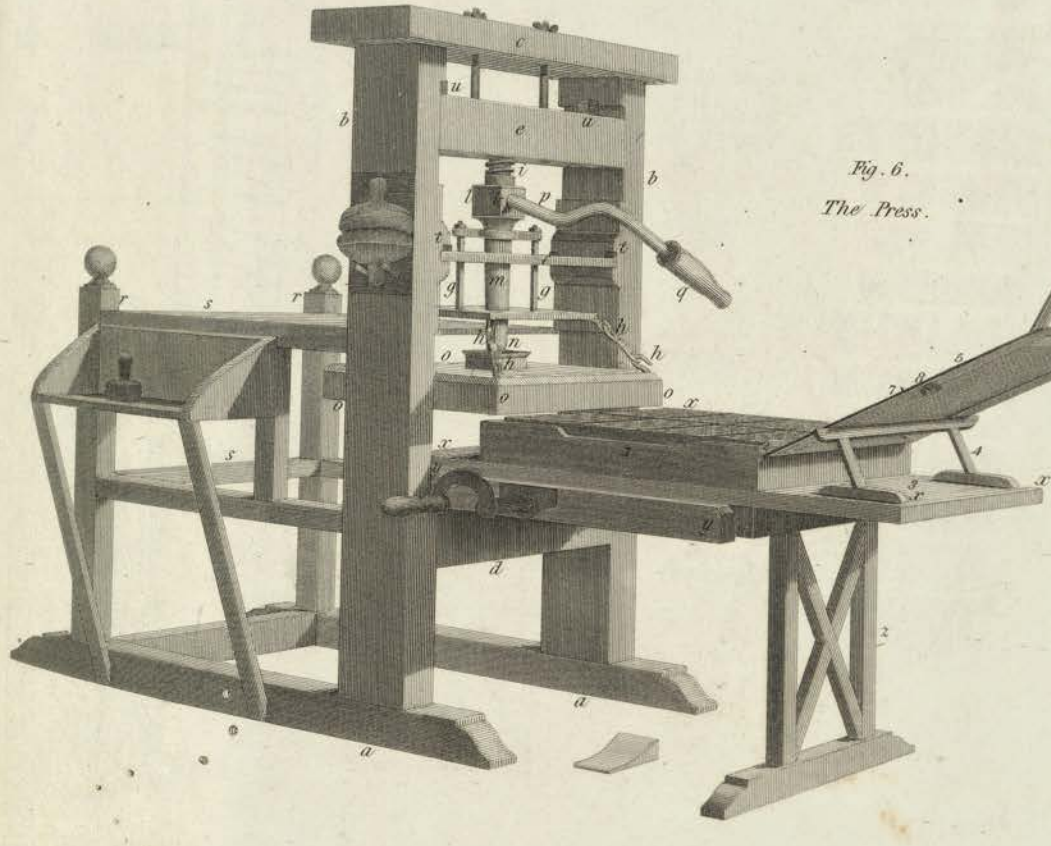


Fig. 6.
The Press.



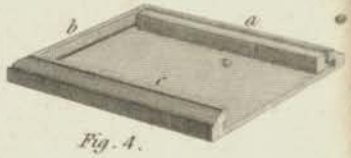
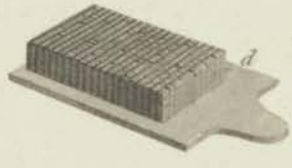


Fig. 4.
The Galley.



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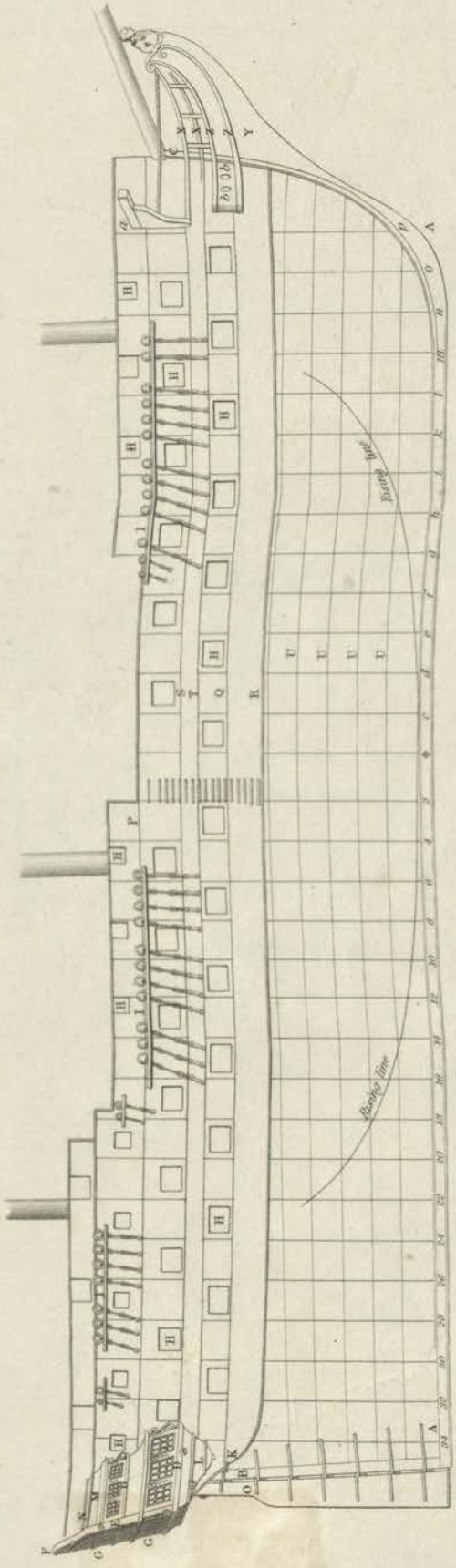


Fig. 1. Elevation of a Man of War.

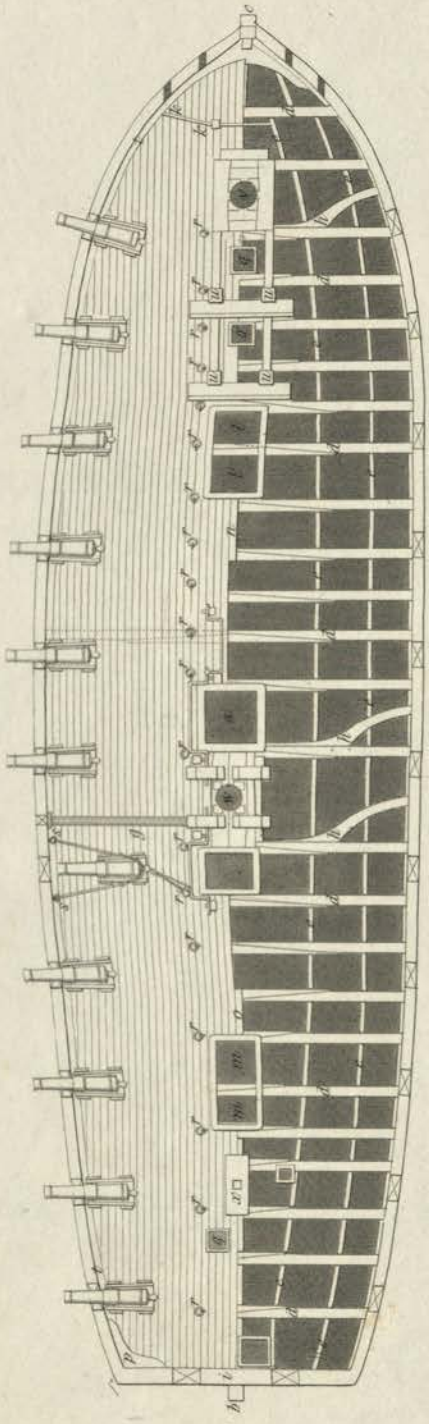


Fig. 3. The Deck of a Man of War.

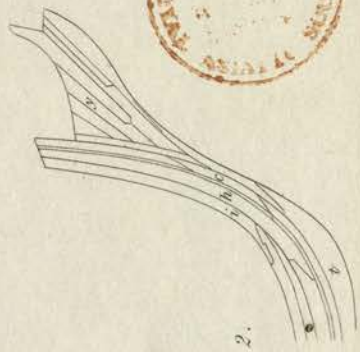


Fig. 2.

Pieces of the Hull.

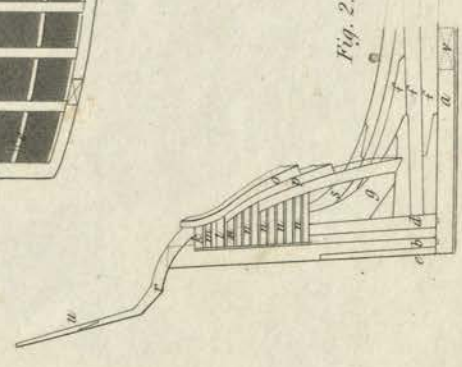
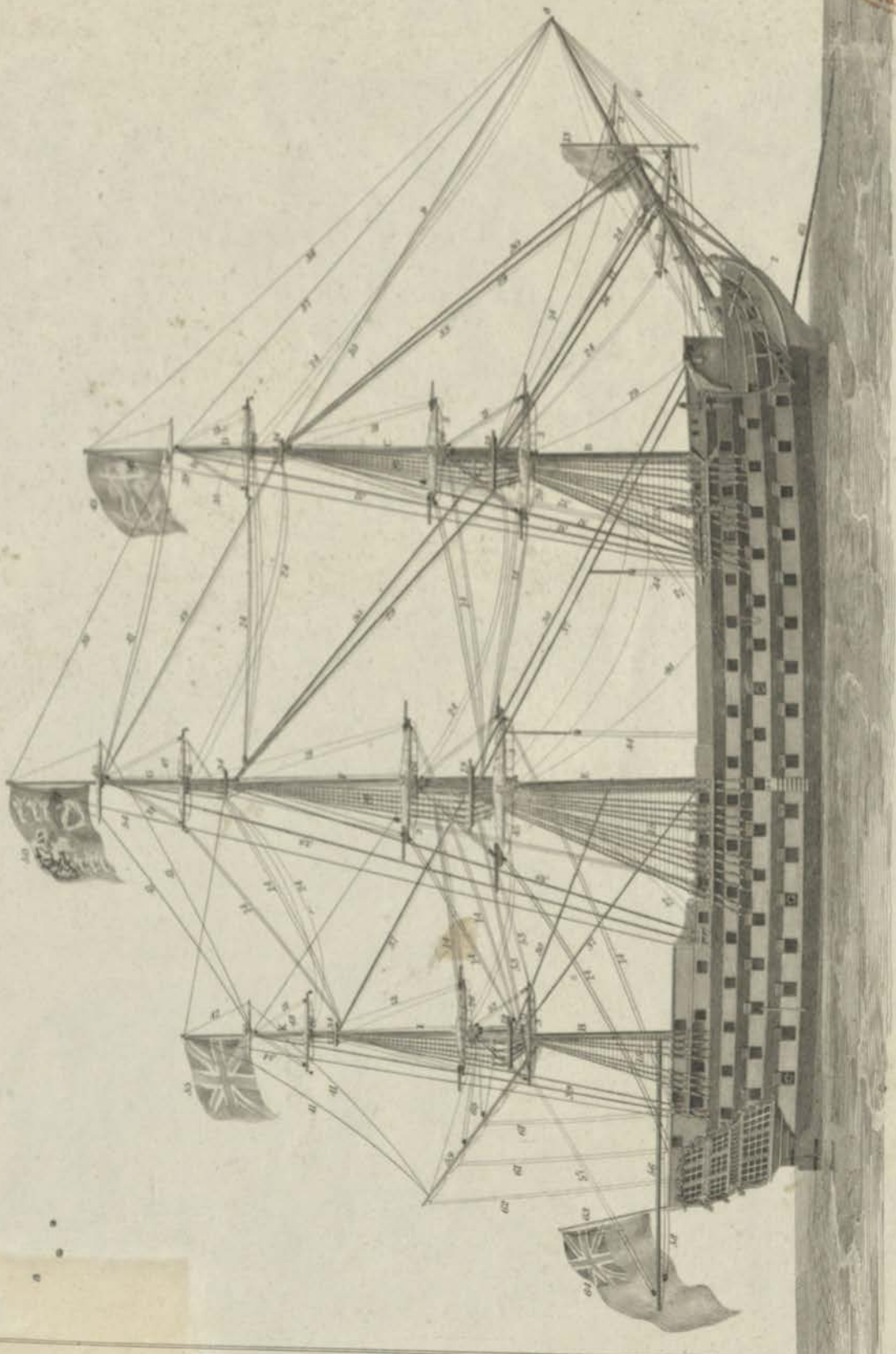


Fig. 2.



A First-rate at Anchor
Fig. 4.

Class I_Mammalia.

Order I_Primates.

Oran Otan.

Fig. 1.

Long Arm'd Ape.

Fig. 2.

Lemur.

Fig. 3.

Order II_Bruta.

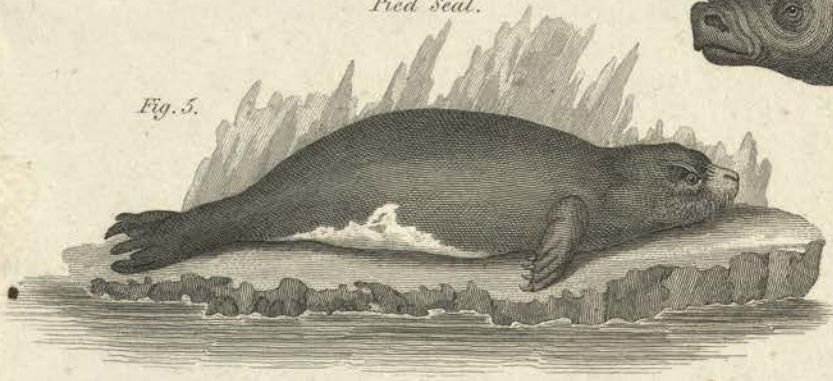
Rhinoceros.

Fig. 4.

Order III_Feræ.

Pied Seal.

Fig. 5.



Order V_Belluæ.

Hippopotamus

Fig. 7.

Order IV_Glires.

Flying Squirrel.

Fig. 6.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ZOOLOGY N°II.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Class I. Mammalia.

Order VI. Pecora.

Camelopardalis.

Fig. 8.

Chamois

Fig. 9.

Order VII. Cete.

Common Whale.

Fig. 10.

Grampus.

Class II. Amphibia.

Order I. Reptilia.

Alligator.

Fig. 12.

Chamæleon.

Fig. 13.

Basiliak.

Fig. 14.

Order II. Serpentes.

Fig. 15.

Boa Constrictor.

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